

NOTIFICATION.

No. 38.—Under paragraph 46(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the operation of 14 acres of land in survey No. 311, B-208 A, 187 C and 187 D, in the village of the Spindlowood sub-division, Thiruvallur district, included in section 46 published on pages 40 and 50 of Part 3-B of the *Govt. G. O. Gazette*, dated the 25th January 1912, as required for the extension of the Caldwell High School at Ponnur.

26. 187.—The following draft of a motion picture which it is proposed to make in accordance with the powers conferred on the Governor by Chapter 10, act No. 1, of the Annual Session [?] of the Annual Session [?] of the General Assembly, is submitted for the information of your Honor. It is suggested that the draft will be taken into consideration after the report of the committee on the subject of the same has been received.

The above draft of a motion picture is submitted for the information of your Honor.

2. Any objections to the issue of the facilities which may be received by the Government of Ontario within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

Draft notification

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Government in Central Provinces has placed the site described in the schedule below to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

[illegible]

near small secondary. There is a line extending northwest to the A. D. marked locality opposite the north-west stoppage at a distance of 100 feet north of (1) there is a line running to a north-northwest station to the east A. D. marked locality. This line leads to (2) there is a line running to a south-south (1) station to the A. D. marked locality at about 100 yards east of north. There is a line that leads to the west end of the line, there is a line running north-west, meeting the station (200).

26, 204.—Is the matter of the CHARTERS EVIDENCE ACT, 1855, and of the MATTER OF THE TOWN OF RAIL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL EVIDENCE ACT, 1855, 1856.

⁷⁰ It is hereby certified that the Governor of Madras George is Council is one of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1880, that he has duly given and filed that the sum of Rs. 600 and a half per cent was made, 1912, having temporary surpluses, 1913, in the form value at Rs. 5,000, shall, as from the date of publication of the notification, vest in the Treasurer of the Government of Madras, who shall hold it subject to the orders of the Government of Madras and its successors, subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1880, and no other rules which may hereafter come into force in connection with the Charitable Endowments of India; in Council upon the basis for the purpose and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under the authority of the Government of Madras, 1913, for the administration of the said Temple Raja's Endowment, Madhavaram, Pond, Kumbakonam.

No. 100.—IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARTERED ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LONDON DOCK'S REGULARLY ENDOWMENT FUND, SUMMARISSED.

It is hereby certified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Ceylon, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Charles II. Endowments Act, 1870, has awarded the above sum both, to the holder of a school license for the administration of the said school, and to the said school, to wit: Rs. 1000, to the free value of Rs. 2,500, vested in the Treasurer of Ceylon, in pursuance of section No. 120, dated the 25th day of May 1919, and that such income shall come into operation on the 1st day of June 1919.

The schedule shown referred to

1. The Kumbakonam College Old Boys' Association registered as No. 1 of 1917-18 under the Societies Registration Act, 1910, shall be the administrators of the said Tanjore Raj's Subbarao Endowment Fund and the war loans which are vested in the Treasurer of Chazhala Endowment by notification No. 121, dated the 14th day of May 1918.

5. Fees and cost of the student, according to the mid-Tennesss Hoja's Scholarship Endowment Fund two scholarships tenable for two years, not to be given every year, shall be given to pass an deserving B.A. student, provided that such scholarships shall not be held in conjunction with another scholarship whatever.

3. The candidates selected by the subcommittees every year should satisfy the following conditions:—

- (1) He should, in the opinion of the administrators, be too poor to prevent his studies from his work or other reasons.

- (4) He should be a native of the Tazewell district.

- (d) He should engage to promote his studies throughout the U.S. across in the Kazakhstan's Culture

4. The value of scholarships to be given every year and the instalment at which it is to be paid should be decided by the administration in consultation with the Principal of the Kumbakonam College.

It shall be lawful for the administrators to declare in consultation with the Principal that the holder of a scholarship has forfeited: (1) for any reason not which they may consider a sufficient reason for such forfeiture; (2) for failure to secure a pass mark in the Under M.A. class after one year's study in the subject course.

4. In the event of death of any holder of a scholarship or in the event of the same being revoked or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever, the administrators shall be at liberty either to appoint another holder or to add the unexpended amount to the scope of the endowment.

7. All interest on the said endowment that may not be required for the said scholarships shall be accumulated and such accumulation shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment fund.

On Approved May 8, 1910

No 127.—The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A., having resigned his Osborn Fellowship of the Queens University with effect from the 1st May 1929, has been an Honorary Fellow under section 23(1), clause (c) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904).

R. RAJAGOPALAN IAS,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS

APPENDICES

M. S. Hy A. Tyngsboro Agency, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Vocational sub-range, and Acting Sub-director, Institute of Schools, Worcester county, and M. Hy. S. Kishinevsky, Director, Third summer, Training center of the Government Training School, Tver, and a long list of other, Training center of the Government Higher Secondary Training School for Nurses, Tver, in the order of the American Commission of Schools, will be considered in the following present applications sub. per. in the preliminary plan will affect from 12th March 1918 and 1st April 1918, respectively.

2. M.R. Bp. H. Bagchi/Mrs. N. Bagchi, Superintendent of Elementary Schools, Udaipur, who was sub- p.w. free in the 4th class (Rs. 100) was H.R. Bp. S. Narasimha Rao as other duty, will be considered to be in the same class (temporarily) with school from 1st July 2018.

H. LITTLEHALL,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

7th May 1998.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Under article 800 of the Civil service Regulations, privileges leave on full pay for five weeks is granted on behalf of M H. G. M. Van der Meulen, Army, sub., pro tem Sub Assistant Engineer at Schools, Chempooeri range with effect from 11th Mar 1912 or from the date of enlist.

5. H. K. Hy. Y. Yenisei Center, Personal Assistant to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Yerevan District, is placed in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, 19 Marx-park street, in addition to his own duties during the absence of H. K. Hy. M. S. Yenikatsbek's Appar to Yerev, or until further orders. To join on the 1948 calendar.

Wellford, Feb. 22, 1910.

Privilege laws for three weeks from the date of relief is hereby granted to M. B. S. R. K. Rajagopal Acharya, with present delinquency Inspector of Schools, Kallakurichi range, and T. P. Mahadevan, Deputy, Department of Elementary Schools, Kallakurichi sub range, in view of change of the various duties of the office of the Sub-Inspector of Schools of Madurai, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M. B. S. R. K. Rajagopal Acharya on leave or avoid further action.

Volgens, 10-03-2010.

M. HAMANWAXI ATTANQAB,
Acting Designer at School, Hama, Syria

OUTFITMENT ESTIMATION

CONTINUOUS TECHNICAL TRAINING—NOTICE 1988

Monsi—Intergovernmental Bank

It is hereby notified that the following form is prescribed for the monthly examination in Hindi Examinations Board, with reference to the regulation 1 (b) of the syllabus for this exam.

the water.

Office of the Comm. for Over. Examinations,
Madras. 3rd May 1918.

PL

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the entrance fee prescribed law. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the entrance fee has been in full of debt.

(8) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or the results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the superintendent or letter providing the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will receive his seat and remain standing until the Superintendents release his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendents will permit the examination, but will not be allowed to leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to use up paper or to throw ink or paper on the floor. All "spoil copies, etc." should be left on the desk when the candidate has been writing.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for First Examinations,
Madras, 9th May 1919.

H. A. REDDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that Kanakakurum has been made an affiliated centre for the written examination of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1919.

Senate House, 30th April 1919.

ELECTION.

Under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1915, and the rules framed thereunder by the Government of Madras, the Examiners and now the Faculty of Medicine to elect a member of the Medical Council on the plan of Local Act A. 1915, N. 2, P. 2, J. H. S. 1915.

I refer section 8 of the Act no person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner.

Members of the Faculty may record their votes in accordance with the instructions on the voting papers issued to them. Voting papers not received by the Registrar by 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th May 1919, the hour of the closing of the ballot and of the casting of votes, will be invalid.

Mr. A. G. Hodgson, M.A., a member of the Syndicate, resigned his seat on the 2nd May 1919. In accordance with Regulation 2 of Chapter VI, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate by the Senate will be held forthwith.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday, the 2nd May 1919.

(By order)

Senate House, 10th May 1919.

F. DEWBURY,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ARMS COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY, 1919-20

I. Students seeking admission to the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, should apply as soon as possible to the results of the Public examination (Secondary School-leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. An preliminary application before the results are known is not required.

II. *Not your own.*—With the application for admission a student should submit (a) the particulars called for in title IV and (b) the Secondary School-leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. The extract should contain Public examination and school-leaving marks in all the subjects in A and C, such as the 3 Group subjects and whether the student is first class or supplementary. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject in which it certifies. Any document obtained should be returned. Applications accompanied by the document will not be regarded.

A candidate for admission must ordinarily show high proficiency in English. Teachers' Competence (or Proficiency) and at least two of the subjects in the group selected.

As prescribed, the College provides the following examinations only:—

a. Ancient History, Modern History and Telugu or Urdu.

b. Sanskrit or Persian, Telugu or Urdu and Logic.

III. *Third year class.*—Candidates will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

14. Applicants for admission should furnish the following particulars in a separate form:—
- Name in full, and date of birth, according to the Christian era.
 - School or College in which the applicant studied in 1919-1920.
 - Applicant's University or School Leaving Certificate Examination results.
 - Regular teacher in the Institution, Secondary School Leaving Certificate or Intermediate Examination.
 - The class in the College which applicant desires to join with the Group shown in the annual survey list of the first year course the particular examination classes should be specified.
 - Address which will lead the applicant when the admission is made.

Date.

Signature of the Applicant.

Do.

Y. A. students desiring an acknowledgment of the application should forward with it an addressed post-card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post-card to that effect which the applicant should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Admitted students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be taken to have the seats reserved.

In any case the admission will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the receipt of the accepted certificate.

Goverment Arts College, Bangalore,
16th April 1920.

C. A. WILKINSON,
Teacher in charge.

THE GOVERNMENT DISTRICT COLLEGE HOSTEL, ANANTAPUR.

1. The hostel, which provides accommodation for fifty students of the College, will reopen on the morning of 1st July 1920.

2. Preference in admission will be given to students whose parents or guardians do not live in Anantapur town.

3. The following payments are due from students who seek admission into the hostel:—

(a) An entrance fee of Rs. 1.
(b) A deposit amounting to Rs. 14 as guarantee for good behaviour returnable when a student ceases to be a member of the hostel if his conduct has been satisfactory.

4. The charges for boarding will be worked up every month according to the expenditure incurred. At the end of the 3 per centum (or Rs. 14 per annum) will be charged. If a student advances Rs. 4 for the long term and Rs. 4 for the short term will be shown as deposit. Part of a month, however short it may be, will not be taken into account for the purpose of rent due.

5. In addition, students must make their own arrangements for the lighting of their rooms and for the services of a servant and waterman.

6. Applications for admission into the hostel should be submitted in printed forms which can be had from the manager on payment of the fee. Taxation will be fixed up as soon as admissions to the College are made.

Government District College Hostel, Anantapur,
1st May 1920.

S. E. HUNGANADHAS,
Principal, Civil District College.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE IN 1919.

Serial number and name of student	Father's name	Age	Grade or rank in 1919	Native place
1. Appalaiah (N. P.)	A. Pappanna Pillai	19	1st	Pachhalam village, North Arcot district.
2. Ananth, M. P.	T. Srinivas	19	2nd	Tippa (Madia) ..
3. Anandachari P. S. S.	T. A. Kalpanaswami	20	3rd	Vadala (do) ..
4. Chaitan Appanna, P. P.	D. Pethumathi Appanna	20	4th	Andam ..
5. Chaitan Appanna, M. P.	See Subbar A. C. Prasad (N. P. P.)	19	5th	..
6. Chaitan Appanna, M. P.	S. Ravi Srinivas	19	6th	..
7. Krishna Rao, N. P.	M. Appalaiah Appanna	19	7th	..
8. Krishna Rao, N. P.	S. Ramesh Babu	20	8th	..
9. Krishnaswami Appanna, T. P.	T. A. Govind Appanna	21	9th	..
10. Krishnaswami Appanna, T. P.	H. R. Govind Appanna	21	10th	..
11. Krishnaswami Appanna, T. P.	S. R. Ramesh Babu	20	11th	..
12. Krishnaswami Appanna, T. P.	T. V. Venkatesh Appanna	21	12th	..

* Was the Reserve First medal.

† Was the Reserve Third medal.

‡ Back-seat class.

Colombo, 2nd May 1920.

W. McFAR,
Acting Principal, Agricul. Coll. Ceylon.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

A preliminary examination of candidates for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, will be held at the following centres on the dates notified against each:—

Bellary.—20th–31st May; Anahapalle.—3rd–6th June; Chikabature.—25th–14th June.

5. Candidates should mention in their applications the centres at which they wish to appear and send them to the Principal, Agricultural College, Lawry Road, P.O., Coimbatore, so as to reach him on or before 15th May 1919. They should sit for the examination at one centre only. Those who appear at Bellary and Anahapalle should bring their own pens and pencils. Ink and paper will be provided.

6. Candidates should pay for their own board and lodging during their stay at the examination.

Madras, 11th April 1919.

R. C. WOOD,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

MEMORANDUM.

In the notification published on page 174 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12nd April 1919 regarding the Final Examination for the diploma of L.M.P. March 1919 for 'No. 48 A. H. Kikangala, read "No. 42 A. M. Kikangala".

(By order)

A. C. IMBHAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

Madras, 6th May 1919.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

CLASSES FOR SECOND-CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY INSPECTORS, AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 1st July 1919:—

I. Students for the B.Sc. degree of the University of Madras. The minimum qualification for this course is the L.M. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1919 to March 1921. The fee for the course is Rs. 100 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Medical College Fees.'

II. Candidates for the posts of Second-class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors in District Medical and Sanitary Offices. Entrance qualifications.—I. M. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1919. The fee for the course is Rs. 100 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Medical College Fees.' The final examination for the grant of certificates of qualifications will be held by the Examiners at the end of such course. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 40 to be paid at the Medical College Office before the 15th December.

III. Sanitary Inspectors deputed for compressed training. These consists of Sanitary Inspectors detailed for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1919. The fee for the training is Rs. 10 payable by the local bodies in case of those who are deputed for the first time for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors deputed for subsequent courses. The fee in this case to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of 'Minor Sanitary Engineering Class Fee.' The final examination for this class will be held by the Examiners at the termination of the course.

Applications for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before 1st July next.

Medical College, Madras,
6th May 1919.

W. J. MESSLOCK, Lieut. Col., I.M.S.,
Acting Principal.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE—SESSION 1919-22.

1. The Autumn Session of the Madras Medical College will commence on Wednesday, the 1st July 1919.

2. The following are eligible for admission into the M.B. & B.S. class:—

(a) Graduates and candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University.

(b) Those who have passed an examination accepted by the Examiners of the Madras University as equivalent to above, or one of the examinations which are recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain as a sufficient test of preliminary education for the commencement of medical study.

(All first year students of the University Class must enter for the M.B. & B.S. degree.)

Owing to the limited accommodation at the Medical College preference in the admission of candidates will be given to those who have passed the B.S. degree examination in previous class to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University in Group II or in Group I (those who passed in a Classical or Classical General Language being selected first), then to those who have passed any one of the preliminary examinations recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. In the case of Graduates in Arts a pass in classical language will not be required. But in the Madras University admits at present no institutional pass in the Intermediate Examination is held as sufficient qualification for the commencement of Medical studies, those who

have not passed in a classical language will also be admitted if necessary permit but such candidates will be extremely few. Exemptions should they wish to proceed to Europe for further study and the degrees they may subsequently obtain will not be registrable outside India.

3. The curriculum for M.B. & B.S., L.M. & S., and for women entering the Apothecary department extends to five years.

4. Women candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, the European High School Examination or who have obtained the last Secondary School Leaving Certificate (with syllabus other than shorthand and typewriting) are eligible for admission to the Apothecary department. This department is closed to male private candidates.

5. The fee for each year of the M.B. or B.S. & S. is Rs. 125 (including the registration fee of Rs. 4) for males.

Whereas students pay only Rs. 4—the registration fee—each year, ladies being free for all classes. Tuition and examination are exempted from the registration fee.

6. Applications from intending candidates must be made to the Principal, on printed forms which can be obtained from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, till the 15th June on sending a stamped and addressed envelope. The applications with the following documents (in original) attached thereto will be received by the Principal up to 15th June next:—

(1) Qualification certificate. In case of passing the recent University Examination, pass year, register number and pass year. (2) Current certificate. (3) Transfer (or leaving) certificate. (4) Verification certificate. (5) Prescription from the superior officer of a public service.

7. In the case of applications for the M.B., a deposit fee of Rs. 10 should be paid by all male candidates into the General Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fund" and the Treasury receipt sent with the application. No female candidate will be allowed to report to the authorities of the Treasury receipt. The deposit fee will be allowed in most instances the amount of the fee in the case of candidates who are admitted. The deposit fee will be returned to candidates not selected but will be forfeited in the case of selected candidates who do not join.

8. Applications defective in any way, or which are received after the 15th June, will be rejected. Candidates will be selected from the examination of any of the required certificates.

9. The prescribed fee should be paid immediately after notice of selection has been received, into the General Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fund" and the Treasury receipt sent to this office. The Principal will in no case receive the fee.

10. Selection will be strictly according to merit. Personal recommendations will receive no attention. Intimation of selection may be expected by candidates in the third week of June.

11. If a selected candidate fails to join the Medical College on or before the 15th July 1915, he will be liable to another candidate.

12. Application forms and papers received from candidates who are not selected will be returned to them.

13. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 for the Medical College Athletic Club must be paid at the College office before joining the class.

A. MILLER, *Ident. Secy. I.M.S.*,
Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 15th April 1915.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, 1915-16.

(1) Applications for admission to the Institute of Commerce should be sent in as far as reach the Principal not later than 15th June 1915. Applications should contain the following particulars:—

Name of applicant in full.

Parent or village name.

Age, not less than 17 years.

Present address of the applicant.

Occupation of the applicant.

The University Examination or other statement that the applicant has passed with date of passing.

The educational applicant desires to study for (name or name of category).

Figures.

Other.

Name of father or guardian.

Occupation of father or guardian.

Appropriate person, name of father or guardian.

Whether candidate or student and year.

Last school or college from which entered, last year.

Printed form will be supplied on application.

(2) The qualifications for admission and other particulars will be found in the prospectus given below:—

PROSPECTUS OF THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

General.

Object.—(A) The Institute is intended generally to afford facilities for the training of persons who will be required to assist the interests of the Government, whether within the limits of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, or otherwise, and to assist the Indian Companies Act, 1912, and of persons registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

(B) The Institute will also train persons desirous of engaging in commercial undertakings and of filling the responsible positions of managers, secretaries, accountants, etc. The instruction in the Institute is based on thoroughly practical lines—practical in the sense that it is mainly based on accumulated experience gained by students such as with current developments of business.

3. The classes are in session held in the Law College.

4. It is also intended to impart instruction in English Composition and Public Speaking, Elementary Arithmetic and general commercial subjects.

5. Candidates for admission into the Institute should be at least matriculated or holders of secondary school leaving certificates or those who have passed the High School examinations for Passes or 2nd others or in the system of the syllabus, possess sufficient knowledge to be admitted by the Institute. Students with higher qualifications will be given preference. Persons who do not intend qualifying for the professional diploma may also be admitted into the Institute.

5. *Examination*.—(a) The final examination will be that held by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay; (b) Pupils will also be prepared for the advanced examination in commercial subjects viz. the subjects relating to the Modern Government Technical examinations, Account and practical examinations will be conducted by the Principal assisted by the staff.

6. The hours of work will be arranged so far as possible out of business hours. The present arrangement is to hold the classes from 7 to 9 a.m. and 5-10 to 7-10 p.m.

7. *Fees*. Subject to the approval of Government the fees for the (A) course will be Rs. 15 for the first term and Rs. 15 for the second term, both payable in advance. The fee for the (B) course will be Rs. 15 for the first term and Rs. 15 for the second term, both payable in advance. The fee for the (C) course will be Rs. 15 for the first term and Rs. 15 for the second term, both payable in advance.

		One subject.	Two subjects.	Three subjects.	Four subjects.	Five subjects.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate grade.	[1st term]	12	18	24	30	36
	[2nd do.]	12	18	24	30	36
Advanced grade.	[1st term]	12	18	24	30	36
	[2nd do.]	12	18	24	30	36

The course commences early in July every year. There are two terms in the year, the long term, July to December and the short, January to March.

8. *Admission*.—To be eligible for admission to the examination students must have attended three-fourths of the working days in each year.

9. *Students and teachers*.—The teachers shall be chosen by the committee, and Christmas vacations for each period as may be fixed from time to time and on granted holidays.

[A] EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS OF THE DIPLOMA BOARD.

The regulations for the award of the Government diploma in accountancy of the Diploma College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

1. The diploma in accountancy of the Diploma College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be awarded by the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board to a candidate who has passed to the satisfaction of that Board:

Firstly,—That he has passed (i) the examination of the Accountancy Diploma Board in accordance with the regulations laid down in paragraphs 5 to 11, or (ii) the examinations prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay with advanced accounting and auditing as his special subject; secondly,—That he has acquired adequate practical training in accountancy as prescribed in regulations 15 and 16, and thirdly,—That he has a good command of English, and has attained the age of 21. Holders of this diploma will be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" (G.D.A.).

4. A candidate for admission to this examination must have passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University or the School Fifth Examination conducted by a local Government or any other examination which, in the opinion of the Accountancy Diploma Board, is equivalent to three and a half, and subject to regulations 5 and 6, must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of an institution recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has undergone in passing such an examination, studied for a period of two academic years at such an institution, provided that no such certificate of attendance shall be required from a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom.

5. Every holder of an earlier's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies Act, 1912, shall be eligible for admission to the examination for the diploma in accountancy, even though he may not satisfy the conditions laid down in regulation No. 4.

7. Candidates for this examination will be examined in the following subjects:—

(i) *Accountancy and Auditing*.—(1) The principles and practice of book-keeping and accounts including a knowledge of the systems of accounts in use in different classes of business; (2) *Auditing*.

(ii) *Merchandise Law*.—The Indian law relating to Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies, Fire and Marine Insurance, Negotiable Instruments, Insolvency and Arbitration; Charter parties, Bills of Lading, Pledges and Marine Insurance. The main provisions of the Indian Stamp and Companies Acts relating to the above.

8. (a) Three papers of these hours each will be set in accountancy and auditing as detailed below:—

1st paper—General Accountancy; 2nd paper—Special Accounts; 3rd paper—Auditing.

(b) Three papers of these hours each will be set in Merchandise Law as detailed below:—

1st paper—The Law of Contracts and Arbitration; 2nd paper—Company and Bankruptcy Law; 3rd paper—Negotiable Instruments, Bills of Lading and Insurance.

9. To pass the examination, a candidate must satisfy the Board that he possesses an adequate knowledge of each of the two subjects referred to in regulation No. 7.

10. Failure to satisfy the Board will not disqualify the candidate from presenting himself at a subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

11. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination a list of successful candidates will be published arranged in alphabetical order, each of them to have passed with honours as may be placed in the first class.

12. *Practical training in accountancy*.—A candidate for the diploma in accountancy shall, subject to regulations 13, be required to report to the satisfaction of the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, for the period specified below, acted as an apprentice or as an assistant to (i) a Chartered Accountant, (ii) an Incorporated Accountant, or (iii) the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate under the Indian Companies Act, 1912, required by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

(a) Two years in the case of Bachelors of Commerce of the University of Bombay who have passed with advanced accounting and auditing as their special subject, and who above the three years that they have studied for the Bachelor of Commerce Degree at a college of commerce in India or in the University of Bombay.

(b) Three years in the case of graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom or of India or of one of the Graduates in Commerce referred to above.

(c) Three years in the case of students of a recognised institution (other than university graduates), over and above the two years' that they have attended a recognised institution under regulation No. 4.

18. The holder of an author's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies Act, 1914, shall, on passing the diploma examination of his Board under regulation 4, become eligible for the diploma, in succession without any further proof of practical training in accounts.

Therefor for this examination is Rs. 25.

(B) Students will be prepared for Advanced Technical examinations in the following subjects:—
(1) Bookkeeping; (2) Theory and Practice of Commerce; (3) Commercial Geography including Commercial History; (4) Banking; (5) Short-hand.

The syllabus prescribed for the Madras Government Technical examinations in these subjects will be adopted. Classes will only be formed when there is a sufficient number of applicants in each of the above subjects. It is expected that the full course can be completed in two years' time. It is desired that candidates should have a sufficient grounding in English and previous has been made for the purpose.

(C) The classes for the evening session will commence work on Monday, the 7th July 1918. Applications received after this date will not generally be entertained.

(D) About 25 students will be admitted in the Accountancy and Banking as (A) course, and only a limited number of students for the Government Technical Examination as (B) course will be admitted. The Principal will intimate to a list of the applicants who are selected for admission and they should join the Institute on the date fixed by the Principal.

H. K. SANKARAN,

Principal, Govt. Institute of Technology.

Madras, 26th April 1918.

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, TRAINING COLLEGE, RAIPUR.

Applicants are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Manual Training class attached to the Teachers' College, Raipur, in July next. The course will extend over a period of two years.

In addition to special instruction in Educational handwork, the course will include instruction in the methods of teaching the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum and in the principles of Educational Theory.

The selected candidates will appear for the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March 1920 and qualify as secondary grade teachers. They will also have to appear for a special examination in Manual Training.

Those students will be admitted and they will be granted a stipend of Rs. 18 per month and will be required to execute a bond to serve for three years immediately after training in a school under the supervision of the Madras Educational Department.

Applicants from teachers who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the Joint F.A. Examination of the Madras University or the Matriculation or the Entrance High School are a corresponding recognition in a University in the British Empire who have secured a completed secondary school-leaving certificate will be received by the undersigned up to 10th June 1918. Selected candidates will be required to join the class on the 1st July 1918.

Applicants should be recommended by the managers of a recognised institution. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his recent and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

There is a hostel for Madras students. A separate section for Vaidikar and Brahmins will be opened, provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmins and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Principal.

Managers of schools are informed that drawing notice is a very important part of the Manual Training Course. It is suggested that drawing masters with the qualifications prescribed for admission into the Manual Training section be recommended to apply for admission.

V. V. SIVAKUMARA SASTRIYAR,

Acting Principal.

Raipur, 29th May 1918.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MUHAMMADAN MISTRESSES, RAICHUR.

The Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, hereby notifies that Government have sanctioned the opening of a Government Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses at Raichur from July 1918.

1. Applications are invited from Muhammadan female candidates who wish to be trained for Elementary Teachers' certificates.

2. Stipends of the rate of Rs. 12-5-0 per month will be sanctioned on behalf of students under training irrespective of the grade for which they are trained.

3. The period of training will be two years.

4. Applicants should be accompanied by certificate of age, health, vaccination, general education and character and should be signed by an Inspecting Officer of an lower grade than a Sub-Assistant Inspector or Sub-Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager or Head Teacher of a recognised College or Secondary School and should reach this office not later than 20th May 1918.

5. Candidates who have passed the annual examination of the Third Form or the English Standard or have been awarded an Elementary School-leaving Certificate of the English Standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Training class and those who have passed the first Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose students are,

in the opinion of the Inspecting Officers, not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Training class.

7. Certificates of general education and conduct should be submitted in original; certificates of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates when they are admitted for training.

8. Application forms can be had from the office of the Inspectors.

9. Every student will be on probation for six working days.

Calcutta, 29th April 1913.

A. BASOZARIO,
Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

LOST CERTIFICATES.

The Elementary School Leaving certificates bearing serial numbers from 133229 to 133236 are missing in the office of the Sub-District Inspector of Schools, Chinsurah range. The officers of the department are requested not to attach any value to these certificates if they are produced filed in by anybody.

Chinsurah, 24th April 1913.

B. DAMODARAN,
Sub-District Inspector of Schools, Chinsurah Range.

VACANCIES.

Applicants are invited from persons who are technically qualified under the Public Service Rules to hold the post of the workshop instructor and instrument repairer on Rs. 50 in the school. A knowledge of Telugu is essential.

Applications enclosing the following particulars and written in the candidate's own handwriting should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June 1913:—

(1) Name as full; (2) age; (3) qualifications (general and technical); (4) caste; (5) last previous appointment, if any. Copies of testimonials should be attached.

Vinayapuram, 26th April 1913.

P. H. ESGLAND,
Acting Superintendent, School of Engineering.

WANTED a qualified trained Gymnastic Instructor for the Government Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Bangalore, on Rs. 18 per mensem. Applicants who are already in service should send in their applications through the proper channel stating their age and qualifications.

Teachers' College, Bangalore,
18th April 1913.

T. V. SIVAKUMARAN SASTRIAR,
Acting Principal.

WANTED for the First Assistant's place in the Government Factory Training Institute, Calcutta, a trained and experienced intermediate whose educational is Group I, salary Rs. 42-6-10. Apply at once with copies of testimonials to "Mr E. A. Nicholson, s.e.t.a., Honorary Superintendent, Government Publications, Calcutta."

Calcutta, 24th May 1913.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Honorary Superintendent, Government Publications.

WANTED a Physics B. A. or Demonstrator in the Government Victoria College at Palghat on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. Applicants stating full qualifications, and enclosing copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st June 1913. The selected candidate will be required to join duty on the 15th June and will be kept on till the end of March 1915, when fresh selection will have to be obtained for the post.

Gorkh Victoria College, Palghat,
23rd May 1913.

F. SHANKUNNE,
Principal.

WANTED for the Government Elementary School at the Indian Institute of Science (1) a trained and certificated teacher of the Upper Secondary grade for the Headmaster's post on Rs. 15 per mensem and (2) one trained and certificated teacher of the Elementary Higher or Lower Secondary grade (either a master or a mistress) for the post of one of the assistant teachers on Rs. 10 per mensem.

The Headmaster who is provided with free quarters will also be eligible to get an allowance of Rs. 9 per mensem for work in the night school started on the premises. Both the teachers are entitled to get the grade corresponding allowance mentioned in the time & time.

Only persons who are below 35 years of age (unless they are already in Government employment) and who know Tamil, Telugu and Kannada need apply. Applications should be sent to the Inspector of Schools, South Circle, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, before the 31st May 1913, and should contain the following particulars:—

- (1) Name.
- (2) Caste.
- (3) Educational qualifications, general and professional.
- (4) Date of completion of certificate, and if holding a preliminary to find teacher's certificate, date of passing the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.
- (5) Age and date of birth.
- (6) Languages in which the applicant is proficient to teach.

Bangalore, 26th May 1913.

J. A. EATER,
Inspector of Schools, South Circle.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1914.

[PART, 4 P.M.]

LIST OF TEACHERS, IN THE SECOND GRADE WHOSE CERTIFICATES WERE COMPLETED DURING 1913.

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which tested.	Teacher's certificate in his favour.	Time of passing the examination.	Date on which the certificate was completed.	Class.
----------------	--------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--	--------

SECONDARY GRADE.

154	M. S. Srinivas Aravamudan	Madras College, Madras	1913	1913	31st March	Second
155	J. J. Wilson	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
156	D. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
157	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
158	X. F. Srinivasan	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
159	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
160	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
161	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
162	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
163	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
164	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
165	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
166	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
167	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
168	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
169	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
170	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
171	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
172	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
173	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
174	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
175	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
176	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
177	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
178	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
179	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
180	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
181	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
182	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
183	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
184	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
185	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
186	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
187	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
188	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
189	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
190	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
191	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
192	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
193	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
194	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
195	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
196	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
197	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
198	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
199	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.
200	S. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st June	Do.

HIGHER SECONDARY GRADE.

191	M. S. Srinivasan	A. E. S. Training School, Rajahmundry	1913	1913	1st July	Second
192	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
193	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
194	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
195	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
196	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
197	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
198	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
199	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
200	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
201	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
202	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
203	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
204	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
205	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
206	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
207	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
208	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
209	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
210	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
211	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
212	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
213	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
214	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
215	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
216	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
217	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
218	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
219	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
220	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
221	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
222	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
223	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
224	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
225	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
226	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
227	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
228	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
229	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
230	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
231	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
232	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
233	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
234	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
235	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
236	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
237	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
238	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
239	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
240	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
241	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
242	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
243	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
244	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
245	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
246	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
247	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
248	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
249	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.
250	E. Srinivasan	Do.	1913	1913	1st July	Do.

M. S. Srinivasan

E. Srinivasan

Serial number. reg.	Name of institution	Location in which located.	Teacher's certifi- cate number.	Year of opening the training school with reference to 1911	Date when school opened.	Class.
ELIZABETH LOWER GRADE						
184	B. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	3119	1910	18 March	Sen.
185	B. F. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1224	1910	Do.	Do.
186	Ch. Houghways ..	Do.	1558	1910	Do.	Do.
187	Ch. Houghways ..	A. E. H. Training School, Salem.	1226	1911	18 April	Do.
188	I. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1874	1910	18 April	Do.
189	G. Houghways ..	A. E. H. Training School, Salem.	321	1910	Do.	Do.
190	V. A. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1563	1910	Do.	Do.
191	G. Houghways ..	Higgin's Training School, Salem.	1923	1910	Do.	Do.
192	E. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1866	1910	Do.	Do.
193	E. Houghways ..	Do.	1224	1911	Do.	Do.
194	F. Houghways ..	A. E. H. Training School, Salem.	1519	1910	Do.	Do.
195	F. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	698	1910	18 April	Do.
196	G. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	678	1910	Do.	Do.
197	H. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	110	1910	Do.	Do.
198	H. Houghways ..	Do.	941	1910	18 April	Do.
199	I. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1573	1910	Do.	Do.
200	J. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1561	1910	18 April	Do.
201	K. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1841	1910	18 April	Do.
202	L. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
203	M. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
204	N. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
205	O. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
206	P. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
207	Q. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
208	R. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
209	S. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
210	T. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
211	U. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
212	V. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
213	W. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
214	X. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
215	Y. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
216	Z. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
217	A. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
218	B. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
219	C. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
220	D. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
221	E. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
222	F. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
223	G. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
224	H. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
225	I. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
226	J. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
227	K. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
228	L. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
229	M. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
230	N. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
231	O. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
232	P. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
233	Q. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
234	R. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
235	S. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
236	T. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
237	U. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
238	V. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
239	W. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
240	X. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
241	Y. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.
242	Z. Houghways ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1207	1910	18 April	Do.

4 June 2015

Wien/Vienna Inn

Medline, 80(2), April 1989.

LIST OF TEACHERS, IN THE THIRD CIRCLE, WHOSE CERTIFICATES
WERE COMPLETED DURING 1918.

[illegible]

Serial number.	Transit number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the postgraduate examination.	Class of sample set available.
975	9776	A. Raja Rao	Male	Elementary	Government Training School, Bellary.	1919	Good.
976	10012	Mohammed Rahmatulla Khan	Do.	Elementary (Higher)	Government Training School, Madras.	1919	Do.
977	9851	V. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	G. H. S. Madras School, Madras.	1907	Do.
978	10081	M. Venkatesham	Do.	Elementary	Government Training School, Bellary.	1919	Good.
979	9784	A. Vishwanath Aidi	Do.	Elementary	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Good.
980	10041	P. V. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1919	Do.
981	12043	R. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	G. H. S. Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
982	12074	J. Venkatesham (Bellary)	Do.	Elementary	Government Training School, Bellary.	1919	Do.
983	10000	M. Venkatesham	Do.	Elementary	Government Training School, Bellary.	1919	Do.
984	9795	A. Venkatesham	Do.	Elementary	G. H. S. Training School, Bellary.	1900	Do.
985	10000	V. Venkatesham	Do.	Elementary	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
986	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
987	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
988	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
989	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
990	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
991	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
992	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
993	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
994	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
995	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
996	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
997	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
998	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
999	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.
1000	10010	G. Venkatesham	Do.	Do.	Government Training School, Bellary.	1917	Do.

Madras, 1st May 1919.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of Schools and Training Schools.

(With effect from 3rd April 1988—the 1st Co-ordinator John William Wilson, Superintendent, issued grade, permanent on 1st April.)

M. S. By. K. Venkatesham Appa, 1st grade, permanent, to Repatriation, second grade, temporary rank.

M.F.Fy. Timpes Manufacturei Pilei Reimashapathi P301, from Urevere, second grade, per
manant to Gristlar, best grade, temporary rock.

(In consequence of the return to duty of M. E. Ry. Martin Ayres, Deputy Ayres, Orleans, East grade, permanent, frog leave on medical certificate—with effect from 6th April 1912.)

M. H. By. Tanjore Mathaswami Pillai, Nannamalaiyale (Pillai), from Oranien, Sankunda, temporary male, in Oranien, several glands, poisonous.

At Ancon.—Mr. Flanckert, First Shift Engineer of the Dredge Pumping Installation, who was temporarily transferred to the Yaguajay division, is reintegrated to his original station.

Madison, 4th May 1818.

Extension of Leave.—The combined leave for two months and four days granted to M.R. N. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 83, in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th March 1918, is extended by two months and thirteen days.

Madras, 6th May 1910.

Leave.—Under articles 245, 249 (a), 250 and 252 (U), Civil Service Regulations, M.M.35 N. Krishaswami Rao, temporary Upper subordinate, Hyderabad Western Division, is granted with effect from date of relief combined leave for two months, viz., privilege leave for the actual day and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

Only sale of liquor.—The State so maligned certificate for six weeks granted to M.R. Ry. Keshupur; Gurindar, the private Upper, Subordinate, on the notification published in Part II of the *First St. Gory* Quorum, dated the 10th April 1913, is extended for two weeks.

Review.—In the notification transferring M H By, G. Vachanasana Ayyar from IV to V Circle published in Part II of the Govt. M. Service Gazette, dated 12th April 1912—

For 'Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 30', read 'Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 35'.

Madras, 10th May 1919.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, F. W. R. (General and Mechanical)

Leave.—M.R. By A. Sahasramaya Ayyar, Reporter, second grade, temporary, Gangan Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 12th February 1912.

Feb Mar 1810

Posting.—M.F. By. H. Turkistanskiy, 'Superior,' 1st grade, temporary, posted to the Circle and Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 40 W., dated 30th April 1919, is re posted to the Ordinary Northern Division for charge at the Chumukhet sub-office.

style. When I think

M.H. Sp. V. K. Gervase Mann, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Ea. 163, posted to this Grade in the Civil Engineer's Department No. 2333 L., dated 24th April 1929, is reported to the Vancouver division for the Civil Engineer's subgrade.

Wahlgang vom 1. März 1938

Insertion.—M 1 By O Hatt Hoo, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Re. 60, posted to this Clerk in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 4-D, dated third April 1918, is reported to the Garrison division.

Waltham, 20 May 2010

M. B. KHARIBAT,
Superintendent Engineer, I. C. S.

Leave—Mr. W. D. LeFavreau, assistant superintendent, Dari Panguing station, is granted, under article 140 of the Civil Service Regulations, privileges leave for one month with effect from 7th Mar 1919 hereina.

LEADS.—Under article 503, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Jacob Nathai, Assistant Engineer, is awarded additional leave for three months with effect from 22nd April 1910 forenoon.

Escondido, 24th May 1904

J. W. LUTHIAN,
Superintendent, Missouri, U. S. Census

Transfer.—M.H.Sy. P. B. Venuasika Ayyar Amangal, Bangalore, first grade, temporary, is transferred from the Coole Office, Bellary, to the Chidambargal division, to hold charge of the Tank Revenue Section suboffice during the absence of M.H.Sy. G. V. Koppeswami Ayyar Amangal on sickleave leave. To proceed forthwith and where M.H.Sy. G. V. Koppeswami Ayyar Amangal on the 24 Mar 1919.

The inside the poetry of M. H. M. P. Nelson Arroyo, M.A., is the charge of the Task
Restoration to be made available, California, ordered in this office No. 222, dated 20th April 1918.

2. M. S. Raju, P. Satyanarayana Dasagiri, s. a., Superintend, 3rd grade, temporary, on leave, is transferred from the Madanapalle division to the Drawing Branch of the Circle Office, Bellary. To take the break.

DeSany. 4th May 1918.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintendent Engineer, All India

Leave.—M.R. By. B. Srinivasa Sagar, Temporary Upper Subordinate in, under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for three days from date of relief.
Calcutta, 24th May 1918.

Leave.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. M. S. Rajayamma Rao, Engineer, second grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from 4th May 1918 to 4th June 1918.

G. T. WUJALING,
Superintending Engineer, 17 Circle.
Calcutta, 24th May 1918.

Posting.—M.R. By. Sanku Appa Sundara Appa, Temporary Upper Subordinate in, No. 79, transferred to the V Circle from the II Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 1926-C, dated 21st April 1918, is posted to the Chingaypet division.
2nd May 1918.

Posting.—M.R. By. Appayya G. Krishnaswami Appa, Temporary Upper Subordinate in, No. 79, transferred to the V Circle from the II Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 1926-C, dated 21st April 1918, is posted to North Presidency division.
Madras, 24th May 1918.

Posting.—Mr. K. K. Mariotte, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the Fifth Circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 1926-C, dated 21st April 1918, on the 1st instant, transferred to the Fifth Circle Office and then posted as sub. secy. Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, during the absence of Mr. Frederick A. Humphreys on military duty to until further orders. To join forthwith.

Madras, 24th May 1918.

Extension of leave.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 15th March 1918, extension of privilege leave by one month and five days with effect from 22nd April 1918, is granted to M.R. By. D. Siva Rao Ayyangar, Sub-Engineer, North Presidency division.

Madras, 24th May 1918.

Consolidation of posting.—The posting of M.R. By. Sanku Appa Sundara Appa, Temporary Upper Subordinate in, No. 79 to the Chingaypet division ordered in this office Notification No. 647-B, dated 6th May 1918, is hereby cancelled.

Posting.—M.R. By. Sanku Appa Sundara Appa, Temporary Upper Subordinate in, No. 79, transferred to the V Circle from the II Circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) Notification No. 1926-C, dated 21st April 1918 is posted to the North Presidency division.

M. BROWN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.
Madras, 24th May 1918.

Leave.—M.R. By. D. Srinivasa Appa Ayyangar, Temporary Sub Engineer, ex Rs. 1250 per annum Madras Drainage Division, is granted, under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from the 1st May 1918, to date of relief.

M.R. By. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Engineer, second grade, temporary, Madras Special Division, is granted under article 249, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from the 15th May 1918 to date of relief.

W. G. MOULSWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
Trichinopoly, 24th May 1918.

Leave.—M.R. By. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, District Engineer, Division, is granted, under articles 145 (a) and 249, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from 15th April 1918 to 15th May 1918.

This leave has been sanctioned already and published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 9th April 1918, page 797.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.
Madras, 24th May 1918.

Leave.—Mr. J. G. Pankati, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of relief, under articles 249 and 251 of Civil Service Regulations and G.O. Nos. 55, Financial, and 171, Financial, dated 19th January and 7th March 1918, respectively.

R. F. STONEY,
Acting Assistant Engineer in Government.
Madras, 24th May 1918.

INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT OFFICE. Divisional Accountants.

Active Finance and Revenue.—

(With effect from the 15th March 1918, Mr. C. N. Subramanyam Appa, Assistant, fourth grade, having presented an extension leave for one year)

Mr. N. Krishna Rao, Assistant, 4th grade, is set in the fourth grade.
Mr. H. Jagannatha Pillai, Assistant, 4th grade, is set in the fifth grade.
Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Assistant, second grade, is set in the sixth grade.

(With effect from the 15th March 1918, Mr. K. Venkateshulloo Pandita, Temporary Assistant, seventh grade, having returned from privilege leave and (privilege leave)

Mr. K. T. Gupta Chikhalur, Assistant, seventh grade, affecting, to revert at date, Telukutla Project division.

(With effect from the 15th March 1918, Mr. A. S. Subbarao Rao, Assistant, 5th grade, having presented on privilege leave for six weeks)

Mr. B. C. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Assistant, sixth grade, to act in the 5th grade.

Mr. K. M. Vardachari Ayyangar, Assistant, seventh grade, to act in the sixth grade.

Mr. B. V. Gupta Chikhalur, clerk, Telukutla Project Division, to continue to act as Assistant, seventh grade.

(With effect from the 15th April 1918, Mr. M. Ramaswami Ayyar, Assistant, fourth grade, having presented on privilege leave for two months)

Mr. V. Marikala Hachiyar, Assistant, 5th grade, to act in the fourth grade.

Mr. U. J. Thegaraj, Assistant, sixth grade, to act in the 5th grade.

Mr. S. Subbarao Narayana Ayyar, Assistant, seventh grade, to act in the sixth grade.

Madras, 3rd May 1918.

A. KENWHADEL
Assistant-Secretary.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotions—The undersigned Senior Grade Civil Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 525 per mensem are promoted to Rs. 550 per mensem grade, with effect from the date noted against each:—

(1) Khaja Lalchand Ch. Sahib, Sahibpur, Khajur Sahibpur, L.M. & S., with effect from 15th July 1918.

(2) H. P. Hodge, L.M. & S., with effect from 1st September 1918.

(3) T. M. K. Subramanyam, L.M. & S., with effect from 1st December 1918.

Promotions—The undersigned Civil Assistant Surgeons are promoted to Senior Grade Rs. 525 per mensem with effect from the date noted against each:—

(1) D. Ramaiah, L.M. & S., with effect from 15th May 1918.

(2) A. Ramo Achariyar, L.M. & S., with effect from 15th July 1918.

(3) U. Ramaswami Narayan, L.M. & S., with effect from 15th August 1918.

(4) S. Subbarao K. Krishnan, L.M. & S., with effect from 1st September 1918.

Madras, 24th May 1918.

Appointments—Civil Assistant Surgeon G. Bhargava Shastri, from Reserve duty, Government Hospital, Madras, is appointed Assistant Surgeon in the same hospital, and temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Arunachalam, L.M. & S., transferred.

(By order)

A. C. INGLAM, Major, L.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 18th May 1918.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF MARK STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to (1) WORKING MEN AND WORKWOMEN, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
(2) STUDENTS AND HOUSEHOLDS, FROM 5 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except of course. There is no subscription to pay.

J. S. GRAPMAN,
Librarian.

TREASURES FOUND.

Notice is hereby given under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 25th January 1918, Anala Reddyappa, who was ploughing the field of one Uthappa Ramanaiah at Uthappa, found a broken metal bell which was raised by the plough from the soil. Said Uthappa Ramanaiah followed him, digging the field, found the following other articles:—

- (1) Five thick copper plates with inscriptions, suspended from three small metal rings (Others placed in soil next).
- (2) Seven broken metal bell.
- (3) Seven broken plates.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office in Bellary on Monday the 25th October 1918 in order that their claims may be inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Sd/- Collector's Office,
25th February 1918.

L. D. SWAMINATHAN,
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873, it is hereby notified that on 14th February, 1918 a treasure consisting of 17 silver coins bearing Chinese-Thai and Japanese inscriptions with four parts of English currency made out of this mass and valued at Rs. 81 was found by a Government land owner's self-sold Khambhat, 14 bhatgas north of Kumbhling Kantal, Khambhat taluk by Bargar, Patisal and Yedapanna.

3 All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby notified to appear personally or by any authorized agent before the Collector of Salim on 14th August in view of their claims being required to be determined according to law.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Salim, 27th March 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 26th April 1918.

(Tons.—All figures in lakhs of 100 lbs. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the week ending week of previous year.		For the current week.		Total from 1st February to corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.		For the current year from 1st February to date.		For the current year from 1st February to date.	
	Consumption in lakhs of 100 lbs.		Consumption in lakhs of 100 lbs.		Consumption in lakhs of 100 lbs.		Consumption in lakhs of 100 lbs.		Consumption in lakhs of 100 lbs.		Consumption in lakhs of 100 lbs.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Despatched ..	1,427	1,288	841	841	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Salim ..	118	118	118	118	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Coimbatore ..	1,410	1,170	723	723	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Madras and Western ..	812	770	723	723	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Despatched ..	847	770	723	723	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Outside ..	1,410	1,170	723	723	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
Total ..	1,427	1,288	841	841	4,412	14,100	2,283	2,283	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100

(a) Figures have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by direct mails.

(b) Figures have been supplied in the current week by direct mails.

(c) Figures by sea in current week are—Madras 118; Coimbatore 118; Salim 118; Total 354.

(d) Figures in lakhs are reported before.

Quantity of cotton ginned in the pressing factories and of registered cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 26th April 1918.

Variety of cotton	In previous year.				In current year				Director's estimate of the total cotton ginned in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 26th April 1918.
	In previous year.				In current year.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Despatched	4,368	12,444	12,444	12,444	4,368	12,444	12,444	12,444	12,444
Salim	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
Coimbatore	4,250	12,326	12,326	12,326	4,250	12,326	12,326	12,326	12,326
Madras and Western ..	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
Despatched	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
Outside	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118
Total	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118

(a) Figures in lakhs are reported before.

(b) Figures in lakhs are reported before.

(c) Figures in lakhs are reported before.

(d) Figures in lakhs are reported before.

(e) Figures in lakhs are reported before.

Madras, 26th May 1918.

E. G. WOOD,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Report showing the deaths and Diseases registered in the Municipalities of the Municipal Corporation containing 19,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Unincorporated Municipalities for the week ending 15th April 1930.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1921.	NOTES.						DEATHS.															
		Cause.				Total.		Class.						Total.		Cause.							
		Cholera.	Enteric.	Infantile.	Other.	M.	F.	Cholera.	Enteric.	Infantile.	Other.	Class.	Class.	M.	F.	Cholera.	Enteric.	Infantile.	Other.	Class.	Class.	Class.	Class.
Madurai	184,130	3	52	..	..	51	45	53	1	71	3	34	48	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukottai	120,512	8	44	3	..	55	50	50	8	46	4	54	50	46	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	18,427	8	54	13	..	75	30	45	2	46	48	46	47	108	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thiruvananthapuram	94,645	22	2	3	..	25	26	25	..	25	3	28	1*	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagapattinam	40,188	3	53	8	..	64	10	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukottai	40,188	..	58	2	..	60	34	59	3	58	3	18	18	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	46,254	..	22	1	..	23	20	23	..	23	3	18	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	44,120	..	20	..	..	14	10	24	1	15	..	20	24	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	45,888	..	58	..	..	18	10	28	..	28	..	16	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	18,746	..	1	34	38	15	15	37	..	9	20	7	23	19	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	48,405	..	35	8	1	44	34	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	47,737	..	80	4	..	84	23	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukottai	44,868	..	27	..	..	27	28	28	..	28	..	7	15	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	44,868	..	80	..	..	80	38	87	..	18	..	8	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	1	22	3	..	25	26	..	26	..	8	17	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	1	12	8	..	15	17	3	11	..	16	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai	41,808	..	..	..	..														

* Estimated showing, versus **REVENUE AND EXPENSE** in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 10th May 1919 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

M. J. QUINKE, Mayor, I.M.C.,
Acting Exec. Commr. for the Dist. of Maine.

November 10th, 2019

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS

In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the District Judge of Kistna hereby assigns the following local jurisdictions to the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Kistna district under sections 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1923. The notification shall have effect from 26th June, 1924.—

- (3) The Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge at Manipal shall have and exercise original jurisdiction over the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Principal and Additional District Magistrate at Gadag.
- (4) The Court of the Subordinate Judge at Bidar shall have and exercise original jurisdiction over the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District Magistrate, Newwada, the Temporary District Magistrate at Newwada, and the Temporary District Magistrate of Newwada Stradda.
- (5) The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore shall have and exercise original jurisdiction within and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District Magistrate, Kaveri, Tanjore (Principal and Additional); Naravoor (Principal and Additional) and Edumangalam except over the village of Kalapurna in the Ellore taluk.
- (6) The Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Ellore shall have and exercise original jurisdiction over Beluram, a village in the Ellore taluk.

Kleppa District Court, Mossølpattun,
3rd May 1918.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

ADJUDICATION OF COURTS.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the midsummer vacation from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 12th July 1908, both days inclusive.

2. The Registrar the Third Judge (Paul Appasamy, Esq.) will sit as Visiting Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his solicitor may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Visiting Judge for disposal after hearing the party, if necessary.

4. The office of the Registrar will be open from Wednesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 5 p.m. for the receipt of petitions and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 2 as above.

5. Petitions, execution applications and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

J. KRISHNA RAU,

Registrar, Court of Small Causes.

Madras, 16th April 1919.

The Court of the temporary Subordinate Judge at Bellary will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Tuesday the 16th April to Saturday the 15th June 1919, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no pleas, petitions or other paper will be received, nor any of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

R. E. PARKSWELL,

District and Sessions Judge.

Bellary, 16th April 1919.

In notification of this Court's Notification, dated the 11th March 1919, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th March 1919, page 125, it is hereby notified that the District Monthly Court at Chingleput, Principal and Additional, will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 5th day of May to Saturday the 16th day of June 1919, both days inclusive, instead of from Monday the 26th day of May to Saturday the 6th day of July 1919.

V. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,

District and Sessions Judge.

Chingleput, 16th April 1919.

In notification of this Court's notification published at page 926 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th March 1919, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court at North Arcot, the Subordinate and Additional Sessions Judge's Court at Villupuram and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court at Villupuram will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 15th July 1919, both days inclusive; and the Courts of the District Magistrate of Arni, Chittoor, Madhavapatti, Nellore, Tirupathi, Tirupur and Villupuram for six weeks from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 21st June 1919, both days inclusive; and the Courts of the District Monthly of Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai for six weeks from Monday the 2nd June to Saturday the 15th July 1919, both days inclusive.

3. No pleas, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

5. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during the vacation should be made to the High Court, Madras.

J. C. H. FOWLER,

Acting District and Sessions Judge.

Chennai 16th April 1919.

In notification of this office notification No. 1029-Crd., dated the 23d February 1919, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge and Temporary Subordinate Judge at Cuddalore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 5th day of May 1919 to Saturday the 30th day of July 1919 (both the days inclusive).

Cuddalore, 16th April 1919.

In notification of this office notification No. 1028-Crd., dated the 15th February 1919, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court, Cuddalore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Saturday the 2nd May 1919 to Thursday the 2nd July 1919, both days inclusive.

Cuddalore, 1st May 1919.

G. D. MACKAY,

District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby given that the Court of the District Sessions of Tirunelveli will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 5th May to Saturday the 30th July 1919, both days inclusive. No papers will be received during the above recess.

Tirunelveli, 17th April 1919.

A. SUBRAMANYA AYYAR,

Official Receiver.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Amount adjudged.	Date of public statement.
No. of 1912 ..	16th April 1912.	E. S. Rajagopal Achari residing at No. 21, Kottapatti Street, Madras.	2112	1912.
No. of 1912 ..	10th April 1912.	S. Chettiar residing at No. 18, Vellore Street, Madras.	1912	1912.
No. of 1912 ..	2nd April 1912.	S. Karthikeyan Chettiar residing at No. 21, Kottapatti Street, Madras.	1912	1912.

High Court, Madras,
12th May 1912.

F. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 45 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, GOWRI.

Kodigottai Atchappayya Petitioner.
Tadur Pateyaya and eighteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 2nd May 1912 and that his creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver, Goutar, by means of an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1902, either by presenting the same in person or by sending the same in a prepaid registered cover.

No. 65 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, GOWRI.

Pattipati Chinn Nagayya Petitioner.
Tadur Subbarayudu and thirty-one others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner is adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 2nd May 1912 and that his creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver, Goutar, by means of an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1902, either by presenting the same in person or by sending the same in a prepaid registered cover.

Goutar, 2nd May 1912.

K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, MADURAI.

Baru Balasubramanian Reddi, son of Rang Reddi, Patta Kapa, residing at
Kovva, Kovva taluk, Madurai district Petitioner (Debtor).
Kata Subbarayudu and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (5) of Act III of 1902 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands adjourned to the 12th July 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 8 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, MADURAI.

Brju Subbarayudu, son of Chinnayya (Chinn), Kottai and trader,
residing at Annamalai temple, Attankur taluk, Madurai district Petitioner (Debtor).
Gouda Subbarayudu Chinn and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (5) of Act III of 1902 that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands adjourned to the 12th July 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Madurai, 12th May 1912.

W. L. VENKATASWAMY,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, TIRUPUR.

T. S. Venkatasubramanian Pillai Petitioner (Creditors).
P. S. S. Nallaperumal Srinivasan Respondent (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (5) of section 12 of Act III of 1902 that T. S. Venkatasubramanian Pillai, son of Subbarayudu Pillai residing at Kottapatti, Pillai's street, Tattavara East, has applied to this Court to declare P. S. S. Nallaperumal Srinivasan, son of Subbarayudu Kottai, residing at Madurai Nagar street, Tattavara East, an insolvent and that his application is placed before the Court on the 12th day of July 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

12th May 1912.

K. P. WALSH,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chidambaram.

Nalwa Chetipar, son of Madhupala Chetti, of Shallichappu, Chidambaram taluk Petitioner.
 Narayanasami Chetti and six others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 4th day of July 1912 for hearing.

T. RAJADOPALA ACHARYAN,
District Munsif.

Chidambaram, 2nd May 1912.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Chittam Madhavani Avari, son of Yachintanama Avari, Chikmagalur taluk, residing in Poluram Poluram Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 13th day of June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by vald on the said date.

S. RASAGOWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

Chittoor, 5th May 1912.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kaniyapuram.

Channal Katti, son of Channal Yerranallu, residing in Padi village, Kaniyapuram taluk Petitioner.
 Yerranallu Katti and six others Respondents.

The above-named petitioner has under section 13, clause 2 of the Provisional Insolvency Act applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent. The said petition is posted to 2nd July 1912 for hearing.

K. RAJU NAYAR,
District Munsif.

Kaniyapuram, 5th May 1912.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kaniyapuram.

Nalwa Yachintanama and Tallara Chinnappa of Kaniyapuram, Kaniyapuram taluk Petitioner.
 and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Nalwa Yachintanama and Tallara Chinnappa, Kaniyapuram taluk and others of Kaniyapuram, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing to the 2nd day of June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kaniyapuram.

Athi Chinnappa Petitioner.
 Yachintanama Kaniyapuram and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Athi Chinnappa, son of Chinnappa, Kaniyapuram taluk and others of Kaniyapuram, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of June 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

R. NUNNA RAO,
District Munsif.

Kaniyapuram, 2nd May 1912.

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kottayam.

Thayappal Yachintanama Kaniyapuram of Padi Petitioner (Debtor).
 Chinnappa Kaniyapuram and six others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 4th July 1912. All creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by pleader.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kottayam.

Manjambath Kallath Kola Manjambath Petitioner (Debtor).
 Kallath Kallath and four others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 24th July 1912. All creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by pleader.

T. K. RAMUNYA MENON,
District Munsif.

Kottayam, 1st May 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the unclaimed wages of the following natives in the P.W. Stores Division for the period ended against each will be credited to Government, if not claimed within one month from the date—

Worker.	Date.	Period.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
321 Mammood	1st to 25th November 1925.	1 1 0
325 Matur Pahal	Do.	0 6 8
337 Kappanand	1st to 25th December 1925.	0 8 8
363 Vaidyanath	Do.	0 7 4
400 Pannamand	1st to 25th December 1925.	1 3 9
745 Pannamand	1st to 25th January 1926.	2 10 -0

Madras, 20th April 1926.

H. E. McCURRY,
Superintendent, P.W. Stores Division.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts are outstanding to the accounts of this division. If no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government—

Worker and name.	Worker's name.	Amount due. Rs. A. P.
1. Hanayama	Hanayama	0 8 0
2. Tharava	Tharava	0 8 8
3. Nageswara	Nageswara	8 6 0
4. Gopindan	Nageswara	0 2 0
5. Mammood	Kappan	0 8 0
6. Vasa	Swami	0 7 0
Total		2 1 0

Madras, 20th May 1926.

J. J. O'NEILL,
Executive Engineer, South Forestry Division.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for public information that the Public Works Department Inspector Bangalore of Kanwar (Karnataka district) is, at present, not safe for habitation. It is therefore desired for public compliance to a strict notice, that no collection is completed.

Guntur, 1st May 1925.

R. T. ESKED,
Executive Engineer, Kanwar Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned sums are pending disbursement in the accounts of the Revenue Divisional Office, Tirupattur division, North Arcot, in favour of persons noted against each and will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of the publication in the Port St. George Gazette—

Sl. No.	Name.	Particulars.	Period.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
1.	Son Patera.	Flagge Notification clerk, Tirupattur.	Periodic salary for July	0 5 8
2.	H. Chinnappa.	Do.	Do.	8 1 0
3.	H. Soma Rao.	Do.	Do.	0 8 2
				1 3 8

II.

1.	Malyab Khan.	Flagge Notification clerk, Tirupattur.	Wage advances from March .. to July.	8 8 8
2.	Son Patera.	Do.	Do.	8 8 2
				1 7 8

Camp Golligolam, 20th April 1926.

M. NARAYANA KINI,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 4 (j) of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1910, as amended by the Madras Amendment Act of 1914, and in pursuance of notification No. 457, dated 18th December 1914, published on page 878 in 1915 of Part I of the Port of George Town, dated 18th December 1914, the Commissioner of Salt, Akkott and Regional Revenue, Madras, hereby defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factory in the Madras Presidency as follows:

Salt factory situated in Rodingampala, Tada Khondra, Tada village, Sellar tank, Palur division; limits—north, the overflow channel of the Rodingampala tank, a line drawn north-east from the point where the channel meets the Rodingampala tank for a distance of 1,450 feet, and thence due east to the point where it meets the branch channel of the Kalanga river; east, the branch channel of the Kalanga river and the Palur lake; south, the first channel and the branch road to the tank from the north-western corner of survey No. 3 A to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 318, survey Nos. 318, 224 D, 217 (1, 2), 217 B, 255, 265 and 232 of the Tada Khondra village, a line drawn due north from the northern corner of survey No. 232 of the above village to the point where it meets the overflow channel from the Rodingampala tank, the overflow channel of the Rodingampala tank.

Board of Revenue (Regional Revenue),
Madras, 2nd May 1918.

No. 2.—Under section 160 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1875, as amended by Act IV and XII of 1906, the Board of Revenue in the Chief Customs authority directs that the following rule shall be observed for rule 15 of the rules framed in notification, dated 2nd January 1911, published on page 245 and 128 of Part II of the Port of George Town dated 21st January 1911—

Rule 15.—The officer must see that in the labelling and marking of spirits the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1908, and of rules X and XI of the rules for regulating the exportation, blending and bottling of foreign liquor as provided in the said notification and amendments issued under sections 13, 14 and 20 of the Madras Akkott Act are observed.

Notes.—Rules X and XI referred to are as under:—

Rule X.—Bottles containing liquor compounded or blended in India for sale must each bear a label specifying the name of the liquor contained therein, that is, whether it is whisky, brandy, gin, rum, or wine. The number of triple of the principal constituent of each liquor, the name of the bottler, the name of the place where it is bottled and the fact that the compounding or blending was done in India should also be noted in letters equally conspicuous as to be catch the eye along with the name of the liquor or trade mark. All these particulars must be enclosed on the same label. The addition of incorrect particulars on the same or on other labels is prohibited. Thus, Java spirit compounded in India and delivered with excise as so to resemble whisky should be labelled as under:—

Whisky
Product of Java (or Made from Java spirit)
Compounded in India and
Bottled in Madras
by
Messrs. X.Y.Z.

Spirit manufactured in India and compounded with such excise as should be similarly labelled.

Rule XI.—Bottles filled in India with liquor imported in bulk from foreign countries, where intended for sale, must each bear a label specifying the name of the liquor contained therein. The number of triple, the name of the bottler and the name of the place where it is bottled should also be noted in letters equally conspicuous as to be catch the eye along with the name of the liquor or trade mark. All these particulars should be enclosed on the same label. The addition of incorrect particulars on the same or on other labels is prohibited. Thus, Java whisky bottled in Madras should be labelled as under:—

Whisky
Product of Java (or Made from Java spirit)
Bottled in Madras
by
Messrs. X.Y.Z.

Board of Revenue (Regional Revenue),
Madras, 2nd May 1918.

E. GRHAM,
Secretary.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules—

Name and address—M.R. P. P. A. Vengasa Narada of Chittoor.

Date of order granting the certificate—4th May 1918.

Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine—Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue, Land Revenue,

Madras, 6th May 1918.

M. R. PATIL,
Secretary.

In exercise of the power delegated under clause (3) of section 5 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act (IV) of 1917, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the undersigned, additional surveyors and classifiers of Revenue Settlement Party No. 12 to be survey officers under the Act for the purpose of surveying the assessed and relinquished upper Ganga and of lands relinquished under paragraph 31 of Kaul's Standing Order No. 10 in the proprietary estates of the Madras Association.

In exercise of the power delegated under clause (3) of section 5 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act, 1917, the Board of Revenue appoints M.R. P. P. A. Vengasa Narada, Assistant Settlement Officer in Revenue Settlement Party No. 1, to be Survey Officer under the Act within the limits of the Tenjore district.

Board of Rev. (Rev. Secy, Sur, L. Secy and Agcy),
Madras, 1st May 1918.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decretification Act, 1914, the Board at Revenue hereby draws the survey under the provisions of the said Act of 1897 of the Peshigamam municipality in the Gulerani district.

Board of Rev. Gen. Supt. Sec., S. B. & April
Madras, 2nd May 1918.

F. SARATHA MENON,
Deputy Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. Nos. 151, 6 and 151/4 of Kuthirai Kuzha, Census No. 21 of Walleemood taluk, Malabar district, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but which are now found to be occupied will be held at Malappuram by the Malappuram Districtal Officer in order that the same of the janam may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors are required hereby to apply to the Districtal Officer in person or by duly authorized agent on or before the 30th day of August 1918 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar District's Office,
2nd May 1918.

J. F. HALL,
Deputy Collector.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The following extract of a notification from the *Comptroller of India, India Collectors*, the 2nd May 1918, is republished:—

FOOTS AND TELEGRAMS.

(Four Orders.)

Order, the 2nd April 1918.

No. 128 B-Ap.—Mr. A. Sargunan Rao, postmaster, Channabholi, pay Rs. 708—330, is appointed from assistant postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 519—190, with effect from the 1st April 1918.

No. 129 B-Ap.—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents are made with effect from the date noted against each:—

Mr. C. Trochu Smith, M.A., on 6th service, to be promoted to the second grade, from the 15th March 1918.

Mr. E. M. Aravam, to be confirmed in the third grade from the 1st March 1918.

Mr. K. Nannayana Nagar, to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade, from the 1st March 1918, and to be confirmed in that grade, from the 20th March 1918.

Order, the 2nd April 1918.

No. 128 B-Ap.—Mr. C. R. Hargrethe Rao, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 2nd April 1918.

Mr. K. Sargunan Rao, rank, Office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, pay Rs. 108—100, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 20th March 1918, or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1918.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
2nd May 1918.

Presidency Port Office.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Port Office, Rangoon, reports that the *Argentine Gas Barge* which has taken the place of the *Barrel Rock* Tug one mile north-west of Diamond Island is not leaving.

Rangoon, 29th April 1918.

E. J. C. BODDREY, Captain, R.N.M.,
Principal Port Officer, Rangoon.

(8) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes of Rs. 50 as earnest money. This deposit will be returned to successful tenders as early as possible and to the unsuccessful tenders as soon as they have satisfactorily accepted their contract bond.

(9) No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his not doing his earnest money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

(10) Successful tenders will be liable to forfeit their earnest money if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply the cost of stamp being levied by the authorities according to the amount due. Tenders supplying in cash or Government promissory notes in an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 but which will be paid in accordance with the nature and value of the articles allotted to them by the Director of the Institute within six weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

(11) The stip. list should begin from 1st July 1919 and made for one year from that date.

(12) No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

(13) It shall be agreed with the Director of the King Institute to indent for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

(14) The contract must not be sub-let.

(15) The Director reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or any items in a tender or a portion thereof without assigning any reason for so doing. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted.

(16) He can cancel the contract after taking the contract he is not willing to supply as per his agreement, he shall give at least a month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. The contractor will also be liable to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his withdrawal or failure to supply by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract list at higher rates than those mentioned for.

(17) The article shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

(18) Packed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the Institute.

SCHEMATA.

Number and description of articles.

Particulars regarding articles for use

1.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
2.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
3.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
4.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
5.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
6.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
7.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
8.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
9.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
10.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
11.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
12.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
13.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
14.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
15.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
16.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
17.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
18.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
19.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
20.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
21.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
22.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
23.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
24.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
25.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
26.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
27.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
28.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
29.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
30.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
31.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
32.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
33.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
34.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
35.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
36.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
37.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
38.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
39.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
40.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
41.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
42.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
43.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
44.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
45.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
46.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
47.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
48.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
49.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
50.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
51.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
52.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
53.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
54.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
55.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
56.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
57.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
58.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
59.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
60.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
61.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
62.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
63.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
64.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
65.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
66.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
67.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
68.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
69.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
70.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
71.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
72.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
73.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
74.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
75.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
76.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
77.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
78.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
79.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
80.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
81.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
82.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
83.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
84.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
85.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
86.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
87.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
88.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
89.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
90.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
91.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
92.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
93.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
94.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
95.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
96.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
97.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
98.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
99.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100
100.	Ball's, 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (unmarked, Delivered)	100	100

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Gwalior, 20th April 1919.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Niger, I.M.S.,
Dumrao.

- LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRARY DEPARTMENT, appointed in 1914 March 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 9 (Rs. 6 p.).
- NOTIFICATION REGARDING THE MINE REGULATION ACT VIII of 1901, Revised 1909. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Rs. 2 (8 p.).
- NEW JERSEYMAN MANUAL, 1910. First list of conditions. Acta 1 (8 p.).
- LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE COMMISSIONS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICTS OF TAMILNADU. Corrected slip Nos. 45 to 49, 50 to 52, 53 and 54 and No. 55 to 56. Each Rs. 4 (8 p.).
- GOVERNMENT OF WORK IN TAMILNADU. Revised 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 4 (1 s.).
- MADRAS AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE FOR 1914-15. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Each Acta 3 (1 s.).
- QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST FOR MADRAS. Continued up to 1st April 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover, Rs. 1 (1 s. 6 p.).
- ANNUAL LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT OF MADRAS RAIL, AIRLINE AND CANALS DEPARTMENT, continued up to 1st January 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 4 (1 s. 6 p.).
- MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MANUAL, 1914. Address and Correspondence for page 185, etc. Price 8. (8 p.).
- MINE USING MADRAS CONTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING THE SUBJECT OR SUBJECTS IN MINE ACTING, 1910. Royal Rev. Tamil and Telugu. Each Rs. 8 (8 p.). Kannada and Malayalam. Each Rs. 1 (8 p.).
- MANUAL OF TAMIL ADVOCATE (GENERAL). Tamil list of conditions. Price 8 (8 p.).
- REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MALARIA TIGER AND OTHER OF MALARIA FOR YEAR 1913 (1911-12). Footstep folio. Paper cover. Rs. 12 (1 s.).
- MADRAS RAILWAY, A, B, C and D, 1915. (Quoted, dated 24 April 1915.) Each. Price 8 (8 p.).
- QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST continued up to 1st March 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (1 s.).
- EXTRACTS OF PORT ST. GEORGE. Letters to Port St. George, 1894-1907. Volume IV, 1912. Footstep folio. Paper cover. Rs. 4 (1 s. 6 p.).
- LIST OF CLERICAL OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. Continued up to 1st May 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 4 (8 p.).
- UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS. Thiruvalla Sankar. No. 1. The Commemorative Issue by O. F. Venkateswara Ayyar, M.A., B.L., 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (2 p.); No. 2. The programme and pecuniary arrangements of the first session in Thiruvalla by K. V. Subramanyam, M.A., B.L., 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 8 (1 s.).
- MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE MADRAS DEPARTMENT, continued up to 1st May 1915. Royal Rev. Paper cover. Rs. 8 (1 s.).
- INDIA ACT I OF 1915. Local Authorities, Penalties and Sanctions. Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT II of 1915. Indian Paper Currency (Amendment). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT III of 1915. Indian Paper Currency (Amendment). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT IV of 1915. Indian Income-tax (Amendment). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT V of 1915. Taxation of the present war. (Defence). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT VI of 1915. Indian Order (Amendment). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT VII of 1915. Indian Defence Force (Amendment). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT VIII of 1915. Negotiable Instruments (Amendment). Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT IX of 1915. Taxation of the present war. Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- INDIA ACT X of 1915. Amended and Revolutionary Crime. Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).
- MADRAS ACT I of 1915. Kachchirathilam Deewani. Footstep folio. Malayalam. Price 5 (8 p.).
- MADRAS ACT II of 1915. Madras Port Trust Amendment. Footstep folio. Tamil. Price 5 (8 p.).
- MADRAS ACT III of 1915. Madras Agricultural Fairs and Bazaar. Footstep folio. English. Price 5 (8 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8 BASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government
General Press, Calcutta.]

LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATIVE TO THE WAR. STATE EDITOR (continued up to 15th May 1915)
Royal Rev. Book. Rs. 1 (8 p.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WAR OFFICE COMMITTEE HELD AT CALCUTTA, 27th to 28th March 1915. Footstep slip
Paper cover. Rs. 4 (1 s.).

VACANCIES.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified candidates for a Minor Irrigation Sub-Engineer's post which has temporarily fallen vacant for about six months at present and is likely to continue for a longer period. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 800-0-00 monthly.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1915. Preference will be given to those who have already gained some experience either in the Public Works Department or in the Major Legislative Department.

The applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications and other technical qualifications they possess.

T. RAGHAYATTA,
Collector.

Madras, 25th April 1938.

WANTED: a thoroughly competent Head Clerk in the office of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bihar, at a salary of Rs. 140-10-0 to Rs. 160-0-0 monthly. Candidates must be graduates with substantial experience and possess a good knowledge of writing, drafting and printing works. The selected candidate will be required to join at once and will be on probation for two years.

Applications in the candidate's own handwriting stating age, qualifications and previous experience (with copies of testimonials) should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1938. None but duly capable and hardworking men possessing a high standard of qualifications need apply.

O. A. D. STUART,
Offg. Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

Pusa, 25th April 1938.

Appointments are invited for the post of a Comptroller for the Dispensary attached to this project. Pay Rs. 110 plus Rs. 3 local allowance plus the usual war allowance. Men not those who have passed the Government Technical Examination in Comptrolling and Dispensing need apply.

N. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Tubular Project Division.

Tirupathi, 2nd May 1938.

Appointments from graduates, whose vernacular is Kannada and who have passed the Kannada Translation Test are invited for the post of First Clerk on Rs. 50-0-25 in the Kannada section of the Government Translator's Department, with prospects of promotion up to Rs. 150-0-0. The applicants which should contain the following particulars, should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, and literary works produced by the applicant, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 21st June 1938—

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Examinations passed; (4) Date; (5) Age; (6) Present position, as appointment, if any; (7) District in which born; (8) College in which educated; (9) Literary work, if any, produced; (10) Residence in Government service.

Madras, 2nd May 1938.

M. RAMA RAO,
Senior Translator in Government.

Appointments are invited for the post of a clerk (shop), Channarayana, Chayya, Chayya, on Rs. 30 per mensem. The applicants should be prepared to deposit a security in the extent of Rs. 500 in cash, Government Promissory Note, or landed property and furnish the necessary bond, as soon as possible, after joining the appointment. Applications should reach this office before 15th May 1938.

Chinnarayana Subbieram,
Madras, 2nd May 1938.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified passed candidates for permanent and acting appointments on Rs. 35, 38 and 50 in the Journalists' Division.

Journalists' Division, Revenue Divisional Office,
3rd May 1938.

D. UNAKANESWARA RAO,
Deputy Director.

Appointments are invited for the post of an acting clerk, on Rs. 50 per mensem in this work. The vacancy is a long-standing one and is likely to become a permanent one. Those who have duly qualified under examination rules, have passed the Government Examination in Typewriting and Shorthand and have previously acted as a clerk in the Federal department will be preferred.

District Muzil's Court, Arripalay,
3rd May 1938.

M. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Acting District Muzil.

Appointments are invited from candidates possessing the Government's group certificate or a certificate of having undergone a course of training at the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Draftsman on Rs. 30 in the District Forest Office, South Arcot and Coimbatore, Coimbatore, which has fallen permanently vacant. The post is on the temporary scale at present but is likely to become permanent in the transfer of this office to Salem. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st May 1938. Preference will be given to men having experience of the work in District Forest Office.

P. VENKATARAMAN,
District Forest Officer, South Arcot and Coimbatore Divisions.

Coimbatore, 6th May 1938.

Appointments are invited for the post of a Minor Irrigation draft-drawingsman on Rs. 25-0-0 permanently vacant in this office. Candidates applying for the post should have passed at least in the Elementary grade (1) Drafting—drawing and Shading; (2) Measurement; and (3) Hydrostatic and Irrigation Works. Applicants should reach the undersigned on or before 31st May 1938.

Chittoor, 15th May 1938.

A. GALLETT,
Collector.

Wanted a Mateo for Lonsie Asylum, Calicut. Pay Rs 14 to Rs 25 (per annum) Rs. 4-6-1. Free quarters and free uniform. None but trained and well apply.

Lonsie Asylum, Calicut,
11th May 1919.

G. RAMA KAMATH,
Superintendent in charge.

Wanted a temporary Forest Surveyor on pay Rs. 63 a month which includes travelling allowance. Applicants should send the District Forest Officer, Kottayam, before 15th June 1919 with testimonials. Preference will be given to a candidate who has successfully completed his course in the Madras Engineering College and who has experience of forest survey work.

Madras, 9th May 1919.

H. J. McLAUGHLIN,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from duly qualified men for the posts of temporary Surveyors to be employed in surveying work in the Coimbatore District. The pay of the surveyors will range from Rs. 45 to Rs. 101 according to experience. Applicants should send the undersigned at Coimbatore, on or before 15th May 1919. Particulars regarding age, etc. should be given in the applications. Copies of testimonials, if any, should also be submitted with the applications.

Coimbatore, 10th May 1919.

E. E. HOBBS,
Assistant Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 15th July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 12th April 1919.

P. G. SESHIVASA ATTANAR.

On or after the 22nd July 1919, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 19th April 1919.

P. K. SUBRAMANIAM ATTANAR.

On or after the 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 22nd April 1919.

S. SESHIVASA ATTANAR.

On or after the 7th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th April 1919.

K. R. NARAYANA ATTANAR.

On or after the 12th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 22nd April 1919.

S. SESHIVASA.

On or after the 16th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th April 1919.

P. T. SUBRAMANIAM.

On or after the 14th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th April 1919.

K. M. RAMANATHAN ATTANAR.

On or after 9th August, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 29th April 1919.

E. SCHARANATHAN NAYAR.

On or after 23rd July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 29th April 1919.

L. R. KRISHNAIAH.

On or after the 25th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th May 1919.

S. SESHIVASA.

On or after the 26th July, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th May 1919.

R. RAMANATHAN.

ESTATE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT RALPH BEESON (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 29th April 1919 the estate of Second Lieutenant Ralph Beeson, deceased, formerly a Northcott and Electrical Engineer, under Letters of Administration granted in his case on the 17th April 1919 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, suppliers of his, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 30th July 1919 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

High Court, Madras,
26th April 1919.

C. E. COOGER,
Administrator-General of Madras.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER COOPER CAMPBELL (DECEASED).

Herewith is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the Estate of Alexander Cooper Campbell late of Calcutta deceased in the custody of Madras Esquire who died on the 21st day of December 1918 are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the administrator of the Estate of the said Alexander.

H-2

Cape Campbell deceased, up to before the 15th day of June 1919 at the address mentioned, address a sum which shall be paid to the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the same of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto during receipt only to the heirs and demands of which he shall have been had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Alexander Cape Campbell deceased or any part thereof distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have had notice.

High Court Notice,
Madras, 26th May 1919

HENRY BRIDGEMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Cape Campbell (deceased).

INSOLVENT ESTATE.

No. 27 of 1919 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tanjore.

There notice that K. E. Balakrishna Mudaliyar, petitioning, claims, has filed a petition to be declared an insolvent and the same will be heard on 15th July 1919.

M. P. KALYANASUNDARA MUDALIYAR,

Trustee, 2nd May 1919.

Filed.

MADEAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 2 of 1919-20, HELD
ON THE 10TH APRIL 1919.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. E. SMITH, C.B.E., Chairman.

Capt. G. E. HENLEY, R.N.

Mr. N. GUNES.

Mr. J. MURDOCH, C.B.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon FRASER, Jt.

Mr. J. F. SIMPSON.

Mr. W. A. TAYLOR.

Mr. H. P. M. RAO.

Khan Bahadur Mohammad Abdul Kader

Bahadur Sahib.

M. R. S. Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajagopala Subbar-

yer Aravali.

H. R. S. G. Gopal Menon Aravali.

25. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 17th April 1918.

26. Read and recorded a letter, dated 17th April 1918, from Mr. A. T. Laker, resigning his seat on the Port Trust Board.

27. Read and recorded G.O., No. 122, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 9th April 1918, accepting the resignation of Mr. A. T. Laker of his seat as a Trustee of the Port of Madras and the acceptance made by the Member of Commerce, Madras, of Mr. W. A. Taylor to be a Trustee.

28. Mr. A. T. Laker, resigned.

29. Read and adopted a Draft letter by the Chairman to Government requesting, for sanction, a draft agreement for the carrying out, on account, by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., of the works, "removal of the double oil pipelines on the north side of the Madras Harbour," for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 26,100 has been submitted by Government in G.O. No. 28, Revenue (Special, Marine), dated the 12th March 1918.

30. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 405, dated the 7th March 1918, authorising the submission to Government of an estimate amounting to Rs. 18,14,000 for three warehouses containing about 50,170 square feet of floor space, and being the cost for this accommodation, as current income fall in, at Rs. 4-12-6 per 100 square feet per annum.

31. Read a note by the Chairman explaining that, if the warehouses in question are to be considered as having a 20-year life instead of 25, the cost, accordingly calculated, would be Rs. 4-6-9, instead of Rs. 4-12-6 as estimated on the hypothesis of a 20-year life.

32. Resolved to amend Rs. 4-6-9 as a fair rent for the warehouses, per 100 square feet per annum, and that the proposed rent is to apply only to the three new warehouses on the north of the double dock, which will have cost Rs. 18, per 100 square feet of floor space, and not to the other warehouses south of that dock, of which the rent will continue to be Rs. 5-10-0.

33. Also resolved that Government be asked to sanction the proposed rent, Rs. 4-6-9 per 100 square feet per annum, for the new, double dock, warehouses for incorporation in the Trust's Scale of Rates with other from such dock as existing income fall in.

34. In consideration of the exceptionally large cargo brought by the S.S. "Banks" and the consequent delay in getting it between some 300 containers, and of the fact that no other vessels' cargo is privileged thereby, it was resolved to grant the "free cargo" for delivery of the Banks's cargo to ordinary vessels the 1st of May and that properly charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per ton per day be landed to all Banks's cargo not received by the date stated.

35. Read a note by the Chairman suggesting that in view of the recent decision of the Legislature that the Port Trust shall no longer be immune from municipal taxation, the opportunity be taken, throughly to check-up the Trust's Scale of Rates of Harbour Dues on exports and on imports, and then, as provided for in section 13, clause (2) of (7) of the Madras Port Trust Act, a Committee be appointed for the purpose, to consist of the following members of the Board:—

(1) The Chairman of the Port Trust.

(2) The Collector of the Customs.

(3) One member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

(4) One member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

(5) One member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

(6) One member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

(7) One member of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved that the committee be constituted to report to the Board in due course after necessary consultation with their respective authorities.

41. Read and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman to the Secretary of the Indian Railways Conference Association, Agre, regarding that body to admit the Madras Port Trust Railway to membership.

42. Read Marine Department memorandum No. 813-J, dated 29th April 1918, referring to the Chairman for an expression of his views a proposal by the Director, R.I.M., to appoint Commander W.E.B. Douglas, R.N., R.I.M., to be Deputy Commissioner of the Port at Madras, vide *pro-vice*, vide Captain A. G. Sullivan, R.N., R.I.M.

Resolved to inform Government that if the intention of the use of the term "sub-*pro-vice*" is that Commander Douglas is to be appointed for a brief time only, pending the appointment of some officer of the R.I.M. with a superior claim to the appointment, the Board would prefer to carry it as at present with Mr. H. Oswald as acting Deputy Commissioner, until some one can be appointed to hold the post for the regular number of years. But that if the intention is that Commander Douglas should remain for the usual period of years, the Board is willing to accept the nomination.

43. Read a note by the Chairman to the effect that Mr. E. L. Payne, first Engineer at the Goddard "Dry-dock" and now obtaining an Mechanical Engineers in the Trust to leaving the Trust's service, having been under notice of termination of his services since the first of October 1918.

Resolved, as recommended by the Chairman, that Mr. Payne be granted the price of a month's extra pay to Glasgow, and be given the five months and eight days leave which, owing to the suspension of the work, he has accumulated.

44. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under article 41 (3) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for reductions of transport rates in free areas amounting to Rs. 74-6-0.

45. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of March 1919 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of March 1919.

	1917.			1918.			1919.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour charges—									
(a) Dues on imports ..	82,437	8	2	82,548	12	0	1,58,918	8	8
(b) Dues on exports ..	82,608	10	0	81,831	8	0	18,794	28	0
(c) Tonnage dues, imports ..	3,558	2	0	3,488	4	0	10,128	7	8
(d) Storage charges ..	804	0	0	8,899	0	0	728	19	0
(e) Rent for storage space ..	3,618	4	0	2,754	0	0	5,848	12	8
(f) Harbour terminal charges ..	18,884	4	1	12,812	0	0	25,700	18	0
(g) Cargoes ..	10,148	12	0	9,173	8	0	14,520	1	0
(h) Portage, special ..	218	16	2	1,280	0	0	5,882	8	8
(i) Demurrage ..	638	8	0	374	4	8	681	2	0
(j) Hire of harbour wagons ..	307	8	0	1,201	0	0	2,768	8	8
II. Dues, fee and premium—									
(a) Rents of properties ..	20,800	0	0	14,881	22	7	15,378	12	0
(b) Certificate fees ..	1,740	0	0	2,448	0	0	2,583	0	0
(c) Passenger tolls ..	13	0	0	153	12	0	450	4	8
(d) Fines and penalties ..	80	0	0	216	8	0	352	18	8
(e) Railway tolls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Sales—									
(a) Water sold to boats ..	1,711	1	8	1,508	8	8	1,287	11	0
(b) Do. to works ..	607	12	0	263	2	0	5,04	12	0
(c) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	4,378	8	0	4,558	7	0	—	—	—
(d) Other sales ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Contributions to revenue—									
(a) From Port funds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From Government ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Interest—									
Interest on investments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Miscellaneous—									
(a) Profit on investments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Commission on Corporation timber ..	401	8	8	588	0	0	402	28	0
Income tax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Some temporary adjustments ..	—	—	—	788	21	0	—	—	—
Total ..	1,41,915	34	11	1,51,946	8	4	2,30,908	1	1

Month	Amount of 1918-19.			Amount of 1917-18.			Amount of 1916-17.			Increase or decrease in the last two years.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April ..	74,183	7	11	71,614	8	10	2,25,980	11	8	+45,802	1	4
May ..	82,158	8	10	1,98,655	0	8	1,48,478	7	10	+14,226	7	4
June ..	1,81,362	8	8	2,28,374	16	10	1,68,375	12	10	+55,991	6	8
July ..	89,324	11	7	80,238	25	0	1,47,288	8	7	+59,674	2	1
August ..	1,29,950	0	8	8,46,294	12	8	1,68,681	5	4	+22,969	8	2
September ..	3,59,227	12	0	1,38,288	4	12	1,59,358	12	8	+14,956	7	2
October ..	39,412	4	1	1,45,685	8	8	2,84,848	9	2	+39,716	18	8
November ..	1,18,740	21	8	1,76,919	28	8	1,48,702	16	4	+22,576	10	8
December ..	1,11,338	8	10	1,44,728	38	0	3,13,536	5	7	+22,576	10	8
January ..	1,29,400	8	8	5,76,807	0	8	1,41,274	16	1	+16,362	8	8
February ..	59,746	8	10	1,25,421	2	8	1,41,880	0	8	+41,238	18	8
March ..	1,11,642	14	11	1,11,813	8	4	3,81,628	2	1	+79,889	7	0
Total ..	2,81,900	8	8	15,21,564	8	8	14,43,895	8	11	+4,43,466	0	8

47. Forwarded a statement of estimates submitted since the 15th April 1919.

48. It was resolved by the Board to place on record the high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Pyling, B.C.S., during a period of fifteen years and those of his, first as Chairman and then as Engineer-in-Chief to the Port Trust, not only by the statement in the form of the official booklet, whereby each year has been secured and the maintenance of every item rendered possible, but also by the development of many improvements in inland equipment whereby the trade of Madras has greatly increased, thus adding to the wealth and prosperity of the City and opening up useful commercial possibilities for it in the future.

49. Received G.O. from No. 165, Revenue (Special, Madras), dated 11th April 1919, transmitting certain accounts prepared by the Port Trust Board under Nos. 20 and 18 of the Port Trust Financial Rules and one Resolution No. 384, dated 1st February 1919.

50. Received G.O. No. 225, Finance, dated 20th April 1919, regarding the statement of disbursements from the accounts of the Chief Engineer, Madras Port Trust remaining unaccompanied to the end of December 1918.

51. Received the Trust's Copied and Revenue account for February 1919.

52. Forwarded cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 26th April 1919 were returned to be recorded as follows:—

						Date balance	
						Rs.	P.
Revenue Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	1,87,381	18 6
Provident Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	11,682	8 8
Deposit Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	1,047	10 8
Public Public's House Charity Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	574	3 3
General Engineer's Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	1,815	12 6
Passage Fund Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	5,481	16 10
Madras Dock Advance Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	81,537	0 2
Madras Freight Advance Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	34,008	11 3
Capital Account	..	..	..	..	Rs.	81,325	9 6

Port Trust Office, Madras,
26th May 1919.

A. MUNIERAD,
President.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

Day Month.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.				Winds.	Rain.	Thunder.	Lightning.	Ground water.			
		Observed.		Corrected.									
		Daily mean.		Daily mean.									
		Temp.	Wind.	Max.	Min.								
Apr 1919.													
Day.	Inches.	"	"	"	"	Ch.	Miles.	Inches.	Ch.	Feet.			
24th Dec.	30.17	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Fogging drizzle.
25th Dec.	30.7	27.1	30.2	11.1	21.8	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle, drizzle.
26th Dec.	30.1	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle.
27th Dec.	30.1	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle.
28th Dec.	30.1	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle.
29th Dec.	30.1	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle.
30th Dec.	30.1	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle.
1st Jan.	30.1	29.8	30.2	11.1	24.5	12.1-2	32	5.5	17.6	100	..	61	Drizzle.

The recorded Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4 p.m., and the daily mean are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty pairs' observations. The column of the barometer is twenty feet above the level of the sea, and the readings of the rain-gauge is ten feet from the ground. The wind, sea and general weather registered are for the nearest wind direction and distance in miles.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 215 inches, the average for the same period being 155 inches.

Madras Observatory, 12th May 1919

S. SOLOMON TELLA,
Offg. Deputy Director



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 48.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13. 1918

[Price 5s 4d]

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL TABLE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1918.

Madras Presidency for the year 1918

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.	Week of rising days.	Week of falling days.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39											

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the year 1918—cont.

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Release Table of the

State.	District.	Year.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
			Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.
Ark.	1st Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	2nd Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	3rd Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	4th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	5th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	6th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	7th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	8th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Ark.	9th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	1st Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	2nd Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	3rd Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	4th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	5th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	6th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	7th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	8th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62
Calif.	9th Dist.	1894	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		1895	14.00	1.10	10.00	0.81	10.44	1.03	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81	10.00	0.81
		Total	28.00	2.20	20.00	1.62	20.88	2.06	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62	20.00	1.62

judges Presidency for the year 1794-1801

Number of relay days.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			Average.			Remarks.
	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	Relay.	Number of relay days.	Average relay days.	
1	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
2	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
3	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
4	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
5	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
6	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
7	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
8	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
9	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
10	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
11	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
12	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
13	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
14	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
15	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
16	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
17	0.30	0.30																				

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

Districts	Species.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.		Number of rainy days.		Average rainfall.	
		Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.		
North American.	1	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00
2	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
3	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
4	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
5	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
6	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
7	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
8	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
9	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
10	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
11	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
12	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
13	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
14	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
15	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.00	0.00	
16	10	0.00	0.00	10	0.0																				

Madras Presidency for the year 1913—etc.

	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual.		District.		Total.	
	Number of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.		Inches of rainy days.			
	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.		
1	2-27	0.018	2-28	0.018	2-29	0.018	2-30	0.018	2-31	0.018	2-32	0.018	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	
2	2-28	0.018	2-29	0.018	2-30	0.018	2-31	0.018	2-32	0.018	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	
3	2-29	0.018	2-30	0.018	2-31	0.018	2-32	0.018	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	
4	2-30	0.018	2-31	0.018	2-32	0.018	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	
5	2-31	0.018	2-32	0.018	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	
6	2-32	0.018	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	
7	2-33	0.018	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	
8	2-34	0.018	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	
9	2-35	0.018	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	
10	2-36	0.018	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	
11	2-37	0.018	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	
12	2-38	0.018	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	
13	2-39	0.018	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	
14	2-40	0.018	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	
15	2-41	0.018	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	0.018	2-49	
16	2-42	0.018	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	0.018	2-49	0.018	2-50	
17	2-43	0.018	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	0.018	2-49	0.018	2-50	0.018	2-51	
18	2-44	0.018	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	0.018	2-49	0.018	2-50	0.018	2-51	0.018	2-52	
19	2-45	0.018	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	0.018	2-49	0.018	2-50	0.018	2-51	0.018	2-52	0.018	2-53	
20	2-46	0.018	2-47	0.018	2-48	0.018	2-49	0.018	2-50	0.018	2-51	0.018	2-52	0.018	2-53	0.018	2-54	
21	2-47	0.018	2-48</															

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

District.	Parishes.	Stations.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.	Number of rising days.	Temper. variable.		
Pembroke.	1	1	1.24	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	2	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	3	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	4	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	5	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	6	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	7	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	8	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	9	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	10	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
Total.			10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..
	Average.		1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..
Midors.	1	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	2	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	3	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	4	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	5	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	6	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	7	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	8	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	9	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	10	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
Total.			10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..
	Average.		1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..
Boswell.	1	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	2	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	3	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	4	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	5	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	6	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	7	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	8	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	9	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	10	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
Total.			10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..
	Average.		1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..
Tremadoc.	1	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	2	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	3	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	4	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	5	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	6	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	7	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	8	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	9	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
	10	1	1.00	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	
Total.			10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..	10	0.98	..
	Average.		1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..	1	0.98	..

Madras Presidency for the year 1918—cont.

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of use

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

Month.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Average rainfall.
1	Chattanooga	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
2	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
3	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
4	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
5	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
6	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
7	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
8	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
9	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
10	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
11	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
12	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
13	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
14	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
15	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
16	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
17	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
18	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
19	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
20	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
21	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23	..	8	2.08	..	10	0.38	..	12	10.40	..	10	14.44	..
22	Chattanooga (Radio- Signal)	6	0.94	..	3	0.23													

* *Transcript not available*

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

Totals.	Railroads.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
		Number of entry days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Number of entry days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Number of entry days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Number of entry days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Number of entry days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.			
19	English-Southern	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	7	0.50	
20	Trans-Mississippi	7	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	16	0.50	..	4	0.50	
21	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	18	0.50	..	3	0.50	
22	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
23	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
24	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
25	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
26	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
27	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
28	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
29	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
30	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
31	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
32	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
33	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
34	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
35	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
36	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
37	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
38	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
39	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
40	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
41	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
42	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
43	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
44	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
45	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
46	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
47	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
48	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
49	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
50	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
51	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
52	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
53	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
54	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
55	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
56	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
57	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
58	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
59	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
60	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
61	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
62	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
63	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
64	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
65	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
66	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
67	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
68	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
69	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
70	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
71	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
72	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
73	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
74	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
75	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
76	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
77	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
78	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
79	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
80	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
81	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
82	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
83	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
84	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
85	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
86	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
87	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
88	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
89	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
90	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
91	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
92	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
93	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
94	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
95	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
96	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
97	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
98	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
99	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
100	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
101	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
102	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
103	Trans-Mississippi	0	0.50	..	50	0.50	..	3	0.50	..	30	0.50	..	17	0.50	..	4	0.50	
104	Trans-Mississippi</																		

Madras Presidency for the year 1918-1901

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

[illegible]

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table of the

[illegible]

Medica Presidency for the year 1918-1919

Month.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual.		Totals.
	Number of rainy days.	Feetfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Average rainfall.	
1	10	0.41	..	..	10	0.41	..	..	10	0.41	..	..	10	0.41	..
2	12	0.45	..	..	12	0.45	..	..	12	0.45	..	..	12	0.45	..
3	14	0.49	..	..	14	0.49	..	..	14	0.49	..	..	14	0.49	..
4	16	0.53	..	..	16	0.53	..	..	16	0.53	..	..	16	0.53	..
5	18	0.57	..	..	18	0.57	..	..	18	0.57	..	..	18	0.57	..
6	20	0.61	..	..	20	0.61	..	..	20	0.61	..	..	20	0.61	..
7	22	0.65	..	..	22	0.65	..	..	22	0.65	..	..	22	0.65	..
8	24	0.69	..	..	24	0.69	..	..	24	0.69	..	..	24	0.69	..
9	26	0.73	..	..	26	0.73	..	..	26	0.73	..	..	26	0.73	..
10	28	0.77	..	..	28	0.77	..	..	28	0.77	..	..	28	0.77	..
11	30	0.81	..	..	30	0.81	..	..	30	0.81	..	..	30	0.81	..
12	32	0.85	..	..	32	0.85	..	..	32	0.85	..	..	32	0.85	..
13	34	0.89	..	..	34	0.89	..	..	34	0.89	..	..	34	0.89	..
14	36	0.93	..	..	36	0.93	..	..	36	0.93	..	..	36	0.93	..
15	38	0.97	..	..	38	0.97	..	..	38	0.97	..	..	38	0.97	..
16	40	1.01	..	..	40	1.01	..	..	40	1.01	..	..	40	1.01	..
17	42	1.05	..	..	42	1.05	..	..	42	1.05	..	..	42	1.05	..
18	44	1.09	..	..	44	1.09	..	..	44	1.09	..	..	44	1.09	..
19	46	1.13	..	..	46	1.13	..	..	46	1.13	..	..	46	1.13	..
20	48	1.17	..	..	48	1.17	..	..	48	1.17	..	..	48	1.17	..
21	50	1.21	..	..	50	1.21	..	..	50	1.21	..	..	50	1.21	..
22	52	1.25	..	..	52	1.25	..	..	52	1.25	..	..	52	1.25	..
23	54	1.29	..	..	54	1.29	..	..	54	1.29	..	..	54	1.29	..
24	56	1.33	..	..	56	1.33	..	..	56	1.33	..	..	56	1.33	..
25	58	1.37	..	..	58	1.37	..	..	58	1.37	..	..	58	1.37	..
26	60	1.41	..	..	60	1.41	..	..	60	1.41	..	..	60	1.41	..
27	62	1.45	..	..	62	1.45	..	..	62	1.45	..	..	62	1.45	..
28	64	1.49	..	..	64	1.49	..	..	64	1.49	..	..	64	1.49	..
29	66	1.53	..	..	66	1.53	..	..	66	1.53	..	..	66	1.53	..
30	68	1.57	..	..	68	1.57	..	..	68	1.57	..	..	68	1.57	..
31	70	1.61	..	..	70	1.61	..	..	70	1.61	..	..	70	1.61	..
32	72	1.65	..	..	72	1.65	..	..	72	1.65	..	..	72	1.65	..
33	74	1.69	..	..	74	1.69	..	..	74	1.69	..	..	74	1.69	..
34	76	1.73	..	..	76	1.73	..	..	76	1.73	..	..	76	1.73	..
35	78	1.77	..	..	78	1.77	..	..	78	1.77	..	..	78	1.77	..
36	80	1.81	..	..	80	1.81	..	..	80	1.81	..	..	80	1.81	..
37	82	1.85	..	..	82	1.85	..	..	82	1.85	..	..	82	1.85	..
38	84	1.89	..	..	84	1.89	..	..	84	1.89	..	..	84	1.89	..
39	86	1.93	..	..	86	1.93	..	..	86	1.93	..	..	86	1.93	..
40	88	1.97	..	..	88	1.97	..	..	88	1.97	..	..	88	1.97	..
41	90	2.01	..	..	90	2.01	..	..	90	2.01	..	..	90	2.01	..
42	92	2.05	..	..	92	2.05	..	..	92	2.05	..	..	92	2.05	..
43	94	2.09	..	..	94	2.09	..	..	94	2.09	..	..	94	2.09	..
44	96	2.13	..	..	96	2.13	..	..	96	2.13	..	..	96	2.13	..
45	98	2.17	..	..	98	2.17	..	..	98	2.17	..	..	98	2.17	..
46	100	2.21	..	..	100	2.21	..	..	100	2.21	..	..	100	2.21	..
47	102	2.25	..	..	102	2.25	..	..	102	2.25	..	..	102	2.25	..
48	104	2.29	..	..	104	2.29	..	..	104	2.29	..	..	104	2.29	..
49	106	2.33	..	..	106	2.33	..	..	106	2.33	..	..	106	2.33	..
50	108	2.37	..	..	108	2.37	..	..	108	2.37	..	..	108	2.37	..
51	110	2.41	..	..	110	2.41	..	..	110	2.41	..	..	110	2.41	..
52	112	2.45	..	..	112	2.45	..	..	112	2.45	..	..	112	2.45	..
53	114	2.49	..	..	114	2.49	..	..	114	2.49	..	..	114	2.49	..
54	116	2.53	..	..	116	2.53	..	..	116	2.53	..	..	116	2.53	..
55	118	2.57	..	..	118	2.57	..	..	118	2.57	..	..	118	2.57	..
56	120	2.61	..	..	120	2.61	..	..	120	2.61	..	..	120	2.61	..
57	122	2.65	..	..	122	2.65	..	..	122	2.65	..	..	122	2.65	..
58	124	2.69	..	..	124	2.69	..	..	124	2.69	..	..	124	2.69	..
59	126	2.73	..	..	126	2.73	..	..	126	2.73	..	..	126	2.73	..
60	128	2.77	..	..	128	2.77	..	..	128	2.77	..	..	128	2.77	..
61	130	2.81	..	..	130	2.81	..	..	130	2.81	..	..	130	2.81	..
62	132	2.85	..	..	132	2.85	..	..	132	2.85	..	..	132	2.85	..
63	134	2.89	..	..	134	2.89	..	..	134	2.89	..	..	134	2.89	..
64	136	2.93	..	..	136	2.93	..	..	136	2.93	..	..	136	2.93	..
65	138	2.97	..	..	138	2.97	..	..	138	2.97	..	..	138	2.97	..
66	140	3.01	..	..	140	3.01	..	..	140	3.01	..	..	140	3.01	..
67	142	3.05	..	..	142	3.05	..	..	142	3.05	..	..	142	3.05	..
68	144	3.09	..	..	144	3.09	..	..	144	3.09	..	..	144	3.09	..
69	146	3.13	..	..	146	3.13	..	..	146	3.13	..	..	146	3.13	..
70	148	3.17	..	..	148	3.17	..	..	148	3.17	..	..	148	3.17	..
71	150	3.21	..	..	150	3.21	..	..	150	3.21	..	..	150	3.21	..
72	152	3.25	..	..	152	3.25	..	..	152	3.25	..	..	152	3.25	..
73	154	3.29	..	..	154	3.29	..	..	154	3.29	..	..	154	3.29	..
74	156	3.33	..	..	156	3.33	..	..	156	3.33	..	..	156	3.33	..
75	158	3.37	..	..	158	3.37	..	..	158	3.37	..	..	158	3.37	..
76	160	3.41	..	..	160	3.41	..	..	160	3.41	..	..	160	3.41	..
77	162	3.45	..	..	162	3.45	..	..	162	3.45	..	..	162	3.45	..
78	164	3.49	..	..	164	3.49	..	..	164	3.49	..	..	164	3.49	..
79	166	3.53	..	..	166	3.53	..	..	166	3.53	..	..	166	3.53	..
80	168	3.57	..	..	168	3.57	..	..	168	3.57	..	..	168	3.57	..
81	170	3.61	..	..	170	3.61	..	..	170	3.61	..	..	170	3.61	..
82	172	3.65	..	..	172	3.65	..	..	172	3.65	..	..	172	3.65	..
83	174	3.69	..	..	174	3.69	..	..	174	3.69	..	..	174	3.69	..
84	176	3.73	..	..	176	3.73	..	..	176	3.73	..	..	176	3.73	..
85	178	3.77	..	..	178	3.77	..	..	178	3.77	..	..	178	3.77	..
86	180	3.81	..	..	180	3.81	..	..	180	3.81	..	..	180	3.81	..
87	182	3.85	..	..	182	3.85	..	..	182	3.85	..	..	182	3.85	..
88	184	3.89	..	..	184	3.89	..	..	184	3.89	..	..	184	3.89	..
89	186	3.93	..	..	186	3.93	..	..	186	3.93	..	..	186	3.93	..
90	188	3.97	..	..	188	3.97	..	..	188	3.97	..	..	188	3.97	..
91	190	4.01	..	..	190	4.01	..	..	190	4.01	..	..	190	4.01	..
92	192	4.05	..	..	192	4.05	..	..	192	4.05	..	..	192	4.05	..
93	194	4.09	..	..	194	4.09	..	..	194	4.09	..	..	194	4.09	..
94	196	4.13	..	..	196	4.13	..	..	196	4.13	..	..	196	4.13	..
95	198	4.17	..	..	198	4.17	..	..	198	4.17	..	..	198	4.17	..
96	200	4.21	..	..	200	4.21	..	..	200	4.21	..	..	200	4.21	..
97	202	4.25	..	..	202	4.25	..	..	202	4.25	..	..	202	4.25	..
98	204	4.29	..	..	204	4.29	..	..	204	4.29	..	..	204	4.29	..

Month	Part-1st	Part-2nd	Part-3rd	Part-4th	Part-5th	Part-6th	Part-7th	Part-8th	Part-9th	Part-10th	Part-11th	Part-12th	Part-13th	Part-14th	Part-15th	Part-16th	Part-17th	Part-18th	Part-19th	Part-20th	Part-21st	Part-22nd	Part-23rd	Part-24th	Part-25th	Part-26th	Part-27th	Part-28th	Part-29th	Part-30th	Part-31st	Part-32nd	Part-33rd	Part-34th	Part-35th	Part-36th	Part-37th	Part-38th	Part-39th	Part-40th	Part-41st	Part-42nd	Part-43rd	Part-44th	Part-45th	Part-46th	Part-47th	Part-48th	Part-49th	Part-50th	Part-51st	Part-52nd	Part-53rd	Part-54th	Part-55th	Part-56th	Part-57th	Part-58th	Part-59th	Part-60th	Part-61st	Part-62nd	Part-63rd	Part-64th	Part-65th	Part-66th	Part-67th	Part-68th	Part-69th	Part-70th	Part-71st	Part-72nd	Part-73rd	Part-74th	Part-75th	Part-76th	Part-77th	Part-78th	Part-79th	Part-80th	Part-81st	Part-82nd	Part-83rd	Part-84th	Part-85th	Part-86th	Part-87th	Part-88th	Part-89th	Part-90th	Part-91st	Part-92nd	Part-93rd	Part-94th	Part-95th	Part-96th	Part-97th	Part-98th	Part-99th	Part-100th	Part-101st	Part-102nd	Part-103rd	Part-104th	Part-105th	Part-106th	Part-107th	Part-108th	Part-109th	Part-110th	Part-111th	Part-112th	Part-113th	Part-114th	Part-115th	Part-116th	Part-117th	Part-118th	Part-119th	Part-120th	Part-121st	Part-122nd	Part-123rd	Part-124th	Part-125th	Part-126th	Part-127th	Part-128th	Part-129th	Part-130th	Part-131st	Part-132nd	Part-133rd	Part-134th	Part-135th	Part-136th	Part-137th	Part-138th	Part-139th	Part-140th	Part-141st	Part-142nd	Part-143rd	Part-144th	Part-145th	Part-146th	Part-147th	Part-148th	Part-149th	Part-150th	Part-151st	Part-152nd	Part-153rd	Part-154th	Part-155th	Part-156th	Part-157th	Part-158th	Part-159th	Part-160th	Part-161st	Part-162nd	Part-163rd	Part-164th	Part-165th	Part-166th	Part-167th	Part-168th	Part-169th	Part-170th	Part-171st	Part-172nd	Part-173rd	Part-174th	Part-175th	Part-176th	Part-177th	Part-178th	Part-179th	Part-180th	Part-181st	Part-182nd	Part-183rd	Part-184th	Part-185th	Part-186th	Part-187th	Part-188th	Part-189th	Part-190th	Part-191st	Part-192nd	Part-193rd	Part-194th	Part-195th	Part-196th	Part-197th	Part-198th	Part-199th	Part-200th	Part-201st	Part-202nd	Part-203rd	Part-204th	Part-205th	Part-206th	Part-207th	Part-208th	Part-209th	Part-210th	Part-211st	Part-212nd	Part-213th	Part-214th	Part-215th	Part-216th	Part-217th	Part-218th	Part-219th	Part-220th	Part-221st	Part-222nd	Part-223rd	Part-224th	Part-225th	Part-226th	Part-227th	Part-228th	Part-229th	Part-230th	Part-231st	Part-232nd	Part-233rd	Part-234th	Part-235th	Part-236th	Part-237th	Part-238th	Part-239th	Part-240th	Part-241st	Part-242nd	Part-243rd	Part-244th	Part-245th	Part-246th	Part-247th	Part-248th	Part-249th	Part-250th	Part-251st	Part-252nd	Part-253rd	Part-254th	Part-255th	Part-256th	Part-257th	Part-258th	Part-259th	Part-260th	Part-261st	Part-262nd	Part-263rd	Part-264th	Part-265th	Part-266th	Part-267th	Part-268th	Part-269th	Part-270th	Part-271st	Part-272nd	Part-273rd	Part-274th	Part-275th	Part-276th	Part-277th	Part-278th	Part-279th	Part-280th	Part-281st	Part-282nd	Part-283rd	Part-284th	Part-285th	Part-286th	Part-287th	Part-288th	Part-289th	Part-290th	Part-291st	Part-292nd	Part-293rd	Part-294th	Part-295th	Part-296th	Part-297th	Part-298th	Part-299th	Part-300th	Part-301st	Part-302nd	Part-303rd	Part-304th	Part-305th	Part-306th	Part-307th	Part-308th	Part-309th	Part-310th	Part-311st	Part-312nd	Part-313th	Part-314th	Part-315th	Part-316th	Part-317th	Part-318th	Part-319th	Part-320th	Part-321st	Part-322nd	Part-323rd	Part-324th	Part-325th	Part-326th	Part-327th	Part-328th	Part-329th	Part-330th	Part-331st	Part-332nd	Part-333rd	Part-334th	Part-335th	Part-336th	Part-337th	Part-338th	Part-339th	Part-340th	Part-341st	Part-342nd	Part-343rd	Part-344th	Part-345th	Part-346th	Part-347th	Part-348th	Part-349th	Part-350th	Part-351st	Part-352nd	Part-353rd	Part-354th	Part-355th	Part-356th	Part-357th	Part-358th	Part-359th	Part-360th	Part-361st	Part-362nd	Part-363rd	Part-364th	Part-365th	Part-366th	Part-367th	Part-368th	Part-369th	Part-370th	Part-371st	Part-372nd	Part-373rd	Part-374th	Part-375th	Part-376th	Part-377th	Part-378th	Part-379th	Part-380th	Part-381st	Part-382nd	Part-383rd	Part-384th	Part-385th	Part-386th	Part-387th	Part-388th	Part-389th	Part-390th	Part-391st	Part-392nd	Part-393rd	Part-394th	Part-395th	Part-396th	Part-397th	Part-398th	Part-399th	Part-400th	Part-401st	Part-402nd	Part-403rd	Part-404th	Part-405th	Part-406th	Part-407th	Part-408th	Part-409th	Part-410th	Part-411st	Part-412nd	Part-413th	Part-414th	Part-415th	Part-416th	Part-417th	Part-418th	Part-419th	Part-420th	Part-421st	Part-422nd	Part-423rd	Part-424th	Part-425th	Part-426th	Part-427th	Part-428th	Part-429th	Part-430th	Part-431st	Part-432nd	Part-433rd	Part-434th	Part-435th	Part-436th	Part-437th	Part-438th	Part-439th	Part-440th	Part-441st	Part-442nd	Part-443rd	Part-444th	Part-445th	Part-446th	Part-447th	Part-448th	Part-449th	Part-450th	Part-451st	Part-452nd	Part-453rd	Part-454th	Part-455th	Part-456th	Part-457th	Part-458th	Part-459th	Part-460th	Part-461st	Part-462nd	Part-463rd	Part-464th	Part-465th	Part-466th	Part-467th	Part-468th	Part-469th	Part-470th	Part-471st	Part-472nd	Part-473rd	Part-474th	Part-475th	Part-476th	Part-477th	Part-478th	Part-479th	Part-480th	Part-481st	Part-482nd	Part-483rd	Part-484th	Part-485th	Part-486th	Part-487th	Part-488th	Part-489th	Part-490th	Part-491st	Part-492nd	Part-493rd	Part-494th	Part-495th	Part-496th	Part-497th	Part-498th	Part-499th	Part-500th	Part-501st	Part-502nd	Part-503rd	Part-504th	Part-505th	Part-506th	Part-507th	Part-508th	Part-509th	Part-510th	Part-511st	Part-512nd	Part-513th	Part-514th	Part-515th	Part-516th	Part-517th	Part-518th	Part-519th	Part-520th	Part-521st	Part-522nd	Part-523rd	Part-524th	Part-525th	Part-526th	Part-527th	Part-528th	Part-529th	Part-530th	Part-531st	Part-532nd	Part-533rd	Part-534th	Part-535th	Part-536th	Part-537th	Part-538th	Part-539th	Part-540th	Part-541st	Part-542nd	Part-543rd	Part-544th	Part-545th	Part-546th	Part-547th	Part-548th	Part-549th	Part-550th	Part-551st	Part-552nd	Part-553rd	Part-554th	Part-555th	Part-556th	Part-557th	Part-558th	Part-559th	Part-560th	Part-561st	Part-562nd	Part-563rd	Part-564th	Part-565th	Part-566th	Part-567th	Part-568th	Part-569th	Part-570th	Part-571st	Part-572nd	Part-573rd	Part-574th	Part-575th	Part-576th	Part-577th	Part-578th	Part-579th	Part-580th	Part-581st	Part-582nd	Part-583rd	Part-584th	Part-585th	Part-586th	Part-587th	Part-588th	Part-589th	Part-590th	Part-591st	Part-592nd	Part-593rd	Part-594th	Part-595th	Part-596th	Part-597th	Part-598th	Part-599th	Part-600th	Part-601st	Part-602nd	Part-603rd	Part-604th	Part-605th	Part-606th	Part-607th	Part-608th	Part-609th	Part-610th	Part-611st	Part-612nd	Part-613th	Part-614th	Part-615th	Part-616th	Part-617th	Part-618th	Part-619th	Part-620th	Part-621st	Part-622nd	Part-623rd	Part-624th	Part-625th	Part-626th	Part-627th	Part-628th	Part-629th	Part-630th	Part-631st	Part-632nd	Part-633rd	Part-634th	Part-635th	Part-636th	Part-637th	Part-638th	Part-639th	Part-640th	Part-641st	Part-642nd	Part-643rd	Part-644th	Part-645th	Part-646th	Part-647th	Part-648th	Part-649th	Part-650th	Part-651st	Part-652nd	Part-653rd	Part-654th	Part-655th	Part-656th	Part-657th	Part-658th	Part-659th	Part-660th	Part-661st	Part-662nd	Part-663rd	Part-664th	Part-665th	Part-666th	Part-667th	Part-668th	Part-669th	Part-670th	Part-671st	Part-672nd	Part-673rd	Part-674th	Part-675th	Part-676th	Part-677th	Part-678th	Part-679th	Part-680th	Part-681st	Part-682nd	Part-683rd	Part-684th	Part-685th	Part-686th	Part-687th	Part-688th	Part-689th	Part-690th	Part-691st	Part-692nd	Part-693rd	Part-694th	Part-695th	Part-696th	Part-697th	Part-698th	Part-699th	Part-700th	Part-701st	Part-702nd	Part-703rd	Part-704th	Part-705th	Part-706th	Part-707th	Part-708th	Part-709th	Part-710th	Part-711st	Part-712nd	Part-713th	Part-714th	Part-715th	Part-716th	Part-717th	Part-718th	Part-719th	Part-720th	Part-721st	Part-722nd	Part-723rd	Part-724th	Part-725th	Part-726th	Part-727th	Part-728th	Part-729th	Part-730th	Part-731st	Part-732nd	Part-733rd	Part-734th	Part-735th	Part-736th	Part-737th	Part-738th	Part-739th	Part-740th	Part-741st	Part-742nd	Part-743rd	Part-744th	Part-745th	Part-746th	Part-747th	Part-748th	Part-749th	Part-750th	Part-751st	Part-752nd	Part-753rd	Part-754th	Part-755th	Part-756th	Part-757th	Part-758th	Part-759th	Part-760th	Part-761st	Part-762nd	Part-763rd	Part-764th	Part-765th	Part-766th	Part-767th	Part-768th	Part-769th	Part-770th	Part-771st	Part-772nd	Part-773rd	Part-774th	Part-775th	Part-776th	Part-777th	Part-778th	Part-779th	Part-780th	Part-781st	Part-782nd	Part-783rd	Part-784th	Part-785th	Part-786th	Part-787th	Part-788th	Part-789th	Part-790th	Part-791st	Part-792nd	Part-793rd	Part-794th	Part-795th	Part-796th	Part-797th	Part-798th	Part-799th	Part-800th	Part-801st	Part-802nd	Part-803rd	Part-804th	Part-805th	Part-806th	Part-807th	Part-808th	Part-809th	Part-810th	Part-811st	Part-812nd	Part-813th	Part-814th	Part-815th	Part-816th	Part-817th	Part-818th	Part-819th	Part-820th	Part-821st	Part-822nd	Part-823rd	Part-824th	Part-825th	Part-826th	Part-827th	Part-828th	Part-829th	Part-830th	Part-831st	Part-832nd	Part-833rd	Part-834th	Part-835th	Part-836th	Part-837th	Part-838th	Part-839th	Part-840th	Part-841st	Part-842nd	Part-843rd	Part-844th	Part-845th	Part-846th	Part-847th	Part-848th	Part-849th	Part-850th	Part-851st	Part-852nd	Part-853rd	Part-854th	Part-855th	Part-856th	Part-857th	Part-858th	Part-859th	Part-860th	Part-861st	Part-862nd	Part-863rd	Part-864th	Part-865th	Part-866th	Part-867th	Part-868th	Part-869th	Part-870th	Part-871st	Part-872nd	Part-873rd	Part-874th	Part-875th	Part-876th	Part-877th	Part-878th	Part-879th	Part-880th	Part-881st	Part-882nd	Part-883rd	Part-884th	Part-885th	Part-886th	Part-887th	Part-888th	Part-889th	Part-890th	Part-891st	Part-892nd	Part-893rd	Part-894th	Part-895th	Part-896th	Part-897th	Part-898th	Part-899th	Part-900th	Part-901st	Part-902nd	Part-903rd	Part-904th	Part-905th	Part-906th	Part-907th	Part-908th	Part-909th	Part-910th	Part-911st	Part-912nd	Part-913th	Part-914th	Part-915th	Part-916th	Part-917th	Part-918th	Part-919th	Part-920th	Part-921st	Part-922nd	Part-923rd	Part-924th	Part-925th	Part-926th	Part-927th	Part-928th	Part-929th	Part-930th	Part-931st	Part-932nd	Part-933rd	Part-934th	Part-935th	Part-936th	Part-937th	Part-938th	Part-939th	Part-940th	Part-941st	Part-942nd	Part-943rd	Part-944th	Part-945th	Part-946th	Part-947th	Part-948th	Part-949th	Part-950th	Part-951st	Part-952nd	Part-953rd	Part-954th	Part-955th	Part-956th	Part-957th	Part-958th	Part-959th	Part-960th	Part-961st	Part-962nd	Part-963rd	Part-964th	Part-965th	Part-966th	Part-967th	Part-968th	Part-969th	Part-970th	Part-971st	Part-972nd	Part-973rd	Part-974th	Part-975th	Part-976th	Part-977th	Part-978th	Part-979th	Part-980th	Part-981st	Part-982nd	Part-983rd	Part-984th	Part-985th	Part-986th	Part-987th	Part-988th	Part-989th	Part-990th	Part-991st	Part-992nd	Part-993rd	Part-994th	Part-995th	Part-996th	Part-997th	Part-998th	Part-999th	Part-1000th
-------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	-------------



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 103.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1919.

[PART II, Sec. 2 p.]

Part XX.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday, the 11th day of March 1919	500
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 13th day of March 1919	501
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday, the 14th day of March 1919	502
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Friday, the 15th day of March 1919	503

CONTENTS—

Bill No. 8 of 1919.—Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Customs Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1906, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee.—*Submitted.*

Act No. 211 of 1919.—Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919.—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindustani.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th day of March 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PARLIAMONT of Leith, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*
 The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED HENRY, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Sir DONALD BISHOP, K.C.M.G., *Attorney-General*
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DARTMOUTH, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK, G.C.B., *Attorney-General*
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. BECKLEY, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. CAMPBELL, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HENNESSY, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. HENNESSY, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. LIVINGSTON, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. MACKENZIE, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. MACKENZIE, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Lieut-Col. W. J. MACKENZIE, G.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Sir DONALD BISHOP, K.C.M.G., *Attorney-General*
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. SINGH, G.C.B. (*Attorney-General*)
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STONE, G.C.B.

[11th March 1919.]

(Mr. Annamalai Chettiar; Mr. Davidson;
Sir Alexander Cardew.)

2 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 136 at the Legislative Council meeting of the 18th November 1916. It is understood that the Government of India have now under consideration the general question of the future of the passport system.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—"With reference to question No. 2, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Collectors to issue passports more freely than they are doing at present?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"I do not quite know what the Honorable Member wants. Collectors have already been instructed that passports are to be given as freely as possible."

3 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to name the district municipalities to which they intend granting in the near future the privilege of electing their chairman?
(b) Is the municipality of Palai in the Madras district one to which the above privilege will shortly be granted?

Localities in which the privilege of electing their chairman is to be granted

3 A.—(a) The Government are unable to forecast the future. Sixty-one out of the 72 municipal councils of the Presidency now elect their chairman.

(b) The matter of allowing the Palai Council to elect its chairman is under consideration.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to name the taluk boards to which they intend granting in the near future the privilege of electing their presidents?

Taluk boards in which the privilege of electing their presidents is to be granted

4 A.—The Government are unable to forecast the future in this matter, even the near future. The question of substituting non-official for official presidents and electors for nominated non-official presidents is under continuous consideration.

5 Q.—Now that the cessation of hostilities is drawing more strenuous for their normal progress, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to get restored as early as possible the Madras-Bangalore weekly steamer service for passengers, cargo and mails?

Restoration of the Madras-Bangalore weekly steamer service

5 A.—This Government have no control over the measures of shipping and are unable to give any indication of the prospects of an early resumption of the weekly mail service to Bangalore, having in view the fact that the strain of demobilization on the world's shipping resources is almost equal to the strain imposed by war conditions.

6 Q.—(a) For the convenience of a large number of cultivators, will the Government be pleased to order the extension from Chidambaram and the present location to Mannargudi itself as before the Mannargudi District Muzir's Court, now located at Chidambaram?

Extension of the District Muzir's Court from Chidambaram to Mannargudi

(b) If the answer to the above is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to give the reasons for the same?

6 A.—Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of District Muzir's courts is determined by the High Court to whom a copy of the question will be communicated.

7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table of this house a complete list of all Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian religious and charitable institutions to which an annual Muzir or Dakh grant is given by the Government, with the respective amounts of such grants shown against each institution?

Religious and charitable institutions to which annual grants from Government

7 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to instruct orders to the District Collectors to furnish a complete list of religious and charitable institutions which receive grants from the Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"No, Sir, I am not prepared to issue such orders."

8 Q.—(a) Has Government passed a letter from Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataswami Ayyar of Nellore appealing in the correspondence column of the Madras Mail of the 26th December 1918 asking reasons for refusing at present goods traffic at least on the Tiruchendipudi-Vedavangam railway line for the transport of foodgrains, salt and other commodities necessary for popular consumption?

Requesting of the Tiruchendipudi-Vedavangam railway line for salt

(b) Will the Government be pleased to say whether and when arrangements could be made for the transport of goods and for passenger traffic?

8 A.—(a) Yes.
(b) The Government are advising the Agent, South Indian Railway, with a view to the line being opened for traffic at the earliest possible date, but are not in a position at present to say when this will be practicable.

(*Mr. Anusalai Chettigar : Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar.*) [13th March 1919.]

General
Business and
Steps to
Alleviate It.

9 Q.—(a) Have the Government passed the editorial article under the head-line 'Economic Distress' which appears in the *Hindu* of the 13th February 1919, giving important particulars of the rising prices of certain necessary commodities at Madras and their scarcity in the city of Madras and several industrial centres and requesting Government to take prompt and effective steps to alleviate public suffering?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have already taken or intend to take for the alleviation of the distress particularly in the matter of supplies and prices of rice, shell, pulses, oilseeds, vegetable-oils and kerosene oil?

9 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is impossible to preclude in the answer to a question any adequate account of the steps taken and proposed to be taken on a matter of such complexity, but a statement will be made on these points in the Council in connection with a resolution on the agenda.

Business of
the Government
Committee of
Alleviation in
reference to rice.

10 Q.—(a) Have the Government passed the proceedings of a meeting of the Ryotwari Landholders' Association held in Madras on the 10th February 1919 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mahalingam published in the morning edition of the *Madras Times* of the 17th February 1919 embodying resolutions requesting Government—

(1) to start hot relief works in various places, particularly in the dry tracts,

(2) to remove the inter-district restrictions on the export of grain,

(3) to fix the maximum prices of food grains in the famine areas and to open in urban and rural centres grain shops for selling grain to the poor, and

(4) to suspend collection of land in dry and wet tracts where there has been a failure of rain or water-supply and consequent non-cultivation or serious failure of crop, with a view to averting starvation after harvest?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they intend to take for granting the requests of the above Association?

10 A.—(a) The Government have now passed the proceedings of the meeting of the Association referred to.

(b) (1) Hot works have been started in areas where it appears probable that it will be necessary for the State to provide employment under the Famine Code.

(2) & (3) The Government do not consider it desirable to take action in the manner suggested.

(4) In areas adversely affected by the season, action is being taken as regards suspension or remission of revenue in accordance with the rules contained in Board's Standing Orders Nos. 12 and 14.

Business of
Government of
Madras.

11 Q.—Are the Government aware of the great reduction in the price of kerosene oil in many localities, and will the Government be pleased to state the causes that have led to this distress and the steps they intend to take to remedy the same?

11 A.—Yes. The chief cause that has led to the shortage of the stocks of kerosene oil in the reduction going to the war is the amount of shipping available for the transport of oil to this Presidency. This cause has been later made serious by one of the few suitable tankers having been temporarily put out of use by an accident. It is, however, believed that improved shipping arrangements will shortly enable the transport of kerosene oil to India in total quantities nearly equal to those of 1916-17.

Reference for the regulation and control of the sale of kerosene oil was found in the *Kerosene Oil Code* which was published in notification No. 78, dated 24th August 1915, at page 162 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th August 1915.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. U. M. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar
Sahib Bahadur.

Business of
Government of
Madras.

12 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that Special Police Force and a section of Anglia Indian Force from Malappuram (Malabar) shot and killed eight Mappilas and wounded one at a Kalan recently?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to make inquiries and place on the table information as to the killing of these men?

12 A.—The preliminary reports received by the Government show that the Mappila outbreak referred to commenced on the early morning of the 7th February at Fort from Malappuram. The families, who were men in number, were led by an assassin, actuated by feelings of strong personal enmity against certain Nair leaders and others whom he believed to have done him injustice. They set out with guns, knives and other weapons including dynamite and began by murdering Mrs. Nandakrishnan, wounding a wife, and burning.

11th MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Ahmed Tanti Marikayur.)

part of a temple. Proceeding in the direction of Pundarik they contacted two more parties and burnt a number of houses and at least one more temple, after which they took up a strong position in a farmhouse, where by the evening of the same day they were surrounded by a small party coming from the Malappuram Special Police. Reinforcements arrived during the night including a detachment brought from Calicut by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and early next morning the District Magistrate decided to send to Malappuram for a field-gun to demolish the fortification from their stronghold as it could not have been reached without risk of heavy loss of life to the police and all endeavours to bring about a surrender had proved useless. The District Magistrate warned the Mappillas that the gun had been sent for and would be used against them if they did not come out and give themselves up, but they refused to entertain the idea of surrendering and announced their intention to meet their adversaries face to face and die fighting. The gun arrived about 3 p.m. in charge of a section of the Anglo-Indian Force and a few shells induced the fanatics to throw open the doors of the gate house in which they were crowded together; simultaneously they burst into the sanctuary ahead and discharged a volley. After a brief exchange of rifle-fire the farm-house was stormed and it was found that of the nine occupants right hand been killed and the sixth was wounded so severely that on the following day he died. The formal inquiry into this outbreak is not yet complete but when the final official report has been received the Government will consider the question of publishing papers.

13 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inquire of the Presidency Port Office the reasons that prompted him to import outside in preference to the clerks already in office and duly qualified?

13 A.—No.

14 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 41 put by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Ramu Ayyangar at the meeting of the Council, dated 2nd April 1918, will the Government be pleased to state if Indians were at all recruited and admitted to Coast Light Service since 1914, and how many now serve in the second coast lightkeepers and at what scale of pay?

14 A.—Two Indians are at present serving in the Coast Light Service, drawing salaries of Rs 50 and Rs 65 per mensem. Promotion to the Coast Light Service was also offered recently to another Indian who is a member of the Port Light Service, but the transfer was declined.

15 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 42 put by the said Honourable Member in the same meeting, will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware (1) that the grading and classification now obtaining in the consolidated Presidency Port Service is causing great discontent and hardship and (2) that the transfers of the head clerks from one end of the Presidency to other tells very severely on the life and interests of these clerks and (3) will they be pleased to move early in the matter for an early revision of the scale and distribution?

15 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

16 Q.—With reference to the answer to question No. 21 put by me at the meeting of 15th August regarding the order of the Presidency Port Office prohibiting the inspection of coast-lights by Port officers, will Government be pleased to state if the matter has been inquired into and with what result?

16 A.—The Government have inquired and have ascertained that the Presidency Port Office has not prohibited the inspection of coast lightkeepers by Port officers. Such inspection will continue to be made.

17 Q.—In view of the readiness of living due to war, will Government be pleased to extend the commutation referred to in G.O. No. 16, Financial, dated 7th January 1919, to those whose pay is Rs 75 per mensem and below that sum?

17 A.—The Government regret that the financial position renders it impossible to adopt this suggestion.

18 Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they have recently sanctioned any increase of pay to the head clerk in the Deputy Port Commissioner's office, Madras? and (b) Will Government be pleased, in fairness to the service as a whole, to order an adequate increase in the pay of the head clerks in some of the out-port offices?

18 A.—(a) No.

(b) The pay of these head clerks is fixed in accordance with the importance of their work. In several ports the pay of the head clerk has been notified in several years and the Government see no sufficient reason to order any general revision now.

(Mr. Abad Tash Mirakhajir; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) [11th May 1919.]

Appointments of Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Port Commissioner.

19 Q.—Will Government be pleased to state if there are any special reasons, and the nature of such, for preferring a Royal Indian Marine Officer for the post of Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Port Commissioner at Madras?

19 A.—The Government of India have reserved the two appointments for officers of the Royal Indian Marine.

Status of the Deputy Port Commissioner, Madras.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the Deputy Port Commissioner, Madras, is not under the administrative control of the Presidency Port Officer who is the Marine Adviser to Government and the Administrative Head of the Department?

20 A.—The Deputy Commissioner of the Port of Madras is under the administrative control of the Madras Port Trust Board, because that body is entrusted with the management of the port. The Presidency Port Officer is a member of the Port Trust Board.

Harbour improvements at Tuticorin.

21 Q.—With reference to the question of harbour improvements at the port of Tuticorin (1) will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the matter now is; (2) are the Government aware of the recent visit to Tuticorin of the Hon'ble Sir George Buchanan, G.C.S.I., and of the interest that he expressed in studying facilities for harbour developments at that port; (3) will the Government be pleased to denote that officer in preference to any other for thorough investigation of the proposals with a view to a definite scheme being formulated for early action as desired by the merchant population at Tuticorin?

21 A.—(1) The Government are in correspondence with the Government of India with a view to secure the services of an expert to advise regarding the development of the harbour.

(2) Yes.

(3) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Withdrawal of passport regulations to Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

22 Q.—In view of the termination of the war and of the great inconvenience that the travelling public are put to, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of withdrawing the passport regulations now in force for those proceeding to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States?

22 A.—The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 2.

Increased salaries for Port officers.

23 Q.—(a) Are Government aware that the Commanders and Officers of the R.I.M. Company's steamers were given handsome increases in their salaries recently?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of increasing the salaries of the Port officers in the Presidency as necessitated by these?

23 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Sirwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Fautala.

Grant to the Municipality for improvement of drainage.

24 Q.—Is it a fact that the Municipal Council, Madras, has asked for a grant of Rs. 40,000 for the improvement of drainage? Will the Government be pleased to state in what state the proposals are and to consider the request favourably?

24 A.—In February 1917 the Madras Municipal Council applied for a grant of Rs. 40,000 for the improvement of certain storm water drains. The Council was asked to re-use the application after viewing the plans and estimated as recommended by the Sanitary Board in their Resolution No. 514 B, dated 21st August 1917. The Council has not yet received its application for a grant.

Water-supply scheme for Narasimangal and Poddappan.

25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what state of progress the scheme for the improvement of the water-supply for Narasimangal and Poddappan are and when they are likely to be finally sanctioned?

25 A.—The scheme for the water-supply of Narasimangal is under sanction by the Public Works Department. A full power has been issued. A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been spent on the works, and a sum of Rs. 21,000 has been provided for expenditure in 1919-20. The scheme for Poddappan is still under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

Programme of sanitary work under investigation and supply for execution for 1919-20.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place a statement on the table (1) containing the programme of work of the Sanitary Engineer for the year 1919-20; (2) showing the scheme of water-supply and drainage that are now under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer and which may not be ready in the year 1919-20; (3) the water-supply and the drainage schemes that are likely to be ready in the year 1919-20 for execution?

11th MARCH 1919.] *Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;*
Mr. Dandees.

26 A.—(1) The annual programme is under preparation and will be published in due course.
(2) & (3) A statement will be prepared and laid on the Editor's Table.

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish, before passing final orders, Mr. Temple's reports in 1916 and 1917 and the Special Officer's report in 1918 on the agricultural condition in the Godavari Western delta? Publication of Mr. Temple's reports on the agricultural condition in the Godavari Western delta.

27 A.—The Government have not yet received the Special Officer's report and are not in a position to decide whether it will be expedient to publish the papers before orders are passed. The inquiries made in 1916 and 1917 were introductory owing to the nature of the answer in 1916 and it was therefore found necessary to continue the investigation in 1918.

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when legislation for the improvement of the secondary education is likely to be introduced? Introduction of the Bill for the improvement of the secondary education.

28 A.—The draft Elementary Education Bill prepared by the Local Government is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) whether the committee appointed to revise the Agency rules made the recommendations;
(2) the date on which the recommendations were made and when the orders of the Government are likely to be passed; and
(3) whether the Government will publish the recommendations for criticism before passing final orders? Recommendations made by the Committee to revise the Agency rules.

29 A.—(1) Yes.
(2) The recommendations reached the Government on the 17th August 1918. They are under correspondence with the Government Agents and the Government are not in a position to say when orders will be passed.
(3) The Government will consider the suggestion when the Agents' reports are received.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

30 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware that Mr. Subramanyam Rao, District Judge, has issued a new edition of his book "Crises in India" with addition of new matter?
(b) Did he apply for any permission for this issue; if so, to whom and when?
(c) Was permission granted? If so, when and by whom? Publication of a book by a District Judge.

30 A.—(a) Yes.
(b) No.
(c) No.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"With regard to question No. 30, the answer is 'No permission was applied for or granted.' May I know whether any explanation was called for?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Dandees:—"Yes, an explanation was called for."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Will the Government be pleased to give me any information on that point?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Dandees:—"The Government do not consider it desirable to give any information on that point."

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether they have received a memorial from the Muzer Road Government Press employees dated February 1919;
(b) what action has been taken thereon; and
(c) whether they will be pleased to consider the same favourably? Memorial from the employees of the Muzer Road Government Press.

31 A.—The memorial in question has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

32 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received petitions for extension of the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act to the Nilgiri district? From whom?
(b) What is the action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken thereupon? Extension of the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act to the Nilgiri district.

32 A.—(a) The Government have received a petition from some tenants of the Godavari delta for the extension of the Malabar Tenants' Improvement Act to that delta.

(b) A report has been called for from the Collector of The Nilgiris.

(*Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Mr. Rangachariyer.*)

[11TH MARCH 1919.]

- Drinking water**
To be in the
reserved
forests.
- 23 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to carry out the recommendation in Resolution No. 11 of this Council passed by me on 19th November 1918 regarding drinking water for cattle in reserved forests?
- 23 A.—The attention of the Board of Revenue and the District Conservator and District Forest Officers has been drawn to the discussion that took place on the Honorable Member's resolution about the provision of drinking water for cattle grazing in the reserved forests. A provision of about Rs. 20,000 has been made in the budget for 1919-20 for this purpose.
- Quantity of Government oil in the market**
- 24 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the grievances of the public in the deficiency of Government oil supply in the districts of the Government of Madras?
(b) whether they will make a statement as to the quantities made available for distribution in each district during the last fifteen weeks and the quantities usually supplied each corresponding week last year in each district on an average; and
(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government for relieving the grievances brought to their notice?
- 24 A.—(a) The Government are aware of the difficulties to which the public have been exposed through the shortage of kerosene oil but they have no information as to any disturbances having been caused by the alleged refusal of vendors to supply the oil.
(b) A statement* showing the sales in each District between 1st November 1918 and 28th February 1919 and the corresponding period in the previous year is laid on the table.
(c) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 11.
- Average price of food-grains in the market**
- 25 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in tabular form the average price of food-grains in each taluk centre for the last eight months and the prices prevailing in the corresponding months of last year and the previous year?
- 25 A.—The average prices for each District are published monthly in the *Fori St. George Gazette*. The Government are not at present convinced that it would serve any useful purpose to publish the prices for each taluk.
- Correspondence with the Government of India regarding export of food-grains from this Presidency**
- 26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table their correspondence with the Government of India for preventing the export of food-grains from this Presidency within the last twelve months?
- 26 A.—The Government of India have questioned the publication of some recent correspondence which has now been laid on the *Madras Table*.
- Reduction of railway rates**
- 27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether they have calculated the extent to which the present railway rates raise the price of food-grains in the market; and
(b) whether they have made or would make representations to the Government of India or the Railway Board for reduction or abolition of such rates during times of pressure like the present?
- 27 A.—The Government are aware that railway rates necessarily raise the price of food-grains which have to be carried by rail. Representations on the subject were made to the Railway Board in December last and as a result the rates on the Bangalore-Mysore Railway for grain were considerably reduced. The Railway Board have also directed that the railway concession of 2 pice per maund should not be taxed in future on food-grains covered by a certificate from the Director of Civil Supplies or issued under the authority of the Foodstuffs Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariyer.

- Expenditure incurred by Government in the construction of village roads**
- 28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return showing the amount spent by each district board during the financial years 1917-18 and 1918-19 in opening new village roads?
- 28 A.—The information has been filed for and will be published when received.
- Amount of work in the High Court**
- 29 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter, dated the 25th December 1918, addressed by the Registrar of the High Court to the *Madras Association* regarding the difficulty of getting enough cases ready for disposal by the Judges, published in the "*Madras Weekly Notes*" of the 19th January 1919?
(b) What steps have been taken to remedy the difficulty?

11th March 1919.] [Mr. Bangs Acharyar; Mr. Davidson;
Sir Alexander Cardew.]

(8) Will the Government be pleased to tell me and lay on the table returns showing the arrears and maintenance of cases in the High Court for the years 1917 and 1918 in the form set out in the statement to G.O. No. 2859, Judicial, dated 15th November 1915, and also at page 377 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council dated the 6th February 1917?

(9) Will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table a return showing the number of cases pending disposal in the High Court on the 1st of March 1919 and the number of cases ready for hearing on that date under the different headings found in the statement furnished on page 377 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council dated the 6th February 1917?

33 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement* is laid on the table.

(c) The Government do not propose to call for the special return desired; they are already in possession of detailed figures showing the pendency at the end of December 1918.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BAKSA ACHARYA:—“With regard to question No. 33, are the Government aware that monthly ready lists are prepared in the High Court?”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—“The Government are not officially aware of the detailed statements of the High Court. That may be the case.”

40 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the draft memorandum purporting to be issued by the Indian Civil Service Association and published at page 6 of the *Minute of the 13th January 1919*?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish a statement explaining the actual facts in connection therewith and the attitude of the Government in relation thereto?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules regulating the conduct of officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service in respect of such matters and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay the same on the table?

41 A.—The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 42.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BAKSA ACHARYA:—“With reference to question No. 40, I am referred to the answer to question No. 42. I do not find any answer to clause (b) of my question in this.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member has seen the Government Order referred to in the first part of the answer to question No. 42. That Government Order shows the facts of its case and that is intended to be the reply to clause (b) of the Hon'ble Member's question.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BAKSA ACHARYA:—“I have read that Government Order only this morning. I do not know whether any memorial was sent at all.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“What is the Hon'ble Member's question?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BAKSA ACHARYA:—“Was any memorial submitted?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—“So far as I am aware, no memorial was submitted.”

41 Q.—Has the Government considered the question of raising the pay of the clerks employed in Government offices in the Presidency town to make due provision for the increased cost of living? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the same?

41 A.—Clerks employed in Government offices in the Presidency town are eligible for the war allowances recently sanctioned for all lower paid subordinates throughout the Presidency. The Government expect that they cannot go further.

42 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules observed by it in granting extensions of service to officers in the Judicial Department, Provincial Service, when they attain the age of 55 and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state what the rules are?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. T. Basappa Ayyangar (Provincial Service, Judicial Department) applied for extension of service and the Government declined to grant the same?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay his applications and the order of the Government passed thereon on the table?

(d) Will the Government be further pleased to state whether the principle or rule, if any, observed in his case was observed in similar cases which came up to the Government later? If it was not so observed, will the Government be pleased to state why it was not so observed?

42 A.—The rule governing such cases is stated in article 459 of the Civil Service Regulations. The Government must decline to discuss orders passed in particular cases.

Statement of the Indian Civil Service Association.

Forwarding of clerks in the Provincial Service.

Extension of service to officers in the Provincial Department.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 715 infra.

(Mr. Kenga Acharyar; Mr. Ramnaraja Acharyar.) [11th March 1918.]

Price of food-stuffs.

43 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of fixing the maximum prices at which foodstuffs should be sold in retail in the houses in the different district centres including the Presidency towns?

43 A.—The Government have considered the question, and do not consider it desirable to take action in the manner suggested.

Excess to the Exche.

44 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the economic situation at the Presidency, the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of shortening the usual session to the E.S.B., or at any rate to shorten its duration to two months?

44 A.—The Government do not propose to depart from the usual practice.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramnaraja Acharyar.

Defective legislation of the Government, European district.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to their reply to question No. 38 put at the meeting of the Council held on 19th November 1918 regarding the defective legislation of the Ponnalloor, Tanjore district, whether the report called for has been received, and whether it will be laid on the table?

45 A.—The report called for was received on the 7th instant. A copy will be furnished to the Honorable Member.

Transfer of district records.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether transfer of district records are made with the approval of all the Judges of the High Court, or by one Judge only on behalf of the High Court, and whether there is authority for delegating the power of making the transfers to one Judge only?

46 A.—The Government have no information.

Encroachment on government lands.

47 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken to detect officers since the date of the Council meeting held on 13th March 1918 regarding them to take steps:

(a) to reduce the number of encroachments on government land; and
(b) to apprise landholders of the number of field areas which they have to maintain and of their position?

47 A.—(a) The Government called for a report in April 1918 from the Board of Revenue whether more effective measures can be devised for preventing encroachments on government lands. The Board's report has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The Honorable Member is referred to Notification No. 354, dated 19th July 1918, published on page 806 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 30th July 1918.

Recommendation of the Survey Committee in regard to surveying private lands.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether action has been passed on the recommendations of the Survey Committee to bring registration of revenue-paying ryotwari lands into accord with occupation?

48 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 83, Revenue, dated the 7th January 1913, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Survey operations in the Madras City.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the provision of Rs. 25,000 made in the civil budget estimate for conducting survey operations in the Madras City, whether the city was surveyed previously and what is the need for a survey? Will the papers on the subject be placed on the table?

49 A.—The Madras City was surveyed in 1856-57 and resurveyed in 1905-07, but many doubts were afterwards discovered which prevented the proper maintenance of the land records of the city and a resurvey of the city was therefore ordered in 1914.

The Government do not consider it necessary to place the papers on the table.

Registration operations in regard to vital statistics in various towns.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers on the subject of the experimental registration of vital statistics in selected typical areas, for which provision has been made in the civil budget estimate for 1919-1920?

50 A.—The correspondence on the subject is contained in G.O. No. 1139, Revenue, dated the 6th October 1917, which has now been placed on the Editors' Table. It is, however, observed that no such provision as is referred to by the Honorable Member has been made in the budget estimate for 1919-1920.

[17th March 1913.] (*Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar : the Raja of Bobbili.*)

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial of the zamindars of Tanjore City for the establishment of a free boarding school exclusively for the benefit of their children and whether orders have been passed thereon?

Two hundred of a free boarding school for the children of the zamindars of Tanjore.

51 A.—The memorial has been received and referred to the Tanjore District Board for consideration.

52 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial has been received from the ryots of Tanjore complaining of the defective irrigation of the Pottanmudai and what action has been taken on the same?

Extensive irrigation of the Pottanmudai.

52 A.—A memorial on the subject was received in November last and referred to the Superintending Engineer, whose report thereon is awaited.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of including in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate syllabus an elementary course in Ambulances and First-aid?

Inclusion in Secondary School-Leaving Certificate syllabus of an elementary course in Ambulances and First-aid.

53 A.—An elementary course in First-aid is included in the syllabus in elementary science under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme which was published in 1917 and is still in force.

54 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the district co-operative banking unions are now required to keep in hand cash equivalent to half the deposits to be paid during the year?

Cash to be kept in hand by the district co-operative banking unions.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to reconsider their order in view of the fact that unions have to finance societies which depend greatly on them for their needs?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to at least modify the rule so as to require that district co-operative banking unions should keep in hand cash equivalent to the deposits to be paid by them during the month?

54 A.—(a) No. Central banks are required to keep available in an easily realisable form a sum sufficient to meet half the fixed deposits falling due during the ensuing year, but this sum need not be in cash.

(b) & (c) The question of the standard of Self-reliance will be considered on receipt of the final order of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of advising the presidents of district boards to place the deposits made by the hill-pole contractors in the district banking unions, a step which was recently taken by the Collector of Nellore?

Inclusion of the deposits of hill-pole contractors in district banking unions.

55 A.—The Government will inquire.

56 Q.—Considering the vast difference in the modes of cultivation in the Agency lands and in the plains, will the Government be pleased to start an experimental agricultural farm at a suitable place in the Vengalpet Agency?

An experimental farm for the Vengalpet Agency.

56 A.—A similar proposal made by the Collector of Vengalpet has been recently investigated by the Government, but owing to want of trained staff it was found impossible to adopt it.

57 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consult the Collector of Vengalpet and the Divisional Officer of Korpoot in view of reducing the number of the petty shops in the Vengalpet Agency where people are aware of their existence?

Reduction of petty shops in the Vengalpet Agency.

57 A.—The Board of Revenue consults the Collector every year before approving the list of petty shops to be opened. The number of petty shops in the Vengalpet Agency has been reduced from 1,853 in 1901-02 to 268 in 1912-13, and it is proposed to open only 125 shops for 1913-14. The Government have no reason to think that shops exist in places where people do not want them.

58 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by the Assistant Educational Department to check the spread of cigarette or bid smoking among school boys?

201/10/13

58 A.—In 1914 the Director of Public Instruction issued a circular to all Inspectors and heads of secondary and training schools requesting the heads of educational institutions to prohibit boys from smoking in the school premises or in the playgrounds.

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

[13TH MARCH 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Investigation
of the
Kanniyakumari
thrust project,
Chengalpet.

53 Q.—With reference to the question No. 70 put by me at the meeting held on the 13th of November 1918 and the reply given therein, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates and the report regarding the Kanniyakumari thrust in the Kallangudi and other villages have been received from the Executive Engineer, Chengalpet District? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the scheme favourably?

53 A.—The plans and estimates are expected to reach the Government shortly. They were received by the Superintending Engineer on the 1st February last.

Enquire the
position of
Indian
Government
plans on
railways.

54 Q.—With reference to the question No. 73 put by me at the meeting held on 15th of November last, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the Senior Government Inspector's report to the Railway Board on the question of the Indian refreshment rooms and whether the report will be published?

54 A.—The Government have as yet heard nothing from the Railway Board but will make inquiries.

On the 1-11-19
Civil Service
Association, the
agenda and
minutes.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) whether they are aware of the existence of the 'Indian Civil Service Association' in this Presidency? and
(2) if so, will the Government be pleased to state its objects and aims?

55 A.—The Honourable Member's question is drawn to G.O. No. 115, Public, dated the 6th March 1919, which is laid on the Editors' Table.

Memorandum
of the Indian
Civil Service
Association in the
Presidency.

56 Q.—(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a memorandum recently published in the columns of *New India* and purporting to have been sent up by the members of the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India regarding the Indian scheme?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any such memorandum was really sent up; and
(b) if so, whether the transmission of the memorandum is not opposed to the regulations governing the conduct of the public servants in this Presidency?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to lay the said regulations on the table and also to take such action as it deems necessary in order to prevent the members of the said service joining in an agitation against the Indian scheme?

56 A.—(1) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to G.O. No. 115, Public, dated 6th March 1919, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. From the papers therein attached, the Honourable Member will observe that the draft memorandum in question did not purport to have been sent up by the members of the Indian Civil Service in this Presidency to the Government of India and the Secretary of State but was headed 'A rough draft intended as the basis of a memorial' and was enclosed in a letter marked 'Confidential' which expressly stated that 'the document enclosed had not yet been sent in the form of a memorial but was intended only as a rough draft.' The memorandum was not published by the Indian Civil Service Association but published by *New India* without permission or authority of the association. The covering letter was not published.

(2) (a) & (b) The draft memorandum has not been sent in by the Indian Civil Service Association or by any member thereof.

(3) There is no rule prohibiting Government officers from forming an association for the protection of the interests of their service nor is there any rule prohibiting them from consulting together regarding the preparation of a memorial to the Government, but by rule 5 of the Political Rules every officer in civil employ wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

Favour to
members and
other persons
of local bodies
not benefited by
the President's
fund scheme.

57 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the President's fund scheme does not benefit aid teachers or other servants of local bodies who were about 35 years of age at the time of starting it?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider some scheme of pension in their case?

57 A.—(a) The Government do not consider that the President's fund fails to benefit servants of the local bodies.

(b) The Government do not propose to take the action suggested.

Import of rice
into Kurnool
from Kurnool.

58 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware that there is a great shortage of rice in the town of Kurnool?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Director of Civil Supplies to allow the export of rice from the Kurnool district to licensed dealers in the Kurnool town?

11th March 1919.] (*Mr. Siva Rao : the Zamindar of Seraguda.*)

(52) Is it a fact that the Karnal merchants purchased large stocks of rice in Allahabad between the 1st and the 15th of January last for export into the town of Karnal and that the application for wagons made to the Director of Civil Supplies for the purpose was refused by him?

(53) If so, will the Government be pleased to instruct the Director to sanction the requisite number of wagons for the purpose?

54 A.—(52) The Government do not possess special information regarding the town of Karnal but are aware that the price of rice is very high there, as in many other places.

(53) The export of rice from the Kirtga district to licensed dealers in Karnal town is already permitted up to 1,500 bags a month and 1,500 bags have been actually sanctioned for the Karnal district since 1st February.

(54) (a) & (b) The Government are not aware of the circumstances under which the purchases referred to were made and therefore cannot undertake to interfere with the orders of the Director of Civil Supplies.

55 Q.—(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what amounts have been realised or spent in the current and in the previous three years for securing the salt from and otherwise regarding the Turgabhadra channels in the Haveli taluk in the Solani district, and how much has been sanctioned in the coming year?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to sanction liberal allocations for the purpose in view of the large amount of salt to be recovered from the said channels?

55 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information desired. The channels in question are controlled partly by the Public Works Department and partly by the Revenue Department, and so far as the Government are aware, there is no reason to suppose that the provision made for the purpose is inadequate. If any application for additional grants should be made by the local officers, it will receive full consideration.

Expenditure incurred in securing the Turgabhadra channels.

The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Seraguda.

56 Q.—The Orissa District Association, Ganjam, and Hilsaram Sonai, Puri taluk, waited on and placed the grievances of the Orissa before His Excellency the Governor during his recent tour in Orissa. Have the representations received the consideration of Government as promised?

56 A.—The representations made on the occasion in question are under consideration.

Representations made by the Orissa District Association, Ganjam, and by the Hilsaram Sonai, Puri taluk.

57 Q.—Considering the paucity of Orissa in the public service and that vacancies in Government appointments are few and far between, will Government be pleased to reserve certain higher posts in all departments for Orissa in the district of Ganjam and Jeypore Agency?

57 A.—It is a rule of long standing that educated Orissa should be employed as much as possible in the Orissa-speaking parts of Ganjam and the same principle is applicable to Jeypore, but its application is necessarily limited by the fact that as Orissa cannot be employed in any post unless he possesses the qualifications required for it. No reservation of particular posts for Orissa can be sanctioned.

Provision for the reservation of Orissa in the public service in the district of Ganjam and in the Jeypore Agency.

58 Q.—Considering the absence of Orissa in the higher posts of the Salt Department, Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to appoint a qualified Orissa as Assistant Inspector of Salt in Ganjam?

58 A.—Appointments of Assistant Inspectors in the Salt, Akbari and Customs Department are made by the Commissioner who will consider the claims of Orissa if qualified men are forthcoming.

Appointments of Orissa as Assistant Inspector of Salt in Ganjam.

59 Q.—Considering the language difficulty at present experienced in the administration of Orissa girls' school, will Government be pleased to place all the Orissa girls' schools of Ganjam and Turgabhadra districts under one Orissa Assistant Inspector of Schools?

59 A.—The Government do not see their way to entertain the proposal.

All Orissa girls' schools of Ganjam and Turgabhadra districts under one Orissa Assistant Inspector of Schools.

70 Q.—Considering the paucity of Orissa deputy tahsildars in Ganjam and Jeypore Agency, will the Government be pleased to appoint a few Orissa graduates as deputy tahsildars in the Orissa tracts?

70 A.—One Orissa graduate has recently been appointed a probationary deputy tahsildar and if suitable candidates appear in future occasions, their claims will be carefully considered. Promotion to the grade of deputy tahsildars from lower grades is in the hands of the Collector.

Appointment of Orissa graduates as deputy tahsildars in Orissa tracts.

(The *Reminder of Serapada*)

[11th MARCH 1919.]

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

71 Q.—Are the Government aware of the total failure of paddy, ragi and greengram crops in Orissa division of Ganjam district by reason of the past drought and present destructive rains?

Will Government be pleased to grant

- (1) remission in case of wet, mud and dry lands in the division; and
(2) advance loans on a large scale so as to enable ryots to buy seed grain and other agricultural implements for the next paddy crop and overcome the widespread distress due to the very high price of foodstuffs and the scarcity of grain?

71 A.—The Government are aware that there has been considerable failure of sown crops in Orissa and the Collector is taking action in the matter. The grant of advances will be regulated by Board's Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14 and any case that may be required for advance loans will be made available. A special establishment for procuring the grant of loans has already been sanctioned for the Orissa taluk. Further measures will be taken when seasonally arises.

Minister for the
Orissa and
General
Government.

72 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware that the Government grant sanctioned for the construction of a bridge on the Mahasudi near Adra (Orissa district) has not been utilized by the District Board, Ganjam, owing to war?

(2) Considering the deplorable conditions prevailing in Orissa, will the Government be pleased to order the immediate commencement of the work as a remedial measure against famine?

72 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) No. The work would not be suitable for famine relief and is not included in the list of works selected for that purpose.

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

73 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to open an experimental farm and a school for agricultural training of the Orissa at some convenient Orissa centre in Ganjam?

73 A.—The Government intend to open a farm in Ganjam as soon as possible and the needs of the Orissa will be considered in selecting the site.

Will the farm has been started and an adequate district staff has been employed, it will not be practicable to open a school for Orissa.

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

74 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to constitute Jeypoor as a separate Orissa district?

74 A.—The Government have under consideration proposals for the constitution of the agency tracts of Jeypoor into a separate district to be called the Jeypoor district but, as at present advised, they do not contemplate forming a separate Orissa district out of the Jeypoor estate.

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

75 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take away the Orissa remainder of Nandigram, Tokhali and Tarali from Chumsa Taluk Board and include them in the proposed Panchaboti Taluk Board for the sake of administrative convenience?

75 A.—The Honourable Member's suggestion will be considered when the case of the Chumsa Taluk Board is re-considered.

76 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to declare Orissa the sole court language of the Chatterpoo District?

76 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 194 at the meeting of the 13th August 1918.

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

77 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to reserve a certain number of elective seats in the municipality of Borkampur for the Orissa in proportion to the Orissa population of the town?

77 A.—The Government regret that they cannot take action in the manner suggested.

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

78 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make provision of a special subsidy for the Orissa middle school at Borkampur now started and maintained by private enterprise so that the municipality might assume its management?

78 A.—The question will be considered if and when the Borkampur Municipal Council moves in the matter.

Minister for
Orissa and
General
Government.

79 Q.—(1) Are the Government aware

(a) that the strength of the temporary secondary schools at Borkampur is never below the sanctioned strength for the three years, 1916, 1917 and 1918,

(b) that this is the only secondary grade boarding school for the Orissa in the Presidency,

(c) that during the recent years owing to the opening of new high schools the number of matriculation school has been requiring secondary teaching is increasing.

Three March 1919.] *(The Examiner of Serapada.)*

(d) that since the school is intended solely for the Orissa it requires only a small staff as at present and get on with the same cost of maintenance of the permanent elementary school now attached to the secondary section, and

(e) that the school in its present condition with its manual work class recently sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction is complete and needs only permanent teachers without any more expenditure?

(7) In consideration of the above facts will the Government be pleased to convert the temporary secondary school into a permanent institution for the benefit of the Orissa?

79 A.—The strength of the secondary training class, which has decreased from 28 in 1916 to 14 in 1918, does not at present justify the consideration of the suggestion made in the question. The higher elementary training class in the school has, however, recently been made permanent.

80 Q.—At the informal conference held during His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to Berhampur, regarding the proposal to raise the local college to a first-grade college it was represented to His Excellency that what the Orissa urgently needed was the re-organising for them a few of the scholarships now allotted for the general education of the backward classes. His Excellency then promised consideration of the suggestion. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the matter has received the favourable consideration of Government and with what result?

Studentship for Orissa in the Government College

81 A.—The suggestion will be submitted in due course to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration.

82 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware of the absence of the technically qualified Orissa in the Presidency?

Studentship for Orissa in the Engineering and Technical Schools, Calcutta.

(b) With a view to supply the want, will the Government be pleased

(i) to institute half a dozen scholarships in the Engineering school, Vinsgarpetam, for the benefit of the Orissa irrespective of their age,

(ii) to institute half a dozen scholarships in the Medical school, Vinsgarpetam, for the Orissa, the value of such scholarships being increased so as to cover the cost of students of Ceded districts?

83 A.—(a) The Government are aware of the fact.

(b) (i) Out of nine scholarships awarded in the School of Engineering, Vinsgarpetam, three are reserved for Orissa students. The question of increasing the number now awarded and of modifying the rules governing the grant of the scholarships will be reconsidered after some experience has been gained of the working of the present system.

(ii) The Honorable Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 105 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August 1918. The Government will consider whether the provision for Orissa students can advantageously be increased.

84 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that students not lawfully a word of Orissa are enjoying the concession rate of school fee?

Concession rate of school fee to Orissa students.

(b) Will Government be pleased to restrict the concession to Orissa students who have taken up Orissa or domicile in their school course?

85 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government are not prepared to impose such restrictions in the case of Orissa students.

86 Q.—Will Government be pleased to institute two scholarships of Rs. 25 each payable in the School of Arts, Madras, as an encouragement to the Orissa who have hitherto not joined the school for want of any facilities for them?

Studentship for Orissa students joining the School of Arts, Madras.

87 A.—There are now 29 open scholarships available in the School of Arts. The Government are not prepared to reserve any of these scholarships as suggested but reasonable consideration will be given to qualified Orissa in selecting them.

88 Q.—Are the Government aware of the difficulties of training Orissa students required for service in Ganjam and Jajpore districts?

Training of Orissa students.

Will the Government be pleased to ask the Sanitary Commissioner to permit such men being trained in the local hospitals and dispensaries of Ganjam as a special case?

89 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1843 L, dated 22nd December 1916, which deals with the points referred to by him. The Government Order has been placed on the Minister's Table.

90 Q.—In view of the utter want of Orissa students in Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to request to the High Court the despatch of one or two qualified Orissa to meet the wants of the community?

Appointment of Orissa students in Ganjam.

91 A.—The Honorable Member's suggestion will be submitted to the High Court for consideration.

(The *Zamindar of Serangudi*; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) [11th March 1919.]

Treasurer of
the Additional
Munsif's
Court at
Tanjavur
in Salem.

58 Q.—(4) Are the Government aware that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of cases filed in the several Munsif's courts in Ganjam necessitating retention of the Additional Court at Berhampur assembly necessary?

(5) This in consideration of the additional trouble and expense involved in attending the Additional Munsif's Court, Tanjavur, for the people of Acha Munsif's jurisdiction specially and those of other jurisdictions generally will the Government be pleased to transfer the Additional Court to Acha or else abolish it altogether?

56 A.—(4) The Government sanctioned the retention of the Additional District Munsif's Court at Berhampur in December last after a full consideration of the statistics of judicial cases and pending.

(5) Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of District Munsif's courts is a matter for determination by the High Courts to whom a copy of the question will be communicated.

Appointment
of an Orisa
Presiding
Magistrate
Inspector of
Police for
Ganjam—
District.

57 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that after representation in this Council by the Hon'ble Raja of Bhubaneswar, Government were pleased to appoint an Orisa Presiding Magistrate of Police for Ganjam district?

(b) Now that that officer is under orders of transfer to Visakhapatnam agency, will Government be pleased to appoint another Orisa Inspector in his place?

57 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The officer who has taken the place of the late incumbent knows Orisa.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Articles
available
for the cheap
supply of food
stuffs.

58 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) where in India or in this province the following articles will cheapen:—

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Rice | 5. Bhangarman | 8. Turmeric |
| 2. Groundnut | 6. Horngum | 12. Cotton seeds; |
| 3. Blackgram | 7. Must | |
| 4. Greengram | 8. Chilies | |

(ii) what the rate is at which it sells per rupee in Madras measure or weight; and

(iii) what steps may be taken to procure them in the districts of Madras, Ramanad and Tanjore?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Civil Supplies has made any arrangements within the last six months to send to the short-suffered districts all these articles from places at which they are cheaper than in the said districts and, if so, how much of each article has been so sent and where?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to arrange that the Collectors of districts do get information from the Director of Civil Supplies from time to time in regard to the prices of the said articles and make them publish the same once a month in some public place or also the steps to be taken to procure them?

58 A.—(a) & (b) The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the weekly price lists published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and other official gazettes which show the prices for certain of the articles mentioned. Information regarding the others is not available. The Director of Civil Supplies has made extensive arrangements during the last six months for the import into the Presidency of some of these articles, especially rice, from Burma, Bengal and elsewhere, and large quantities have been imported, but it is impossible to say how much has been sent to the three districts named, because such import is in private hands and goes on by road as well as rail.

(c) As prices fluctuate from day to day, the Government do not consider that the publication of prices once a month as proposed would be of much practical advantage.

Particulars
relating to the
recruitment of
the Police
force.

59 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the total number of police stations and outposts new opened in the Presidency during the metropolitan;

(ii) the number of sub-inspectors employed;

(iii) the highest number of sub-inspectors attached to the big stations;

(iv) the number of deputy superintendents and assistant superintendents now in service for the criminal;

(v) the number of them who are in charge of subdivisions?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if finally it is proposed to place sub-inspectors directly in charge of subdivisions officers or under civil inspectors?

(c) Is there any proposal to create a system of prosecuting staff, investigating staff and staff to attend the other police duties?

11TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Rama Appayya.)

(d) What is the total number of constables proposed to be allotted to each station and what rates staff of head constables and constables is proposed to be kept in the stations in the Presidency area and above those in the police stations?

89 A.—(a) (1) & (2) The Honorable Member is referred to columns 7, 23 and 24 of Statement D appended to the Police Administration Report for 1917.

(3) The Government are not in possession of precise information. Every police station is placed in charge of a sub-inspector who, if necessary, is assisted by additional sub-inspectors, and the general principle underlying the allocation of sub-inspectors is that, if the number of investigations in a police station exceeds 100 per annum, there should ordinarily be an additional sub-inspector for each 100 in excess.

(4) & (5) The information asked for is available in the Monthly List of Sanctioned Officers of the Police Department.

(6) The Government are not yet in a position to make any definite pronouncement on the point.

(c) & (e) There is already a separate police preserving staff which has been strengthened in some seasons recently. No proposals such as those referred to by the Honorable Member are under the consideration of the Government.

90 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to reduce the cost of taking correspondence certificates from Magistrate's offices, in view of the fact that recently the Civil Rules of Practice have been modified so as to require correspondence certificates from the point of sale of immovable property in execution when the amount to be realised is only Rs. 100?

90 A.—The Government will inquire.

91 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a change in the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate's Court, Tirunelveli district, so as to include all the villages near it within a radius of five miles, such as Pudukkottai, etc., on the southern side of the river?

91 A.—Under section 21 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the power to modify the local jurisdiction of District Magistrate is vested in the High Court to whom a copy of this question will be communicated.

92 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposal to construct the embankment across the Chittur river near Gangakondes in the Tirunelveli district and construct a dam to irrigate Sivakasi and other villages, stands at present?

(b) Have plans and estimates been prepared?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to expedite the work?

92 A.—The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

93 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Public Works Department in the Tirunelveli District demand that the works of constructing banking ghats in the river Tamiar and its branches by the union parastates should be entrusted to them for execution and want 75 per cent of the cost of construction for the superintendence charges called "contingency charges" even in cases where the local boards have efficient engineering staff?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that such works may be left to the local boards themselves?

93 A.—The Government have no information on the subject, but if the Honorable Member will furnish particulars of the case or cases to which his question refers, they will ascertain the facts and consider whether any relaxation of the existing rules relating to construction works is feasible and expedient.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to extend the appointment of non-official presidents to the tank boards in the districts of Madurai, Ramanthalam and Tirunelveli?

94 A.—The Government have carefully considered the question and do not propose to extend the system further at present.

95 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware that the District Board of Ramanthalam propose to give effect to the following by-law from the 1st May 1919?—

"From and after the date which the District Board of Ramanthalam may notify in the district gazette, no boats or other vehicles shall carry logs of timber, cuttings or refuse, on any road in the district maintained from the local fund unless it has a type of at least 8' width."

and that there is no similar by-law in the neighbouring districts?

IV-5

Reference to the point of sale of immovable property.

Reference to the Civil Rules of Practice, Madras, Tirunelveli.

Construction of an embankment across the Chittur river, Tirunelveli district.

Local boards in the proposal to carry out the works of the Public Works Department.

Non-official presidents of tank boards in the districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanthalam.

Proposal of a by-law passed by the District Board of Ramanthalam.

(Mr. Rama Appangar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [11th March 1919.]

(3) In view of the extreme hardship that this rule may cause to the poorer population in that old neighbouring districts in these days of high prices of foodstuffs and iron materials, will the Government be pleased at least to put off by a year or two, the date on which the by-law is to come into force?

25 A.—In February 1917 the Government approved and confirmed a by-law adopted by the District Board to regulate the width of types of carts carrying loads of timber, cut-stones or other or load-laid roads. It, as indicated from the question, the District Board contemplated bringing the by-law into effect from the 1st May 1918, the Government are not prepared to interfere with the local body's decision in the matter. There is no similar by-law in the districts of Madras and Travancore.

Improvement
of the water-
supply of the
Periyakulam
tank,
Tinnevely
District.

26 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the workings observed of the water-supply in the Arunkulam Canal near the Periyakulam tank in Chidambaram taluk, Tinnevely district, are sufficient for the supply of that tank without detriment to the other systems?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue immediate orders to improve the water-supply of the Periyakulam tank by the proposed channel?

26 A.—The question whether the Periyakulam tank can be supplied without prejudice to vested interests awaits the results of the gauging observations for 1918 which are due from the Superintending Engineer. If on an examination of those observations it is found that there is sufficient supply for the tank, orders will be issued for the preparation of an estimate for the work.

Tax on ponds
in the Kara-
palem village,
Tinnevely
District.

27 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that in the village of Perungulam in the Tinnevely district it is proposed to levy a tax on ponds put up for protection from the sea and rain in front of the houses?

(b) Is it a fact that they (the people) have been allowed putting up ponds for a long time past and the same recognized as such in 1913 by the Tahsildar of Srirangapatnam in his L. D. No. 345 of 1913?

(c) Will the Government be pleased in the circumstances to issue orders that no tax shall be levied against the mureed in respect of the said ponds in that village?

27 A.—The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Appangar:—With respect to question No. 27, will the Government be pleased to send for information?

The Hon'ble Director Balakrishna P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—It is not that a matter for the local board? It does not seem to be a matter of sufficient importance to justify our calling for the information unless the Hon'ble Member has got any specific reasons for thinking that it is necessary that we should intervene. If he can write to us and tell us the reasons why he wants that, I will gladly consider the matter.

Meetings of
the Rajagopal-
yam union
permitted to
be public.

28 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the obnoxious of Rajagopal-yam union invariably refuse to permit the public to attend the union meetings?

(b) Is it a fact that the Revenue District Board President has not interfered in such action of the union chairman in spite of that being brought to his notice?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the public must have free access ordinarily to all meetings of the union?

28 A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government are at liberty to intervene.

Calls for enquiry
in the matter
of the
Rajagopal-
yam union.

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in regard to the copy of the petition forwarded by me with my letter No. 14, dated 24th January 1918, to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madras, regarding one-killing in the reserved forest limits near the municipality of Tuticorin in Tinnevely district?

29 A.—The original petition was returned under rule II (1) of the Memorial rules governing the case, because it did not appear that the signatories had made any application for redress to the local authorities.

Proceedings in
the reserved
forest.

30 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that more than twenty appointments in the various grades of the subordinate engineering service have remained unfilled since July last?

(b) In view of the fact that the Government of India and the Local Government have repeatedly recognized that the status of the subordinate staffs needs to be improved materially, will the Government, for the present, be pleased to issue at least as timely promotions that may be possible to be given them?

(c) In view of the recommendations in the Public Service Commission Report will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to raise the minimum salary in the subordinate service to at least Rs. 125 as in the case of Bungalows?

11th March 1919.] (Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Sarganarayanaiah Naidu.)

(4) Is it a fact that where vacancies in the Indian Educational Service have occurred and members of the provincial service have been thought fit to ask for them, they have done so without awaiting any additional allotments at all? Will the Government be pleased to mention instances where the ruling appointments have tended additional adhocous duties in the case of Principals?

- 100 A.—(a) There have been some vacancies but not as many as stated in the question.
(b) No assistant remains filled longer than is necessary in the public interest.
(c) & (d) The question tends which will be considered on receipt of orders in regard to the reorganization of the Educational Service in India.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. Sarganarayanaiah Naidu.

101 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number and mileage of irrigation channels in the immediate areas of the Godavari delta in which water is supplied for wet cultivation?

Irigation channels in the immediate areas of the Godavari delta.

(b) Are there proposals before Government to acquire some of them from the proprietors in order to improve them and to introduce the pipe system for better regulation of water, if so at what stage does the matter lie?

- 102 A.—(a) The information is not available.
(b) The Chief Engineer has under consideration certain proposals for remodelling the Dagaduram channel, Godavari Eastern division, belonging to the Raja of Pithapuram, which involve the acquisition of the channel and the provision of pipe siphons.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether estimates for improving the drains in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas have been sanctioned by the Government of India and if so what allotments are made for expenditure during the working season of the current fiscal?

Improvement of drains in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas.

104 A.—The Government of India have sanctioned three estimates which contain provision for the improvement of drains in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas, viz—

- (i) improvements to the Korver-Majjar junction canal,
(ii) improvements to the Akkapur drain, and
(iii) improvements to the mouth of the Tallahaga drain.

The allotments provided in the budget of the current financial year ending on the 31st March 1919 were respectively Rs 40,000, Rs 50,000 and Rs 6,000 while for the first item a further provision of Rs 12,000 has been included in the budget estimates for 1919-20. As item (ii) was not considered to be of imperative urgency, the current year's grant was surrendered in compliance with a request from the Government of India to postpone expenditure on such public works as were not of an absolutely urgent character, especially new works not yet commenced.

105 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is true that the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, has submitted proposals for the closure of canals of the Godavari Western delta for three months or more (instead of one month as at present);

Closure of canals of the Godavari Western delta.

(b) whether the Collector of Kistna and the Agricultural Department have been consulted in the matter and whether they are agreeable to the proposal;

(c) whether opportunities have been given to the ryots, merchants and public associations of that delta to express their views on the desirability or otherwise of the proposal?

(2) If so will the Government be pleased to lay the correspondence on this table?

106 A.—(1) (a) & (b) No definite proposals for the closure of the canals of the Godavari Western delta for three months or more have been received by the Government; but it is understood that the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, has proposed to the Collector that, from and after the year 1923, one-fourth of the canals in the delta should be closed each year to second crop, all the canals and channels in the remaining three subdivisions remaining open to second crop.

(c) A number of memorials have been received from ryots in the delta advocating the system of closure referred to in the previous paragraph.

(2) There is no correspondence to be laid on the table now. It is understood that the Collector has not yet given his opinion on the Superintending Engineer's proposal.

107 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Public Works Department Subdivisional officers in Godavari, Kistna and Godavari districts in charge of irrigation works, and the area of jurisdiction of each of those officers?

Number and jurisdiction of Subdivisional officers in charge of irrigation works in Godavari, Kistna and Godavari districts.

108 A.—A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the table.

(Mr. Srinivasanarasimhan Nagudu.) [11th March 1919.]

Transfer of the
office of the
P. pers. landing
Exp. 199,
J. Garcia, from
Buenos
Aires to
Tucumán.

185 Q.—(c) When and for what reason was the office of the Superintendent, Engineer, I. C. & N. transferred from Doolishawan to Vinayagam?

(4) Has the attention of Government been drawn to resolution No. VI passed at the Rameswaram Tamil Conference held on 15th December 1958 in which the necessity of placing the three Giddiori drive under one Superintending Engineer and to the end of re-transferring the headquarters of the superintending Engineer to Dondolwaram has been urged?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to give due consideration to that important suggestion made in the interests of delta irrigation?

355 A.—(5) The transfer was effected in 1935 on the joint recommendation of the two Chief Engineers, Colonel Peckersick and Duke Brockman, who considered that an administrative grade warrant was the more suitable designation.

(f) & (g) The Government received and examined a copy of the resolution referred to, but did not consider that there were sufficient reasons to take the action suggested.

Millions
of acres for the
supply of water
for the
crops in this
district.

205 Q.—Will reference be paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 2844, Revenue, dated 16th September 1918, will Government be pleased to state whether the Public Works Department (Linguistic Branch) have been directed to suitably modify the rules regarding the supply and distribution of water for first crop as to facilitate only transshipment in the Gokavati delta? If not, will they be pleased to do so now?

1952-2.—The advantages of early transplantation of first crop is fully recognized, but the Government are not aware of any modification of the rules for the supply and distribution of water for first crop in the Giddahri delta which would in any way facilitate earlier transplantation than at present. To ensure earlier transplantation, the monsoon must set in earlier and the river begin to rise earlier.

Free registration
in English
online.

107 Q.—Is it a fact that an irrigation scheme called the Damsoddi project was investigated by the Public Works Department a few years ago in the Gollanai Central delta to bring about 1,000 acres of dry land under wet cultivation and estimates got prepared for Rs. 70,000? If so, what delays the project being taken up head on?

1937 4-2 scheme known as the Dorevskii project underwent preliminary investigation since years ago. The Chief Engineer showed the possibility of the project, which he formulated and they remained in a suspended state. The participating Engineer was subsequently ordered to conduct the investigation in general unless during that process there should be given to those schemes which presented the best prospects of success. The Government have no information what progress has been made with this scientific project but will remain.

Consider all n -
ary relations
except for
the identity

108 Q.—(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether representations have been made to them by the people of Rajnandgaon protesting against the reduction of the Gidderi district board which decided, in recommending the reconstitution of the Rajnandgaon taluk board into two units, that the revenue taluk of Rajnand should be divided into two portions for local fund purposes, one portion of it being added to the new Rajnandgaon taluk board and the other to the new Ausimbar taluk board?

(3) If so, will they be pleased to consider the creation of a separate think tank for the Bangla think as wanted for by the people?

108 *Annals* Yes.

(b) The request will be considered before final orders are passed.

**Introducing Our
newest all
season sports
by youth
to adult.**

100 Q.—With reference to rule 2 of the rules for the transport and possession of liquor framed under section 85 of the Madras Abkisi Act, will Government be pleased, in order to minimize temptations to drink, to reduce the quantity of country spirits which one person can possess at a time from 8 to 3 ounces?

109. 4.—The Government will finance.

Amendment, at
article 14 of
the Indian
Regulating
Act.

128 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been passed on the suggestion of the Madras District Association, contained in the letter No. 2, dated 24th January 1915, to Government to the effect that rule 194 framed under section 53 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, be amended so as to provide for the case of non-official presidents of district boards who stepped into the place of Collectors of districts who were hitherto ex officio presidents of those boards?

119 4.—The Giddings District Association was informed that, with reference to section 55 of the Indian Reorganization Act, rule 184 could not be so amended as to exempt non-official presidents of district boards from personal appearance in legislative sessions.

11TH MARCH 1913.]

(Mr. Chidambaram Nallaliger.)

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Chidambaram Nallaliger.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for improvements to the Ayyaravayyar in the Mayavaram block of the Tanjore district stand at present and how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

Improvements to the Ayyaravayyar in the Mayavaram block, Tanjore district.

112 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,12,500 for improvements to the Ayyaravayyar is under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The Government are not at present in a position to say whether, and if so when, the project is likely to admit of execution.

113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for improvements to the Convery from below the Mayavaram bridge to the sea stand at present and how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

Improvements to the Convery from below the Mayavaram bridge.

114 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,82,000 for improving the Convery from the Ayyaravayyar inlet to the sea is now under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The work cannot be put in hand until it has received the sanction of the Government of India.

115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for improvements to the Fokke inlet in the Convery delta stand at present and how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

Improvements to the Fokke inlet in the Convery delta.

116 A.—An estimate for the work was sanctioned in May 1910, but execution has been postponed because it is not of so urgent nature and at present unless the cost of making the main drainage required would be excessive.

117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state to what extent improvements to the Vattagudi drainage, Shiyala taluk, have been carried out and, if anything remains, how and when they may be expected to be carried out?

Improvements to the Vattagudi drainage, Shiyala taluk.

118 A.—The proposals made in connection with the Vattagudi drainage comprise improvements to (1) the Vattagudi, (2) the Pethamparai dam and (3) the Madhavaram drain. The first item has been practically completed. An estimate for the second was sanctioned by the Government in December 1912, but the work has not been started, as the necessary land has not yet been acquired. The proposals relating to the Madhavaram drain (item (3)) will be considered after the results of the improvements to the other drains are known.

119 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by them to ascertain public opinion regarding the indigenous system of medicine, the placing of them on a scientific basis and of adding to their institutions, and lay on the table papers giving the views of the public and the Government on the matter?

Placing the indigenous system of medicine on a scientific basis.

120 A.—The Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the debates on resolution No. IV moved by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangaswami Sastri at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August 1910, which contain the views of the Government on the subject of the development of indigenous systems of medicine. The special duty of Doctor Keshava Rao for the investigation of drugs has since been extended up to the end of 1913.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics regarding the area under cultivation during 1912-13 up till now and the normal area under cultivation for the period and the estimated cotton production with the normal outcome under the principal food-grains (a) dry and (b) wet in each district of the Presidency?

Area under cultivation and the normal area under cultivation for the period and the estimated cotton production with the normal outcome under the principal food-grains.

122 A.—The Government are not in possession of the statistics asked for.

123 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they have taken or propose to take to check the general rise in prices now prevailing?

Steps to be taken to check prices.

124 A.—A statement on the subject will be made in connection with a resolution on the subject.

125 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the merchants of Tirumakudal, Tanjore district, petitioned the Government praying for the constitution of the agreement relating between the South India Railway and the British India Steam Navigation Company and in reply were informed that no benefit would be accorded to them by the Government and that the Government would not allow supplying steamer to call at the port of Tirumakudal?

Correlation of the agreement between the South India Railway and British India Steam Navigation Company.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to insist on the cancellation?

126 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have more than once considered the question and they are not prepared to move in the matter.

(Mr. Chittambramathu Madhavayyar.)

[11th March 1919.]

Supply of
Soyabean oil.

119 Q.—(a) Is the Government aware of the serious hardship the general public and particularly the poorer among them are put to on account of the scarcity of soyabean oil?

(b) Has the Government considered the real cause of this scarcity and what steps, if any, have they taken to relieve the situation and to ensure normal conditions?

119 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 11.

Price of oil-seeds and
oil in
the
market.

120 Q.—Is the Government aware that the price of oil-seeds is prohibitive and people find it hard to procure them, and if so will the Government consider the desirability of restricting the export of oil-seeds at least till the supply of kerosene oil assumes its normal proportions?

120 A.—Under the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914, this Government have no power to restrict the export of goods from India, and the control is in the hands of the Government of India. It is doubtful whether, in the interests of the crop population, the prohibition of the export of oil-seeds which the Honorable Member advocates, is advisable.

Steps taken in
connection of
oil-seeds.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they have taken, or propose to take, to face the situation caused by the abnormal failure of the season during 1918-19 in the affected areas?

121 A.—While it cannot be said that the monsoon in 1918 was a complete failure there was a very considerable deficiency in the rainfall of some districts more especially in the districts of Chittoor, Hindon, Kadur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor and Salem. As soon as it was evident that the position was such as to give cause for anxiety the Government ordered very careful inquiries to be made with a view to starting relief operations when necessary. The result of these inquiries can be briefly summarised as follows:—

In Chittoor district it was for a time apprehended that famine operations would have to be instituted in the Nagar and Hindon taluqs and arrangements were made for the necessary establishment and funds. But recently the Collector has reported that conditions are not so bad as they were thought to be and that famine operations are not at present necessary. The position in other parts of the district is under consideration. In Bellary the failure of crops was reported to parts of three taluqs and the Collector does not apprehend that even in these taluqs there is sufficient distress to make relief operations necessary at present. The situation is being met by an expansion of departmental works. In a small portion of Salem district it was reported that famine operations were urgently necessary and orders were actually issued for the opening of hot works, but the situation improved immediately as the result of the rains which fell in December and on the recommendation of the local officers famine-relief operations have been postponed for the present. There was some anxiety in the Chittoor district but recent reports show that special measures are not necessary for the present. The situation is being watched. The Collector of Yerragallam has reported that relief measures may be necessary in one portion of the district and inquiries are being made as to the degree of distress which prevails and the likelihood of operations under the Famine Code being required. The only district in which famine relief is actually in operation is Guntur. Hot works have been opened in the Chittoor taluqs and in the Guntur taluk and a considerable number of people are either attending the hot works or are in receipt of gratuitous relief. The Government are making very careful inquiries into the situation in those districts where anxiety is felt and famine relief will at once be provided wherever it is found necessary.

Arrangements have also been made for the extension of operations under the Agricultural Loans Act and a special establishment for this purpose has been sanctioned for the Guntur taluk in the Guntur district. The Board of Revenue is also calling for reports as to the necessity for operations or restriction of export of kerosene in those districts which have been seriously affected by the season.

Special
measures for
the supply of
petroleum.

122 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of suggesting to local boards and municipalities the formation of special committees of officials and non-officials to ascertain the needs of their respective areas in foodgrains and other staple commodities and suggest the best means of supplying them?

122 A.—The Honorable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2558, Revenue, dated 15th June 1918, directing the constitution of emergency committees in each district. One of the functions of these committees is to advise the Collector, and through him the Director of Civil Supplies, as to the state of supplies in the various parts of the district and the need for priority over the railways for the replenishment of depleted stocks. These committees already serve the purpose mentioned in the question and the Government consider it unnecessary to form any fresh committees.

11th March 1919.]

(The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Davidson;
Mr. Alexander Carnegie.)

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad.

122 Q.—With reference to my resolution moved in the Council on 4th April 1918 regarding the publication of the proposals relating to the location of the headquarters of the Ramnad District, and accepted by Government, will the Government kindly state when they propose to publish the same? Headquarters of the District Council.

123 A.—The Government have received various proposals but have not yet arrived at a decision regarding their publication.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—“With reference to question No. 123, as I understand that the Government will eventually publish the proposals about the headquarters of the Ramnad district?”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Davidson:—“The answer says it has not yet been decided when the proposals will be published. It is not every proposal that will be published, but the proposals which the Government consider fit to be given consideration will be published.”

124 Q.—With reference to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao in the Council on 4th April 1918 recommending an epidemic hospital in selected areas, and accepted by the Council, will the Government kindly state what steps they have taken in the matter? Epidemic hospital in selected areas.

124 A.—The Government consider that the present time is not appropriate and that the present circumstances are not suitable for the inquiry contemplated. No steps have therefore been taken in the matter.

125 Q.—With reference to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carnegie at the last meeting of the Council, that the plans and estimates for the hospital are not ready, will the Government kindly state when they propose to have them ready and start the building work? Plans and estimates for the hospital completed.

125 A.—The plans and estimates for the hospital will be dealt with as soon as the Surgeon-General is in a position to forward them to Government. Their submission has been delayed by Major-General Gifford's deputations to the Medical Committee and the Government regret therefore that they are unable to say definitely when the building work will be started.

126 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) whether they have, since the assumption of the sanction from the Income of Siragga, issued or propose issuing any signs or demarcations villages; and
(2) if so, the exact period?
(b) Will they kindly give the names of such villages as they propose to issue, and also state if such issues will be publicly sanctioned? Issue of signs in the possession of Siragga.

126 A.—The management of the estate is in the hands of the Court of Wards and the Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—“May I know if the Government will kindly call for information from the Board of Revenue, the Court of Wards, and publish it?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carnegie:—“Yes, I have no objection to call for information.”

127 Q.—Will the Government kindly take early steps to reduce railway fares and freight, now that the demand of the Army Department has been considerably decreased? Reduction of railway fares and freight.

127 A.—As stated in the answer to question No. 57, steps have already been taken to reduce railway rates and some reduction has been effected, while considerable reduction has been effected in steamer freight. It is not possible at present to go further, nor is the Hon'ble Member present in assuming that the demands of the Army on the railways have diminished so far as to have any appreciable effect on the available supply of waggons which is still very short. It should be remembered that the demands in connection with demobilisation are still heavy.

128 Q.—Will the Government kindly arrange with the South Indian Railway to increase railway service by running a few more trains for passengers and goods at least in the main line to the South Indian Railway? Increase of railway service to the main line of the South Indian Railway.

128 A.—A copy of the question will be transmitted to the Agent of the South Indian Railway, but the Government fear that an substantial improvement in the train service can be effected until material for repairs and additional to rolling stock are received, which they believe is being arranged for as rapidly as circumstances permit.

(The Raja of Ramnad; Sir Alexander Cadogan;
Mr. Krishna Rao)

[11th March 1919.]

Completion of
water works at
Bamatturam.

120 Q.—Will the Government kindly state when they expect to complete the water-works at Bamatturam, what the total amount of the estimate is, and what portion of it has been spent till now?

120 A.—The Government hope it will be possible to complete the water-works at Bamatturam during the year 1920. The total amount of the estimate at present stands at Rs. 1,50,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,26,800 had been incurred to end of January 1919.

Management
of the Siva-
ganga
sanctuary.

121 Q.—Will the Government kindly state if the District Collector gave notice to the Trustees of Sivaganga and thus afforded him a reasonable opportunity to prove his fitness for the management of the Sivaganga sanctuary as required under section 13 (3) of the Court of Wards Act, Act I of 1907?

121 A.—Yes.

Appointment
of the Govern-
ment officers
managers of
land endow-
ments in the
Sivaganga
sanctuary.

122 Q.—Will the Government kindly state how the Government or the Court of Wards have appointed a Government officer to be the manager for the direct and personal management of land endowments in the Sivaganga sanctuary?

122 A.—Section 63 of the Court of Wards Act precludes officers of Government from being entrusted with the direct and personal management of the religious affairs of any temple, mosque or other religious establishment or endowment. The Government officer who has been appointed manager of the trust institutions in the Sivaganga sanctuary is not entrusted with such duties.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—“Are the Government quite certain that the Government officer appointed by Government is not exercising control over the religious establishment or the endowment?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN :—“The Honourable Member's question is drawn to the wrong. I cannot give further information.”

Scarcity of
kerosene oil.

123 Q.—Will the Government kindly state what steps they propose to take to afford relief to the people in the matter of the much prevailing scarcity of kerosene oil?

123 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

To restrict the
transport and
sale of
petroleum
in the South
Mandala.

124 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken during the last twelve months

- (a) to regulate the transport of petrol and other foodstuffs, and
(b) to control the prices of petrol and other foodstuffs?

124 A.—A statement will be made on these points in the Council in connection with the resolutions on the agenda.

Shortage
in the supply
of kerosene oil.

125 Q.—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the inconvenience and hardship caused to the public owing to the shortage in the supply of kerosene oil in this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons that have led to such short supply of kerosene oil?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to improve the supply of kerosene oil?

125 A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 11.

Posting of
four additional
inspectors and
three
additional
sub-inspectors
of schools.

126 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state for what districts or districts the four additional inspectors of schools and the three additional sub-inspectors of schools have been sanctioned?

126 A.—The Government are considering the proposals on the subject.

Publication
of the draft
Madrass District
Municipalities
Bill.

127 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the draft Madras District Municipalities Bill has been placed in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the Bill, before it is introduced into the Council?

127 A.—(a) The Bill has been revised to the extent necessary to give effect to the resolutions issued by the Government on the subjects dealt with in the resolution.

(b) Yes.

11th March 1913.] (Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

137 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the draft Madras Local Boards Bill has been revised in the light of the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government? Publication of the draft Local Boards Bill.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to publish the Bill, before it is introduced into the Council?

137 A.—(a) The Bill has been revised to the extent necessary to give effect to the conclusions arrived at by this Government on the subjects dealt with in the resolution.

(b) Yes.

138 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if there are any, and if so what, proposals for the reconstitution of the Board of Revenue? Reconstitution of the Board of Revenue.

138 A.—The subject is under consideration.

139 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Presidency have been promoted from the rank of Inspectors and how many of them have been appointed by direct recruitment? Appointments of Inspectors & Deputy Superintendents of Police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to appoint any, and if so how many, Deputy Superintendents of Police by direct recruitment during the next three years?

139 A.—(a) Out of 41 permanent appointments, 11 are now held by promoted Inspectors, 4 by officers transferred from other departments and 14 by officers directly recruited for the post.

(b) It is impossible to make any forecast, but as the rules at present stand not less than half the total number of appointments must be held by promoted Inspectors.

140 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Government of India have called for the proposals of the Local Government as to the recommendations of the Indian-Industrial Commission? Recommendations of Indian-Industrial Commission to the Government of India.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to commit the representatives of Indian commerce and Indian trade before submitting their proposals to the Government of India?

140 A.—(a) The Government of India have called for the views of this Government only on the proposals made in the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of Imperial and Provincial departments of Industries.

(b) In answering the above reference, the Government do not consider it desirable to delay action further by again consulting the representatives of Indian commerce and trade on the proposals, having in view the fact that the Commission itself conducted an exhaustive inquiry before formulating its views.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to supply the members of the Council copies of scheme reports regarding revenue and districts, when they are published in vernacular in the district gazette? Supply to Council members of full number copies of scheme reports.

141 A.—The Government will make the supply suggested to any Honorable Member who may apply for it.

142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for the supply of foodstuffs and kerosene oil? Arrangements for the supply of foodstuffs and kerosene oil.

142 A.—The Honorable Member's attention is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 11 and 117.

143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to extend the system of trial by jury to offences other than those punishable with death? Extension of the system of trial by jury to offences not punishable with death.

143 A.—As at present advised the Government have no such intention.

144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Government propose to order the construction of a suitable building New buildings for Queen Mary High school and hospital, Tirupattur.

(a) for Queen Mary High school in Tirupattur; and
(b) whether they propose to construct a hostel also along with it?

144 A.—The question of acquiring a site for the school is now under consideration and that of constructing a hostel will be duly considered.

(Mr. Jurgensonsen Rao; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

[11th March 1919.]

Shirong
Magistrate
the
Sub-Court at
Vijaypattin.

143 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to make permanent the Sub-Court at Vijaypattin?

145 A.—No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the question whether any, and if so which, of the temporary sub-courts in the Presidency should be made permanent.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

Shirong
Magistrate
the
Sub-Court at
Vijaypattin.

146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether it is a fact that nine Magistrates were surrounded in a taluk in the Walchand taluk by Special Police Force and a section of Anglo-Indian Force and because they refused to surrender they were shot?

(b) Was it at the order of the District Magistrate that the firing was done?

(c) Was any attempt made to arrest them or compel them to surrender or at least to disperse them?

(d) Had the Magistrates any firearms with them at the time they were surrounded and how many?

(e) Is it a fact that when "six shells were fired against the house" in which the Magistrates were hiding, it "induced the men to come out" and as soon as they came out "a volley was fired" at them?

(f) Is it a fact that "the injured Magistrate expired while lying in the local hospital" and "his body also was burnt in the taluk ash-berry" with those of his companions?

(g) By whose orders were the dead bodies of Magistrates burnt instead of being buried?

(h) Is it a fact that the authorities were informed previously of the trouble that was brewing there but no notice was taken?

(i) What was the real cause of the outbreak?

(j) Is it true that there has been agitation discontent and misery in the taluk due to the badly being held up and other agitating causes?

(k) Is it a fact that a resolution of a public meeting held at Manjeri about the prices of foodstuffs was returned by the District Magistrate "without even taking it"?

(l) Is the outbreak attributed to religious fanaticism and, if so, what was the immediate cause of provocation?

148 A.—(a) to (f) & (j) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 14. Pending completion of the inquiry the Government are not prepared to give any further information on the subject except that the bodies of all the slain Magistrates were burnt in presence of magisterial orders authorized by the Muzilla Ordinance Act, 1858, and in accordance with the practice usually followed on such occasions.

(g) The Honorable Member's attention is invited to a letter published in the *Standard* of the 10th February. The Government have no other information on the subject.

Shirong
Magistrate
the
Sub-Court at
Vijaypattin.

149 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the cause of the serious oil scarcity in the City and the Presidency, what steps they have taken or propose to take to secure an adequate supply, and when is the supply expected to come?

147 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 11. The receipt of shipping is not in the hands of the Government who are therefore unable to secure increased supplies of kerosene oil but can only represent to the Government of India the serious difficulties caused by the existing shortage.

Shirong
Magistrate
the
Sub-Court at
Vijaypattin.

148 Q.—Is it a fact that there is a scarcity of grain in the Presidency, is there any arrangement with the Government of Mysore for the supply of the same, and when and what stocks are expected to arrive in the near future?

149 A.—Shortage of grain exists in some parts of the Presidency. The Mysore Darbar undertakes to supply 1,400 tons of pulses (including gram) in each of the months of January and February but the full quantity promised has not been received. The stocks expected to arrive in the near future cannot be stated with certainty as the matter is under consideration with the Darbar.

Price of rice
and export of
grain to Mysore.

149 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing (a) the ruling prices of rice and other commodities in the headquarters of each district and how they compare with those prevailing at this time last year, (b) the quantity of Mysore rice imported into the Presidency since the control was established, (c) whether any difficulty is still felt in transporting the commodities from place to place and what is due to, (d) whether any rice is still going to the neighbouring provinces, and (e) whether any grain is being exported to Manipal from this Presidency?

11th March 1919.]

(Mr. Yajub Hasan; Mr. Venkatasail Raju;
Sir Alexander Curzon.)

149 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the statements showing the average prices of the principal food grains and salt published in the Supplement to Part II of the *Statist. Gazette* every month.

(b) The quantity of Burma rice imported into the Presidency since the beginning of December last when the system of licensing imports was introduced is as follows:—

					TOTAL.
Not covered by license	..	..	..	..	10,368
Covered by license	..	..	..	..	99,823
				Total	110,191

(c) Yes, owing to the shortage of wagons.

(d) No rice is being exported by rail to neighbouring provinces except—

(1) 1,855 tons a month cleared to Elguera and Kolar Gold Fields in return for an equivalent quantity of grain mostly ragi for the Nigrit plains and Wynd.

(2) 300 tons a month cleared to Hyderabad in accordance with an agreement intended to stop smuggling into Hyderabad.

(3) 200 tons of Burma rice imported on a license for the Singapore Collieries in Hyderabad and

(4) 800 tons a month from Tanjore to Travancore.

(e) No grain is exported from this Presidency to Manipal.

150 Q.—Is it a fact that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor wired to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Poonamallee, on the 26 September 1918 asking him to adjourn a case against one Subramaniam Nagala, the Superintendent of his office?

Adjournment
of a criminal
case.

150 A.—The Superintendent was the complainant, not the accused. Owing to the great inconvenience which would be caused by his being absent in Madras the Sub-Magistrate was asked if the case could conveniently be postponed till the return of the officer to Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasail Raju.

151 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government expressed an opinion on the Indian Constitutional Reform proposals of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy;

(b) whether the Government was requested to communicate that opinion to the Council and to the public for criticism;

(c) whether the Government has done so; and

(d) whether it would be placed on the Editors' Table even now?

Publication of
the opinion of
the Government
on the Indian
proposals.

151 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) No.

(d) The decision as to publication does not lie with the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. YAMUNASWAMI SWAMY:—“With reference to question No. 151, may I know whether that answer would apply to the opinion expressed on the franchise and the transferred subjects before the Franchise and Provincial Councils came to Madras, whether the Government have expressed their opinions on constitutional reforms not only on the reforms, but also on the franchise and transferred subjects? I want to know whether the answer would apply to that portion of the question also.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURZON:—“Yes.”

152 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government is in possession of information regarding the sanitary requirements of villages in the Presidency, village per village, and the amount required for the sanitary improvement of the same; and

(b) whether such information will be made available to the public?

Information
regarding
sanitary
improvements
of villages in
the Presidency.

152 A.—The Government are not in possession of such information.

153 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(b) whether the Government is in possession of reports made by the Public Works Department regarding the drainage conditions of delta tracts and the improvement to be effected and cost thereof; and

(c) what was the total amount that is proposed to be spent in 1915-20 for the repair and improvement of drainage in delta?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to place the reports on the Editors' Table?

Reports of the
Public Works
Department on
the drainage
conditions of
delta tracts.

153 A.—(a) (b) & (c) The Government are in possession of a number of such reports but are not prepared to give any general undertaking to publish them.

(d) (i) A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is proposed for expenditure on repairs and improvements to drainage works in the Godavari, Kistna and Godavari deltas.

(Mr. Venkateswari Raja)

[11th MARCH 1919.]

The register
progress in
Tank Restoration
Scheme

- 154 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether the Tank Restoration Scheme works will be pushed through to complete the
works in the area completely investigated already but awaiting completion; and
(b) whether investigation be made in the rest of the area under the Tank Restoration
Scheme and what arrangements have been made therefor?

154 A.—(a) The register in the works referred to are being carried out as rapidly as
possible.

(b) The Tank Restoration Scheme covers the investigation and execution of the
necessary works in the whole Presidency and particulars of the works done
are published in the annual administrative reports. Investigation is now
in progress in sub-districts and will shortly be resumed in a batch. Four
special divisions have been constituted for this purpose and investigation is
also in progress in two ordinary divisions.

Delay in the
revision of the
scheme and
advances for
the Kistna
scheme in
project.

155 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state why the revision of the plan and
estimates for Kistna riverine project was kept in abeyance pending the decision of the
Secretary of State as regards the Coovary riverine project?

155 A.—The Kistna project is in abeyance because it is less promising than the Coovary
project and because it would not be possible arithmetically to finance and
provide staff for two works of such magnitude.

Appointments
of Indians to
the various
posts of the
Kistna
Riverine
Scheme.

156 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether Indians will be appointed to
the newly-devised grades of Inspector of Schools?

156 A.—The claims of all duly qualified candidates will be considered.

Extension of
the term of the
present Legislative
Council.

157 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the term of the present members
of the local Legislative Council will be extended for another year as indicated by the Government
of India?

157 A.—The Government have decided to allow the term of office of the members to
expire in the usual course.

Technical
schools for the
Tamil
Districts.

158 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose to start
an agricultural school, weaving institute, technical institute, school for mechanics, school for
co-operation in the Telugu districts?

158 A.—Not at present.

Persons who
have benefited
by the grant of
war allowances.

159 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state approximately the number of persons
drawing Rs. 50 or less who will be benefited by the grant of war allowances in the
Presidency and the proportionate police men among them?

159 A.—Information is not readily available as to the exact number of subordinates
benefited by the war allowances scheme recently introduced, but it is estimated
at about 96,000. The number of Police included in this figure is roughly
37,000.

Publication of
Mr. Phillips
report on the
C. I. C. C. C.
the organization
of the
C. I. C. C.

160 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to place the report
of Mr. Phillips on the Reorganization Scheme of Civil Courts on the Indian Table?

160 A.—The report cannot yet be published as the recommendations arising out of it have
not yet been sanctioned by the higher authorities addressed on the subject.

Production of
higher grade
sugar in India.

161 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any arrangements have been
made for the investigation of the production of higher grade staple sugar, either Egyptian or
American, suitable for sweets etc. in our Presidency and state whether any and what
budding, irrigation or otherwise, are proposed to be given to the cane for the same?

161 A.—Experiments in the cultivation of Egyptian cotton have been tried with little or
no success and have consequently been abandoned. Of the American cottons,
Cottonseed has given good results as it, with a view to drawing special attention
to the improvement of this crop, the Government have recently sanctioned the
establishment of a farm in the Coimbatore district. The Government do not
consider it necessary to grant any facilities to crops for the cultivation of this
cotton, other than the help now being given by the Agricultural Department.

Lower price
for sugarcane
grasses.

162 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements have been made in
our Presidency to supply freely the advice of the sugar experts in localities where sugarcane
is largely grown?

11th March 1915.]

(Mr. Venkatesh Babu; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

163 A.—Investigation into the possibility of improving the methods of sugarcane cultivation are made at Coimbatore and other stations by officers of the Agricultural Department. The results of these investigations are available in the various departmental publications and all possible steps are taken to popularise the knowledge contained in these publications. Advice is freely given to all who apply for it. The Government have not as far employed any special organisation for the study of the industrial side of sugar production, but in consultation with the recommendations of the Industrial Commission the question will receive consideration.

164 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government Experimental Tannery Work is in full swing; and
(b) whether there is provision for technically trained men qualified to deal with the local problems and capable of modifying European and American methods of tanning to suit local conditions to help the expansion of leather trade?

Appointments of technically trained men to the Government experimental tannery.

165 A.—(a) The Government maintain a leather trade school with which a small model tannery and leather finishing shop are connected. This Institute is in full work.

(b) The school is mainly an educational institution but certain experiments with new methods have been carried out. The suggestions of the Indian Industrial Commission for the improvement of tanning in India will be considered in due season.

166 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a weaving expert is appointed at Madras Technical Institute and whether his services would be available to investigate and report upon the feasibility and desirability of starting a weaving institute at Pondicherry?

A weaving Institute for Pondicherry.

167 A.—A weaving expert has been appointed in the Madras Technical Institute. He is expected to join his duties about the middle of this year. The Government are unable to say just now whether his services would be available for investigating the feasibility and desirability of starting a weaving institute at Pondicherry in the Vengalpet district.

168 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the feasibility of establishing silk spinning, rearing silks and dye houses, with the silk yarn and silk rearing establishments situated there in Madras and Backwater?

Establishment of silk spinning, rearing silks and dye houses.

169 A.—The subject will be considered along with the other recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.

170 Q.—(a) Has the Government held an inquiry into the cause of the Mappila outbreak last month near Madras? If so, will the Government be pleased to make a statement?

Mappila outbreak and progress made in the cause of a railway through the Mappila area.

(b) Will the Government be pleased also to state what progress has been made in the matter of a railway through the Mappila area?

171 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 19.

(b) With reference to the answer given to Question No. 199 at the Legislative Council meeting of the 13th of August, which relates to this subject, the attention of the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company was invited to the suggestion that the proposed railway from Shoranur to Marathandy should be taken through the headquarters of the Emond and Vellamandy taluqs and the Mappila outbreak area of Panchikul and Madurai. The Government authorised that a survey party be now engaged in selecting the best alignment and estimating the cost and financial prospects.

172 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Chandraghat during one in South Kanara which arose out of some procession just the week-end last year is still undisposed of? and that the procession-day this year comes off about the end of February?

The Chandraghat during one in South Kanara.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Hindus and Mappilas were not willing to come to an arrangement regarding these processions?

173 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

174 Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a report in the Madras papers of an alleged assault by some police constables on the sub-judges of Changanassery in South Malabar? Has an inquiry been held into the circumstances of the alleged assault?

Assault by the police on the sub-judges of Changanassery, South Malabar.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter and the date on which is the inquiry?

(Mr. Sankar Das; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.) [11TH MARCH 1919.]

165 A.—Ym. The District Magistrate incurred into the matter and effected a satisfactory settlement. The newspaper report was exaggerated and inaccurate and an useful purpose would be served by publishing the details of the compromise.

Revision and
assessment of
revenue in
South Kanara
and other
districts.

166 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state under each district the approximate amount of revenue that will be realized in each district including South Kanara and the amount to be expended in South Kanara owing to the failure of the monsoon?

166 A.—The amount of revenue that will be realized in each district will not be known till January has been collected, but the Board of Revenue's forecast for the whole Presidency in January 1919 was Rs 52 lakhs. The amount of revenue the collection of which has been suspended during the current year in South Kanara district is Rs. 25,625.

Discharge of
persons in the
Salt and
Alkali
Department in
South Kanara
and other
districts.

167 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that a large number of subscribers—persons—in the Salt and Alkali Department in South Kanara and Malabar have been discharged from service without even previous notice and that many others have been served with notices to return their kits and return to other districts for employment?

(b) In view of their low pay and the language difficulty, will the Government be pleased not to give effect to these orders and grant that men leave on loss of pay till they could be found places in the local areas?

170 A.—The Government have no information but will inquire.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Saranva Sastry:—With reference to Question No. 170, will the Government be pleased to see that the services of these men are not dispensed with till the information is called for and considered by the Government?

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Narasimha Acharyar:—I am unable to give any answer to that. We are inquiring and, till we learn what the facts are, I cannot commit the Government to any definite course. But I will do it as expeditiously as possible.

Introduction
of the Bill
into the Council
in the
House.

171 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when it will be possible to introduce the Madras Salt Enhancement Bill into the Council?

171 A.—The matter is under consideration.

Revision of the
assessment
of the revenue
in South
Kanara.

172 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if any orders have been passed, revising the assessment rates for South Kanara and, if so, place them on the table?

172 A.—Final orders have not yet been passed. The Government await a further report from the Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 84 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narmatha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1919, page 635 supra.]

Statement showing rates of revision of so and district between 1st November 1918 and 31st February 1919 in units of eight paise compared with the rates of the corresponding period in 1917-18.

	1917-18.				1918-19.			
	March-April.	May-June.	July-Sept.	Oct-Dec.	March-April.	May-June.	July-Sept.	Oct-Dec.
Andhra	8,898	8,893	8,795	8,794	1,115	1,115	1,201	1,160
Bengal	8,494	8,491	8,391	8,391	6,119	6,061	6,078	6,078
Bihar	16,454	16,454	16,454	16,454	21,546	21,546	21,546	21,546
Calcutta	16,454	16,454	16,454	16,454	21,546	21,546	21,546	21,546
Central	8,898	8,893	8,795	8,794	1,115	1,115	1,201	1,160
Delhi	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Madras	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Orissa	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Punjab	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Rajputana	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Sindh	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
United Provinces	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
West Bengal	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Yamunaputra	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Total	11,115	11,115	11,115	11,115	11,115	11,115	11,115	11,115

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 39 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Acharya Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1919, page 639 supra.]

State of file in the High Court.

	1917.		1918.	
	Intimations.	Deposits.	Intimations.	Deposits.
Original file				
Andhra	418	418	418	418
Bengal	224	224	224	224
Bihar	40	40	40	40
Appeal file (Civil)				
Andhra	421	421	421	421
Do. from original file	62	62	62	62
Do. from Civil and Crim.	91	91	91	91
Calcutta	200	200	200	200
Central	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115
Delhi	201	201	201	201
Madras	440	440	440	440
Orissa	115	115	115	115
Punjab	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Rajputana	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Sindh	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
United Provinces	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
West Bengal	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Yamunaputra	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Total	11,115	11,115	11,115	11,115

APPENDIX III

[Wide answer to question No. 194 asked by the Hon'ble Shree Sahadur K. Suryanarayanaiah Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th March 1952, page 693 supra.]

Statement showing the subdivisions in the Gidderi, Kistna and Godavari districts having charge of irrigation works and the area irrigated in each.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.		Taluka comprised.
Gidderi Head Works division—		
(1) Gidderi Head Works and Supplies sub-division	.. ..	Has charge of the Gidderi sub-division and head works.
Gidderi Northern division—		
(2) Rajahmundry sub-division	.. ..	Peddapetam, Rajahmundry (portion) and Agony.
(3) Durgapetam sub-division	.. ..	Bandrabahal taluk.
East Riverbank Scheme division—		
(4) Tank sub-division (Rajahmundry)	.. ..	Execution of Tank Restoration Scheme works in Rajahmundry and Peddapetam taluka.
Gidderi Eastern division—		
(5) Northern sub-division (Doodhichewaram)	.. ..	Portions of Coomada, Rajahmundrypetam and Rajahmundry taluka.
(6) Southern sub-division (Ramaiahpetam)	.. ..	Ramaiahpetam (portion) and Coomada (portion) taluka.
(7) No. I sub-division (Bhadrachalam)	.. ..	Portions of Bheela and Anantapur taluka.
(8) No. II sub-division (Anantapur)	.. ..	Portions of Anantapur and Bheela taluka.
Kistna DISTRICT.		
Gidderi Western division—		
(9) No. I sub-division (Eluru)	.. ..	Portions of Tanuku, Yerragudem and Eluru taluka.
(10) No. II sub-division (Jadli)	.. ..	Portions of Bhimavaram, Yerragudem and Tanuku taluka.
(11) No. III sub-division (Tanuku)	.. ..	Portions of Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narsapur taluka.
(12) No. IV sub-division (Narasapur)	.. ..	Portions of Narasapur and Tanuku taluka.
Kistna Eastern division—		
(13) Northern sub-division (Bavada)	.. ..	Portions of Bavada, Eluru, Nagari, Kakhalur and Gudivada taluka.
(14) Southern sub-division (Mandlapeta)	.. ..	Portions of Bavada, Gudivada, Nagari and Gudivada taluka, and also portion of Diti taluk.
(15) Gudivada sub-division	.. ..	Portions of Gudivada, Kakhalur, Nagari and Bavada taluka.
(16) Chintamani sub-division	.. ..	Portions of Kakhalur, Bavada and Gudivada taluka.
Kistna Central division—		
(17) Hindupetam sub-division (Bavada)	.. ..	Has charge of the Kistna ariest and head works.
(18) Diti sub-division (Paligotla)	.. ..	Portion of Diti taluk.
Godavari division—		
(19) Tank and Embankment sub-division (Eluru)	.. ..	Yerragudem, Eluru (portion) and Polavaram (portion).
(20) Mangalore sub-division (Bavada)	.. ..	Nandigam and portions of Bavada, Nagari and Tiruvuru divisions.
GOUDURU DISTRICT.		
Kistna Western division—		
(21) Eastern sub-division (Rupela)	.. ..	Portions of Rupela and Tanaji taluka.
(22) Central sub-division (Duggunda)	.. ..	Portions of Tanaji, Rupela, Rajala and Goudur taluka.
(23) Western sub-division (Rupela)	.. ..	Portions of Rupela, Tanaji and Rajala taluka.
Godavari division—		
(24) Eastern sub-division (the Ongole sub-division temporary has since been merged in the Gidderi sub-division).	.. ..	Goudur, Vachanda, Rottempalla, Palani, Narasimhapet and Ongole taluka and portion of Rupela.

11th March 1919.]

(The President; the Secretary.)

ACT ASSSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor-General stated that the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1918, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1919.

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

(1) Regarding the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1918.

(2) From the Secretary, State-payers' Association, Madras, dated the 1st February 1919.

(3) From the Honorary Secretary, Muttupet Madras Anjuman, Madras, dated the 1st February 1919.

(4) From the Chairman of a public meeting held at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, dated the 4th February 1919.

(5) From the Chairman of a meeting of the Mohammedan rate-payers of Madras, dated the 4th February 1919.

(6) From the Chairman of a Madras public meeting held at the Lawley Hall, Mount Road, Madras, dated the 4th February 1919.

(7) Regarding the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mussulman marriages and divorces.

(8) From the Professor of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, Government Mohammedan College, Madras, dated the 27th January 1919.

(9) From the Secretary, Tellicherry Branch of the All-India Madras League, dated the 15th January 1919.

(10) From the Chairman of a Madras mass meeting held at Madras, dated the 25th January 1919.

(11) From the President, Inshad-ul-Islam Sabha, Tellicherry, dated the 16th January 1919.

(12) From the Secretary, Anwar-ul-Islam Sabha, Tellicherry, dated the 16th January 1919.

(13) From Khan Sahib J. Maki-ul-Ha Paderi, President, Muhammedan Educational Association, Calicut, dated the 1st February 1919.

(14) From the Secretary to the Committee of the All-India Nadwat-ul-Ulma, dated February 1919.

(15) From T. J. Muhammed Ismail Sahib Bahadar, Honorary Magistrate, Tiruvannam, South Arcot district, dated the 28th January 1919.

(16) From the President, Jamiat-ul-Umma, Madras, dated the 4th February 1919.

(17) From the Arabic Professor, Madrasul Yousufi, Madras, dated the 4th February 1919.

(18) From the Secretary, Madras Literary Society, Trichinopoly, dated the 4th February 1919.

(19) From Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Mohajir, Madras, dated the 2nd February 1919.

(20) From Khan Bahadur N. Muhammed Uman Sahib Bahadar, Native Civil Surgeon, Triplicane, dated the 1st February 1919.

(21) From the Secretary, Anjuman-i-Mahabbat-Ahadi Islam, Chittoor, dated the 4th February 1919.

(22) From Mr. Abbas Rahim, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor district, dated the 9th February 1919.

(23) From the Chairman of a public meeting of the Huseinians of Solinget, dated the 17th February 1919.

(24) From the President of a public meeting of the Arabi Muhammedan Jamayat, dated the 15th February 1919.

(25) From Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aswar, Honorary Postmaster Magistrate, Madras, dated the 24th February 1919.

(26) From Mr. Mahdi Hama, Retired Deputy Collector, Bangalore, dated the 26th February 1919.

(27) From Madras Majlis Karl Elah Muhammed Subhan Sahib Chisti Kadiri Pathani, Madras, dated the 1st March 1919.

(28) From Madras Moula Muhammad Sherif Azam Kadiri Chisti of Behar, Madras, dated the 28th February 1919.

(29) From the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Muhammedan High School, Bangalore, dated the 1st March 1919.

714 THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL, 1913: RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

(The President: Mr. Sanga Acharyar;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[13TH MARCH 1913.]

THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL, 1913.

The next item on the agenda was the further consideration of the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"I have to inform the Council that it had been intended to take the business in this order, in the natural place as the agenda paper; but we have received a communication from the Government of India relating to some of the minor changes in regard to the control by the Army Department over the Esplanade and other areas matters and I think it will be convenient that the Council should have the copies of the correspondence amendments which will be necessary and which will be acted by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. They are being typewritten with the utmost expedition and they will be placed in the hands of the Honourable Members during this sitting. We will take the Bill as soon as possible either to-morrow or the day after, after the Honourable Members have had full opportunity of perusing the amendments. They are purely matters relating to the Army Department's control over the Esplanade. I propose now with the leave of the Council that we should proceed to discuss the resolutions. At a convenient moment we will take up this Bill."

THE HON'BLE MR. BOBART T. RAJWA, ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Will your Excellency permit me to make a suggestion? I have arranged for my work in the hope that this Bill will be over to-morrow. May I request your Excellency that it may be taken up to-morrow?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—"We will certainly consult the Honourable Gentlemen's convenience. I am sure the whole Council will be glad to do so."

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

"I. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials should be appointed to inquire immediately into the grievances of the public regarding the distribution or supply of kerosene oil, paddy and other necessities of life."

"As Honourable Members would tell us, the subject is a very vast one. I have here specifically mentioned paddy and kerosene oil; and besides them, other necessities, by which I mean the specially important ones, are also included. Therefore it will be agreed that it is a very complicated subject that we are now dealing with. In point of fact, that is one of the reasons why I recommended the appointment of a committee instead of asking the Council to offer their decision on the spot. I shall point out in this matter that we have a very urgent duty to perform."

"I will take the specified subjects first, namely, paddy and kerosene oil. In this Presidency, paddy is the article which is most commonly in requisition as food for the vast masses of the people, and I will take up paddy first. It has been repeatedly brought to our attention in the columns of newspapers that there is a widespread, I may say acute, acute distress on this question. People find that the price of rice has come up; not only well-to-do people who use good paddy but also poor people who use only inferior Bengalan rice have begun to feel the pinch. Prices are so very high that various institutions have been obliged to think of rearranging the rates of payment for their staff. We unfortunately notice to-day the Treasury strike which is not unconnected with the subject we are now discussing. This question therefore of relief in regard to high prices is a very important matter, and I therefore need not tender any apology for taking up the item of the Council on this subject. The feeling apparent in the mind of every reader of newspapers and of every person who moves with other classes of people is that there are all sorts of persons who come forward with grievances; but there are few who can point out specifically the exact causes of the distress and fewer still who can point out any remedy. On this matter, it is almost common knowledge that the chief causes of the trouble now felt are the failure of the seasons and the export of paddy from places where they are wanted to various other places for various reasons. These two causes in themselves would amount for our trouble. The failure of the seasons is well known. In the annual districts which usually have surplus stock, there has been less than the usual production though lately in some districts there is a surplus. Some of the Presidencies in India are deficit provinces. Even Bengalan which is usually a surplus province has suffered slightly by the failure of the monsoon, but still there is a surplus. These causes are fairly well understood; but there are other causes about which people are not so clear; e.g. the exact extent to which the failure of the monsoon has operated. As for the export to various other places, there are various doubts entertained. For instance, it is believed that to help our home markets in Hongkong, we have to send a good portion of our paddy. Nobody grudges that. In fact our home area desires it more than we do, but there is a feeling that the paddy is going away from the country."

11th MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Sureshadas Aggar.)

"Then comes the question as to the effect of these two crises and other similar crises. Stocks are held up in some places, and popular suspicion naturally magnifies the holding up. The people believe that others are stockpiling their grain. Merchants were according to ordinary business habits, held up, but there are speculators who had their opportunity in the present economic trouble and they make vast orders. Persons who hitherto did not care to take large stocks have tried to take up large stocks in the hope that they can secure immense profits out of the necessities of the poor and the rich. These and other similar causes are roughly known to be the causes which have constituted the trouble.

"One remedy which most people thought of was the control of prices, worked by the control of transport and a department for the control of foodstuffs generally. The Government have not accepted that, but we have a department of control established. Unfortunately that has by no means solved our troubles. The first idea was that since the prices are fixed and people are prevented from exporting paddy away from places where they are needed, everything would be in good order. That experiment partly and that method is more or less satisfactory on paper, but in practical working, proves unsatisfactory. That has been frankly brought to our attention by certain recent events. In spite of the efforts of the United Government, we find in various places prices are so high and the people have risen so high that they have been unable to get rice. In Calcutta the other day we read in the newspapers that there was very serious riot in connection with the price of paddy. Some poor fellow went up and was told that the price had gone high and as threatened to beat and a number of persons ran up to the house where he was stored up and it required all our resources of law and order to restore peace. That is one incident which shows the way in which the wind blows. I am quite sure most of the Honorable Members here have the full extent in their own locality of the calamities. For instance, I very much regret that my last agent who stores my grain at Gobichettipalayam reported to me that unless I took away my grain from the place where it was stored and took great care of it, he was afraid that looting would take place. In Gobichettipalayam the people cannot be depended upon to maintain law and order. There was a man who was honest on the grain committee and he told me that the authorities to avert such troubles required that each of the landowners should make a special sacrifice and sell paddy to the grain committee for the purpose of distribution at something like 50 per cent of the proper price, so that the poor people may get rice at the proper rate. In spite of the precautions taken in that district, there is a sense of looting which was not unfounded in view of the incidents which have happened in other places. I mention only these two cases of Gobichettipalayam and Calcutta to show that the trouble is pretty widespread. Honorable Members would have noticed that about 5 or 6 questions are now on the question paper in respect of the high prices and the severity of measures of control and the other troubles that I have just now mentioned. Therefore, it is quite clear that in spite of the department of control, we have to notice the fact that there is unequal distribution and there is such a sudden rise of price and pretty sharp distinction between district and district which draws our attention naturally. Then the question arises as to what should be done. That something should be done all are agreed. What exactly is the thing to be done, I am hardly that even two or three friends talking about it can agree. That is the reason why I have asked for the appointment of a committee; but there are some matters on which there will be more or less agreement.

"Take the first question as to the expenditure from the province by reason of the general shortage. I am glad to see that the correspondence has been published by this Government in answer to the request for information which I made. That shows that this Government have taken a very proper view of the crisis of this Presidency. Though the Government of India may not have understood the difficulties with which we are faced in this Presidency exactly with some other provinces, I am glad that this Government have asserted the importance of our controlling the transport of paddy and other food-grains from this Presidency. So far, it is a matter for congratulating this Government.

"But further, partly perhaps by reason of the Government of India's views and partly by reason of the Madras department of control and the Madras Controller, we have got inter-district restrictions, and that seems to be an eye-sore and a grievance with a considerable number of people. They point to the fact that whereas you find one rice sold in one place at 5 annas and a rupee, in the next place across the border it is sold at 12 annas. Such sharp differences naturally provoke people and show a certain extent of discrimination and they also provoke them to break the law to get transport. Naturally they try to get the grain over surreptitiously without permit or licence. In spite of the law to the contrary, they proceed to have a surreptitious movement of grain from one district to another. This leads to discrimination, and the other restrictions imposed by the Controller are sought to be evaded with no easy conscience. I found in dealing with this question of high price of paddy and rice in Salem the late Collector, Mr. Leigh, was hard put to it to see how he can satisfy the public and prevent the same about looting. He sent for certain merchants and one of them frankly told him that he knew how to do the whole of the Controller's office. He said that with the expenditure of Rs. 100 he was able to get a permit on the pretence of sending it to Madurai and that he was able to induce the railway authorities to deliver it on reach at Salem. The Collector was rather astonished at the ingenuity of the merchant. But the merchant was unashamed. Such dissimulation is very undesirable and that is one of the things which if possible we should avoid.

"Next I may point out besides inter-district restrictions there are also restrictions in connection with the import of paddy or rice from our chief source of supply, Bangkok. With

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[11TH MARCH 1919.]

reference to Burma rice we have had a lot of complaints but none against the injustice of the Controller. A large number of merchants have written to the Controller and last night a telegram came from one of them at about 12 o'clock and put a telegram into my hands which complained of a lot of injustice by the Controller. The big European merchants are given licences and are given a large margin and those that applied in January and February are told that there is no room for increase. That is one sort of complaint from the standpoint of the merchant. I was not just now concerned with the rights of any person if we can possibly do so. Then we have had complaints put forward by the consumer. The consumer has got this complaint to put forward, namely, that if a large quantity is offered only to a handful, then this handful is in charge of the policy they get in the way most convenient for their own purposes if not for the benefit of a large profit, at least in ways they find easy for disposing of the articles. The consequence is that those persons who dispose of the imports largely do not sell it in retail but pass it on to others, so that, though there is the rule of the Controller that the profit should not be more than 5 rupees on each bag, still what happens is the large profit from one hand to another and when the rice reaches the consumer he has to pay the profits of two or three men at least over their transactions. That is the complaint of the consumer and he points out that it would be much better instead of allowing a small group of five or six people a share of the business—I am told that Madras is allowed ten thousand tons import from Rangoon—instead of allowing it in the hands of a few, if it is distributed in the hands of ten or twenty people there will be a certain amount of competition among them, which will cut down the price. Therefore the consumer is entitled to point out that the policy complained of by the traders in this telegram and in the press is really a policy which ought to be condemned in the interests of the consumers also.

"In that connection there are persons who suggest that the remedy for this is for the Controller not to trouble himself with the price but to leave it to various persons to whom he distributes the licence and let them arrange with the companies concerned according to himself only the laws of licence. That is a matter which has also to be considered though I am not quite sure how it would work. I have mentioned in connection with Burma rice various objections. There are some people who feel it so keenly that I have no hesitation in putting them forward for consideration of the honorable Members. They wish to cut the Gordian knot and to abolish all control. They say let us not have the Controller's department. In theory it is all right; you try to control the business by getting information as to the stocks available for each month or fortnight from each locality. In theory it is all right, but they point out what information does the Controller get as to the stocks? He depends upon the various district officers. These depend upon the police and other authorities, all at last some one sends information which is not reliable. That is the way in which the information comes and is clearly defective. It may be answered that there is nothing that is not defective as this sub-lease reference, but again pointed out the unreliability of this information as to the stocks is so great that very little purpose is served by acting on it. I do not know whether you can suggest such a problem, but it is a thing which has been put forward by men who have thought over the matter and it deserves consideration.

"With reference to other points—I have just now dealt with the figures as to stocks—the machinery of control is said to be defective. For instance, the Controller controls those who supply for Burma rice and who get stocks straight from Rangoon. He knows on order that they should not sell it at more than half a rupee profit on each bag. But the control is not very effective to prevent a number of others taking the articles from those who import them in the first instance and passing them on. There is no effective control over the retail sale. It must be remembered in this connection that the Rangoon rice imported into the port of Madras is sent to the interior and there is no control in the interior as to the exact price at which it is to be sold in the interior. In some places no control is attempted at all. They point out that there is very little good in trying to control and impose any restriction on the free purchase; it is a waste of labour. They point out that the intended effect fails for another reason also. The Controller does not go and see how exactly the various persons who get paddy deal with it. For instance Rangoon rice is attempted to be sold for Rs. 11-8-3 according to the orders of the Collector—I am not quite sure of the correct figure. The man who imports it agrees it with other qualities of rice, Madras rice or Berwada rice, and passes the mixture off as Madras rice or Berwada rice. In that case what sort of control is possible? That is a contention put forward by those who urge the abolition of control.

"Then there is the fact which I already hinted at, namely, that the control is too expensive and too vexatious. I have heard it expressed by a very large number of persons that the department of control causes a lot of harassment and vexation, and to point of fact half a dozen persons told me that unless the wheels are thoroughly oiled in the staff which the Controller is supposed to control you even do get anything. In respect of knowledge of our men told me that by way of Christiana power he has had to spend a large amount, some thousands of rupees. It is said that the Controller's office is too costly a department to deal with. It is only rich people who know how exactly to oil the wheels who can get along. By means of applying oil to the wheels firstly they manage to have to raise the price; they have no profit when the Controller inquires of them that they sell at the price laid down by him. I do not suggest that the Controller himself is to blame, I do not wish any such impression should be created. The Controller cannot possibly control everything. So many offices are full of this very unfortunate system of slipping or evasions, whichever you may call it. If we were sound and blame those

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE REGARDING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

11TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Naranjo Aguirre.)

who give money that it is their vice, that they are weak people, we shall be forgetting something. We should take note of existing difficulties and instead of only blaming people for defects which exist we should as always use restrictions and proposals as to pass the least amount of hardship or inconvenience. There is no use of blaming these people. There is no use of saying: why do you people go and olive bushes? Why are you anxious to get rice? Is it possible to work this department at present without an equally large amount of this sort of information? It is not merely the demonstration that is needed is first seen but also the necessity for the man who pays the price to raise the price and that accordingly for making up his loss. His current will rise at the proper price.

"There are some of the reasons urged by those who contend that this department of control has no place and that it should be abolished. I am not in full of opinion that all control should be abolished. If it is possible to discover some means by which the work of the department can be controlled with some success, we should try it. I do not think at present it is an impossibility, although I find several responsible Members with whom I have discussed it differ from me. Anyhow this is a matter which has to be considered in all its aspects. So many other persons and so many other considerations arise. Questions of price, quality and quantity have got various other aspects however the information as to stocks is not quite so easily obtainable with reference to the rice trade as with regard to rice. Therefore there are various considerations which arise which ought to be discussed and decided by the committee which I am proposing.

"Then again there is one very important matter which I will touch upon to show what the committee should consider, and that is the extent to which the railway freight adds to the price. That is a very important matter. I have frequently heard it said that most of these railway companies are Government property and a large number of railways earn a lot of profit out of the transport of food-stuffs. The nature, the lowest price of food-stuffs therefore really goes into the pockets of Government. Is it not proper that the Government should remember what they did years back? For instance when there was a famine in the north an order was issued that soldiers should be moved free of railway rates. Similarly in the existing pressure why should not the Government forget their share of the profits arising from the carrying of food-grains? For instance in Nagasaki the railway servants complained to the railway department that a good portion of the high price they had to pay was really the profit of the railway company and the railway company agreed to forgo their profit and to transport the food-grains for the benefit of the railway staff free of freight. Similarly the proposition has been put forward that the Government may do the same for the poor people who have the largest majority of the people in the country. Though some rich people may also benefit, it is actually the poor people that will be benefited largely. We should have care that the expenditure does not profit. That is one of the matters to be considered by the committee.

"I have already taken a good portion of my time and I have dealt with the question of price. With regard to questions of somewhat similar considerations arise, though no various matters there are very different considerations also arising. In respect of kerosene oil it may be pointed out that people may take to other forms of lighting, candles, kerosene oil, kerosene oil, but that is not the case with rice. A man accustomed to rice will not change it for maize or millet. With regard to kerosene oil I may point out that the trouble is felt everywhere. If you read the newspaper you will find there is trouble about kerosene oil in one place or another every day and there is knocking of heads sometimes. In Silesia I saw persons who had gathered in large numbers breaking bottles for their risk for the oil and when I inquired, I was told that the agent who was selling at the controlled price did not give more than a quarter bottle. Consequently there were people buying oil at one and a half times more than the controlled price, at 8 s a bottle. When I went to other places 10 miles off, Valparaiso on the way to Aler, a merchant there told me he had to pay 8 s and another had to pay 12 s and another then he could get only one bottle. There was an impression that somehow there was something wrong. But when I went word to the man who was supplying all the oil, I found he had stocks and he adopted some procedure which I could not understand by which he refused to sell his stock. He was selling sometimes red inferior oil and not superior oil. Just as I was leaving Silesia the day before yesterday I heard that every person who went up to him got the oil at the fixed price. I do not know if that was the effect of this resolution. If that is so I would like to move the resolution every day. But I know that on a previous day people had to wait at the door of the agent the five long day and had to go away without taking oil. I am glad to point out that the local authorities adopted a very excellent device. The sub-magistrate was asked to supervise the sale, he sat up for an hour or two and in his presence directed the sale to go on. On one occasion in spite of the order that only half a bottle should be sold, a woman was able to get a whole bottle instead of half a bottle by paying an extra two cents. That shows the defects of control. Even directly under the nose of the sub-magistrate things go on. It is not possible for the sub-magistrate to spend the whole day in that way. That is only one illustration of the problem of unequal or unequal distribution, and it shows the defects of control also. Whereas the sub-magistrate would help only 500 people, out of a population of 80,000 in Silesia, to get their daily supply, many others were left without any compensation. I do not suggest that so many magistrates should be appointed as there are thousands of people in each place. This has led several of my friends to come to the conclusion that if there is to be control it should be on a systematic basis widespread and such as might delight the heart of socialists. That is full and direct request. I do not know how many magistrates would subscribe to such a demand. If that is considered impracticable, the cry is raised whether all control is

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is the President ;
Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Saravanarayana Rao.)

[11TH MARCH 1919.]

respect of kerosene oil. Both the extremes seem to be dangerous. It is for that purpose I am recommending a committee to consider what is the proper course to be adopted in regard to kerosene oil. The shortage of kerosene oil is brought about artificially in several places. There are three companies supplying kerosene oil and unfortunately they happen to be practically on the border of one and the same state. That is the case in Balas. Several people told me there was too much of selling the wheels going on, and it was absolutely impossible for any one to sell at the price fixed, because so much had to be spent on oiling the wheels. The people have been asking me to recommend to Government that they should direct all sales to take place on stated days in the presence of a responsible officer, who should see to the distribution of a large number of lots. There are numerous suggestions put forward, but I do not wish to take up the time of the Honourable Members.

"It appears to me that the worst of hoarding is the case of paddy and some other food-grains here about spreading to various places. Although the Government say there is no information about the breaking of bottles or the hoarding of goods is answer to my question, it is a fact which Honourable Members may take from me that there have been such disturbances in connection with kerosene oil. In order to avoid this sort of hoarding, it is highly necessary that there should be a committee appointed. For these reasons I would recommend the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials. My proposition is connected with Resolution No. IX, which my Honourable Friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar moved and he has got some additional suggestions as to the opening of shops and having a committee with gentlemen from various districts. My resolution is in no way opposed to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar or the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Raja Sa. XVII which was based upon this. I have already dealt with the removal of inter-district restrictions in that sharp difference might not exist across the border. These three may be discussed together and voted upon one after another."

His Excellency the President :—"The Honourable Gentlemen have anticipated me that these three resolutions should be discussed together though there may be different rulings. Will the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar move the second resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—"Let somebody else second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Saravanarayana Rao :—"I second the resolution. I shall give my experience in my district. We are feeling considerably difficulty in obtaining food-grains. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon has paid a visit to Vinayapattam. He had concluded that of all the districts ours is the worst. That is the only conclusion we can come to. We find it of difficulty. I think if all the restrictions are removed we will get on better. There is a wrong impression in the minds of several that there is not paddy sufficient to supply families distant and therefore that no paddy should be allowed to come out to Vinayapattam. Actually the Collector of Chidambaram is under the same impression, and he does not allow paddy to travel quantities to Vinayapattam. For several years Vinayapattam was relying on the supply of paddy from Gajapati. It never produces very large quantities itself. Even now there is no direct supply to the Gajapati district but the Gajapati Collector does not allow their supplies to come to Vinayapattam. Some time back two or three months were allowed to sell paddy. The consequence was that one or two men have a monopoly of selling and they dictate their own terms. The result is that the price of paddy became very high when it came to Vinayapattam. Again restrictions have gone so far that no paddy is now allowed for any paddy to come from the Gajapati district to the Vinayapattam district. Here matters stopped there? No; on the other hand paddy is still coming here. There are other places to Vinayapattam. The rice is being brought clandestinely by carts and the consequence is there is a tipping throughout the whole of the journey in order that the heavy may go without being seized by the police-men. Eventually the burden is thrown on the consumer. By the time the rice comes to Vinayapattam, the first merchant who buys the grain makes his own charges and when he brings it to Vinayapattam he makes another charge and if the paddy is taken to Chidambaram he again charges an additional amount, and the consequence is that by the time the rice comes to Chidambaram he will have incurred exorbitant charges and all these fall upon the consumer. Your Excellency's Government have tried the experiment of imposing restrictions. Let us see how the problem would work during the next six months without restrictions. At Chidambaram rice is selling at 6 to 7 annas. At Vinayapattam we cannot get 24 annas. The price has gone up to 25 annas per bag whereas at Chidambaram it is Rs. 15 or Rs. 17 per bag. The prices are rising day by day at Vinayapattam, and the poor people are wholly unable to buy paddy. The experiment of getting rice from Chidambaram was tried for some time. We are not allowed to get that beyond Tellicherry and the consequence is we had to bring it by brackish watermen have to be coerced to, and again the burden is falling upon the consumer. It is so absurd that while rice is selling at 6 annas in Gajapati or Chidambaram we cannot get at Vinayapattam half the quantity."

"With regard to kerosene oil my Honourable Friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has given a description. We are facing the same difficulty with regard to kerosene oil, and unless the Government interfere in the matter, I do not think there is any remedy for anybody, and this will take place again. We were threatened the other day that there would be riots. With these words I second the resolution."

RESOLUTION RE MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS
CAUSED BY HIGH PRICES. 719

[15th March 1919.]

(Mr. Ramo Agiyenger ; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. E. RAMO ANYANNAH :—“Does Your Excellency propose to have the other resolutions discussed now?”

His Excellency the President :—“Yes, if the Council find it convenient.”

RESOLUTION RE MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS
CAUSED BY HIGH PRICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. RAMO ANYANNAH :—“I will move my resolution. It runs as follows:

“IX. This Council recommends to the Government in Council that immediate steps be taken by allotting funds to relieve distress caused by the high price of foodstuffs in the Presidency and to attain that end a central committee be appointed with one or two members selected in each district to help the supply of grains, pulses, chillies, etc., to places where they are scarce and are selling at abnormal rates by opening shops or making other arrangements.”

“My Lord, it will be seen from the wording of my resolution that I have not taken objection to the position as far as it has gone. Within the last one or two days we have got the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India published in the newspapers. We did not ourselves get a copy of the Government Order before we started. At least I did not get it before I started from my place. That apparently explains the difficult position that this Government occupy after the matter was particularly placed before the Government of India. Apparently the Government of India also feel that in the circumstances of the whole country the matter has to be carefully sifted and a conclusion arrived at. Under those circumstances after I read the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carruthers' statement last November in the Council—I was absent from that meeting—I felt that the whole thing was being carefully watched and I felt also that as spite of all the steps that had been taken, the position was not at all in any way improved and to the best of my powers I considered the question and I thought I would place this resolution before the Government and the Council.

“It is that it is so very difficult to decide whether to fix the price, the maximum price in all places in the province where there is a good supply of each of the articles I have referred to. Apparently the Government of India are against putting up such restrictions in respect of other articles than rice, wheat and gram. But in respect of gram as far as I have been able to gather, there has been no attempt to fix the price at the source of grain. Naturally therefore, if what my Honourable friends have told me is correct, much of it has already been exported from the province. It is as probably with chillies also. With all that we are at a portion of the season when we could not have anticipated all our supplies. We may be able to do a little more to see that within the province as much is done as possible in respect of those three heads. Chillies and other crops—I do not know whether they will come under this or not—apparently the wording of the Government of India's order would exclude. However, I submit in the last reply by telegram of this Government shows the strong representation and feeling that is expressed that control may be necessary. It may be decided to be the Government of India. I dare say everything will be done towards that. My submission is we should consider whether in respect of rice and other articles which have been to some extent controlled we have had the position clear and satisfactory. My Lord, I think even during the last discussion it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carruthers that he was not sure whether the benefit actually reached the masses. I can for my part say that it has certainly not reached the masses except where one or two gentlemen out of philanthropic undertook to supply as per the terms of the Government Order and gave relief to a few persons in a number of centres. In the district specially in the rural areas it has not been possible to give any relief. In fact I have been very closely observing the condition of the market in Madras and the surrounding places and in Ramnad also. Paddy was sold at 5 measures the day before yesterday in the Madras market. That means they cannot give more than 2½ measures of rice per rupee. I know there is one gentleman in Madras who has got a few bags of *Man gosa* rice and he sells them at four measures a rupee. In spite of that so soon as the paddy is harvested it is absorbed by the merchants from the threatening those subject to the shrinkage that might result. They have been requested at six measures per rupee. Therefore I only make the suggestion that they boldly come to purchase that, because they find that the interior is not at all touched by the arrangements made and they do not see that they can sensibly take them into the interior and dispose of them at less than what they brought at the Madras centre. The same is the position in other places also. It sells almost at the same rate in Thanjavur where we have the Thanjavur area. The yield is poor everywhere. Apart from that, that which is produced in the Palar area or the Thanjavur area has to be disposed of. There is enough supply for the immediate needs of the vicinity and for much more. What is done is, as I have explained, to purchase them on the field at that very high price and to take them to the interior for sale. I have no doubt that they will be sold at a loss. If they keep it they could not sell the paddy at four measures because there will be greater shrinkage. Therefore, my Lord, it completely proves one statement of mine that it has not actually reached the interior and we have not been able really to create a sense of satisfaction or of security in the minds of the people to any extent.

(Mr. Bawa Appagar.)

[11th March 1919.]

"I had in Madras both from the press, and my discussion with the merchants divided the same information, that when transport was supplied, some people forward it to some other distant centre. For example, I met one gentleman who was willing to Keralam and other places. There was considerable difficulty in getting transportation. Again there are people like Brey & Co who try their level best at Madras to sell to the best advantage of, poor people. But the fact remains that most others who could do similarly to help the people in the distressed do not get the necessary quantity of rice, owing to difficulties of transportation from one place to another."

"Then the question naturally arises whether, when this Government have no control according to the answers given and the discussion had at the previous meeting, when this Government have no control over the storage available, it is possible to place restrictions so as to allow the purchase only by a few individuals. The question that I definitely raise, my Lord, is whether when we are not in complete command of the storage and when the whole transportation depends upon steamers or the railway, the latter of which can be controlled only to a small extent—whether it is proper to restrict the import to a few individuals who are disposing of it. Messrs. Ford & Co. explained to one of their connections that when they heard that steamers from Bangkok had space their lack advantage of the occasion and tried to do what they could. But my submission is that the whole Presidency is not to be starved if export is left in such a condition. Two things must be done. It may be that the Government should issue steamers or get a few trucks completely under the control of the Government for the movement of food-stuffs and grains and other grains to places where there is need. This portion I confine to transportation. As has been argued very fully in the last discussion, it will not be possible to control the prices except at the source of supply, where there is a surplus, it can be controlled there and to the extent it is controlled it may be utilized. The question of transportation then falls mainly upon a responsible body like the Government. Applications from merchants both in the distressed and the metropolitan may be invited to be in position of sending to the needs of several areas and at certain rates. It may be a pure business in the matter of disposal of bags to the merchants and to the areas which need them. The Director of Civil Supplies or the Controller of Food-stuffs, whoever it be, will have to send enough quantity to several stations in the distressed where there is railway communication or arrangement otherwise for transportation. The supply should be controlled both by storage and railway front."

"If then it is possible by this arrangement to see that places where there is a deficit of grain or pulses are provided with a sufficient quantity, the question arises what shall the Government do, if from material questions we have not got such a demand by the wholesale purchaser and we could not send them to such places. Then the next question arises for the Government to consider what steps to take when in particular district centres there are not enough purchasing merchants who will advance money and see that the articles are carried to their markets. When that question arises, my Lord, I propose a solution. The solution I suggest is this: "a central committee be appointed with one or two members selected in each district to help the supply of grains, pulses, oilseeds, etc., to places where they are scarce and see willing at abnormal rates by opening shops or making other arrangements." Concerning those places where I left this idea the Government by their ability to transport will be able to send stock to places where there is demand. In the case of districts which have not got such merchants to take it, the Collectors of these districts will be instructed to apply for the quantity needed of each of these grains and pulses, and the Collector with the help of the municipal committee or the boards may be asked to put here some funds from the funds near which will enable them to take them to several places in that district. I do not want the Government to incur any loss in respect of the matter. I want it to be done purely as business, and the local boards with the assistance of the divisional officers, taluk-dars and sub-magistrates may be able to place them within the easy reach of the masses by either giving a small commission or days' wages for retail sales by merchants, or opening shops in places under the control of Government officers to distribute it at the rate fixed by the Government. These rates will vary in different places according to the distance of the locality to which the grains and other things are sent or the transportation charges will vary. Even for that the question arises whether it can be immediately taken charge of by the department. So far as we have worked for the last six months and more, apparently whatever officers and managers to get the business—after he has got it—it may be that his profit is limited to 8 annas per bag, but now it leaves his hands, may go to a retail seller after passing through six hands and altogether another 10s. 3 may be added and the prices that follow it for reaching it to the masses may put any price he please. That is the experience of this year. Something must be done to remedy it. Therefore I propose a central committee in Madras, not of many members—I do not think it will be useful to have a large committee—but a few members official and non-official, and the Director of Civil Supplies may be at the head of that committee and the Collector also may choose for each district one or two members who may either directly take charge or at least have the control and communicate with the committee in Madras for the quantity required in such articles in that district. These members and the Collector must take a leading part for the distressed stations. They together will manage to send it to the areas where they are most needed. As has been explained in the discussion in November, I have not been able to disagree with the Government and state that we should act upon any principle but that of business. So long as there is competition and there is capacity for anybody to manage transportation without the intervention of the Government, it will not be possible to create a market which may be satisfactory and may be fully satisfactorily controlled.

RESOLUTIONS AND MEASURES FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS CAUSED BY
HIGH PRICES AND REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS
ON TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS

[19th March 1919.]

(Mr. Rana Aggarwal : Mr. Vasudevaswami Saha.)

Therefore, His, my Lord, the main matter of the Government must come by way of shortening ships and by way of having control over the railway transport. The particular detail I have referred to will constitute part of the province to have the benefit of such control. As it is, I may explain how it is a failure. Suppose Madras, But & Co. are able to take hold of 20,000 bags and sell at Madras nearly 10,000 bags and send a few thousand bags to one or two people in the interior. They cannot do more than that. There is no knowing whether the opening of shops in Madras will set up to their instructions, especially if it reaches whether take greater responsibility. The only body that will be able to take charge of this business and manage it properly will be the Government and they should so distribute it among the districts and leave it to so many individuals, not one or two. When it is fixed as such for Madras, it must be given to an agency individuals, that the matter would work itself automatically and would not allow people to be taken to work in a big city or Madras with 7 or 8 lakhs of population. Therefore divide it into parts. The first relates to having control of stock where they are available, the second to distribute to the distressed centres and rural areas and the rest to the goods which may arise. Anything over that may be left to the merchants for them to deal with as they please. But this committee with all the instructions that the Government may be able to give will be able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the quantities of such goods and prices needed and the effect will be that every place will be supplied with enough quantity. Cotton seeds, gingelly seeds, black gram and horse gram are not available in some places either because of the badness of the season or the failure of the crops owing to very much. Does it it is one measure per se that they are purchasing it now. Is it not time for the Government to try and interfere? I say that funds should be allotted to relieve the distress. It has been accepted by the Government and put forth that in some places famine relief is needed. I am not referring to that at all in this resolution. I am only referring to such local bodies or other bodies which may be accepted by the Government to purchase these goods on behalf of funds. After all the Government may not have much except perhaps half a per cent or so in the competency of the Government that might arise in having to pay extra establishment that may have to be entertained; the rest of it may be done on business lines. I have no doubt that every District Collector would act on it. Some of them are sensible to do it; they are willing to derive extra more for relieving this distress. They may be called upon to act of having it in the position in which it has been till now. Four months ago probably we could have said, "we shall wait and try". The present condition is quite otherwise. The matter has become urgent and should be taken up by the Government at once. Though I do not specially refer to the transportation question as a question of the first importance, I submit that the Government may take steps to eliminate the distress on the lines I have suggested.

RESOLUTION ON REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VASUDEVASWAMI SAHA:—“As Your Excellency has suggested I take the opportunity of moving my resolution, as follows—

‘XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Director of Civil Supplies to remove the inter-district restrictions of transport of foodstuffs between the adjacent districts of the British territory in this Presidency.’

“My Lord, in this matter both the Government and ourselves are in the same situation. They know the seriousness of the situation; they know the danger and difficulties, and both are helpless. The Government are helpless, because they cannot find any means whatever to bring down the prices or to supply foodstuffs where the difficulties are noticed. It is therefore the duty on the part of every one of us to co-operate with the Government and to see how best to meet the situation. Therefore we will treat it not as a governmental measure but as a matter of relieving our grievances so that we can find out what possible right we can throw in the present conditions. We cannot overlook the fact that the present situation is brought about by exporting a large quantity of foodstuffs without considering whether our province has enough of it and they found at the last moment that we have been sending large quantities out of the country which we cannot afford so much as that even the Government of India have thought it necessary to import wheat from Australia. But they have taken no serious step and I think we must sympathize with the Local Government when they said that if every other provincial Government wants any quantity and applies for a supply to the Government of India if the Local Government are not to be consulted on that particular matter, then practically they will take away whatever is wanted without considering whether we have enough in store. When we have not enough I think not only the Government but the people should rise and complain that no other Government should interfere with the foodstuffs in our province unless our wants are satisfied. Probably on behalf of the Government of India, their agents say they would consider the situation, but I think it is a fancy from a province like this to a

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

11th MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatasail Raju : Sir Alexander Gordon.)

will be ready to come to our aid and see that a proper supply is made. From Godavari district a certain quantity was allowed to be imported to Vingsapalem, not in the whole district but only to two taluhs. I say whatever be the quantity, let that quantity be distributed to the whole district. But that is not done.

"I want also to bring another matter to the consideration of the Government, because I say it is rather strange that when we have to import rice from Calcutta to Waltair we have to pay railway freight of Rs. 1-15-0 per bag. Now if we are closer enough and take it 20 miles beyond Waltair to Amakapalle, we have to pay only 16 annas per bag. What is this absurdity? When we take to a shorter distance we have to pay double. Are not the Government aware of it? Perhaps it may be due to the fact that the Bengoal-Nagpur Railway has some understanding with the Madras Railway Company. Its minutes are compelling that they could not bring rice to Waltair because they would be benefited if they take it anywhere else."

"The Government made a concession with regard to the supply of fodder by railway. Why not the same concession be given for the supply of foodstuffs for human beings? It may not be in the hands of local Government but if they press on the Government of India the present knowledge which the people are developing and which are brought about by the former action of the Government, I think the Government of India would come to our help and see something is done. They may show similar concessions with reference to human beings as they did with reference to fodder for animals. Therefore, My Lord, I do not propose to take any more time, I say that this requires serious and sympathetic consideration of the Government."

THE HON. MR. SIR ALEXANDER GORDON :—"Your Excellency, the Hon. Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in beginning his speech referred to this matter as one of great complication and importance, and I quite agree with him on both points. I am glad to have an opportunity of placing before the Council a statement as far as I am of the facts as known to the Government and of the position as we are at present; and in doing so, I should like to mention any cause to degradation upon the rights and wrongs of this question because they are of great difficulty, but I merely put what seems to me to be the most reasonable inference from the facts before this Council in order that they may consider what conclusions should be drawn from them."

"The Government are quite aware of the seriousness and gravity of the present position in this Presidency and the whole matter has been and is constantly before their consideration. We have perfectly well that these increasingly high prices which are unparalleled in the history of the Presidency ever in the worst famine must be causing immense hardship and immense distress to many classes of the population. Some classes have no doubt succeeded by getting larger wages in meeting to some extent these high prices; but those people who are not in a position to extract higher wages from their employers or who are on fixed incomes cannot but suffer very great distress, and the whole position comes to very grave proportions. As regards the Government employees, of any rate, the Government have undertaken to do something to meet the position. As the Council is aware, special allowances have been given to all employees on Rs. 50 and under, and as the answer to one of the questions above, between 30,000 and 100,000 people will benefit to some extent by that concession. But it seems that it is worthy evidence that the Government recognise the facts of the position, know how much people must be suffering, sympathise with them, and would do everything in their power to remove the suffering."

"Madras is almost always dependent upon Mysore; but this year the position is very much worse than it has been for a long time. The figures for collection are published every month in the Fort St. George Gazette. Roughly as far as I can see from the latest figures up to December, there was up to that date, a deficiency of no less than 500,000 more mals of collection and 9 million more under dry crops. These are enormous figures and they must represent at a rough calculation something like a couple of million tons of foodstuffs which are in deficit in the Presidency. Then in addition to this great deficiency in crops, unfortunately the one thing has occurred even in a worse form in other provinces. I believe that in the whole of India there is a shortage of something like ten million tons of food. That estimate is based on the ordinary rates of consumption which no doubt will be reduced and must be reduced by the pressure of high prices; but in the whole of India there is an enormous shortage of food owing to bad seasons."

"It has been suggested that it is due to prior exports. But it is obvious that you cannot interfere with the exports in a good sense because there may be shortage if a bad season should occur. The Government of India recognise the position and they have arranged for the export of 200,000 tons of wheat from Australia, and they hope to get a larger quantity up to half a million tons. But up to the present, they have succeeded only in securing 300,000 tons and that alone is a large quantity to move and involves the use of twenty steamers which is a serious undertaking. In the meantime, Bombay, Hyderabad and other parts of India are suffering greater distress than we, the prices are higher in Bombay than in this Presidency. As to Hyderabad, I have no figures, but I fear things are very bad indeed there. So that it is an all-India problem and every one who considers it, must consider it from the all-India standpoint."

"Now the chief source of supply in Burma; Bengal supplies a certain quantity of surplus. But our chief stand-by is Burma. Burma produces a large quantity of rice and has got probably something like 15 million tons to give to India. But it is obvious that Madras cannot claim an equal share of that quantity. We must expect the Government of India to allow Madras to have more than its share while Bombay is being starved. We are obliged to recognise taking the whole conditions together, we can only claim a reasonable share of the supplies from Burma."

(Mr. Alexander Gordon.)

[11th March 1919.]

That share is determined by the Foodstuffs Commissioner and that share has, I believe, been placed at 35,000 tons a month. I do not think my figures are entirely correct; they are not quite complete because imports by rail are not available for a month or two after the month shown. There are no figures for imports by rail after December, but apparently also September shown. There are no figures for imports by rail after December, but apparently also September shown. There are no figures for imports by rail after December, but apparently also September shown. There are no figures for imports by rail after December, but apparently also September shown.

Can the Government do anything to remedy this? There are two points of view on this.

One point of view would be in favour of resuming all State control. It is contended that State control is ineffective, that it interferes with the usual channels of trade and checks private enterprise and that it creates—that is the chief argument against it—artificial differences in price levels in different parts of the country. State control does to some extent be ineffective. It cannot be perfect, it can only be partially effective. Now, I should like to ask the General to look at some data regarding State control. When was the last date when in November what was the price of rice in Rangoon at that time? The Burmese rice is 180 bushels of 75 lb. each, that is, 1,350 lb. The price of that rice before Mr. Gubbay began his operations was Rs. 435 and it has been fixed by him at Rs. 335. As Honourable Members know from what they are in the newspapers the prices have been lower than Rs. 335, Rs. 325 and so on. So that it may be stated to be almost certain that State control in Burma has immediately reduced the price by over 20 per cent, from Rs. 435 it has come down to Rs. 335 per unit. Then take the case of freight. In November the freight was Rs. 45 per ton—the freight from Rangoon to Madras. That freight was in an area inflated, because we are told that steamers could easily do better by leaving the Indian waters, and by either going to the Far East or to Europe they would probably earn higher freights. The only way in which reduced freight has been obtained has been by the direct service of official control and intervention. So long as the Controller of Shipping exercises control over shipping, the Government will be able to order them to go to certain ports and follow a certain course of business and they have been able then to reduce the freight. The freights have been reduced from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 per unit. This is the second instance in which official control has produced material results without which we should be much worse off than we are. But for the official control, prices would have gone to Rs. 500 per unit. The merchants in Rangoon are grumbling a great deal that they are not allowed to make the maximum profit which they would otherwise be making. The result of official interference has been to reduce the cost of Rangoon rice from Rs. 15 per bag loaded in Madras to Rs. 11-11-3 which makes a difference of between three and four annas per cawp. I suggest on that statement that it is impossible to accept the attitude of those who say "do away with all control and leave it to private enterprise." That would be possible if private enterprise had a fair field to operate and if there were plenty of stores to move grain and plenty of railway stock. There is no doubt those restrictions would be superfluous. But unfortunately neither of those conditions at present exist. We cannot expect in three or four months to make up for the enormous losses in steamers due to sinking by German submarines. Although all the building yards are hard at work, it will take many months before we can get normal conditions. With regard to the railways we are equally badly off. The war no doubt is over, but I may read from a letter of the Agent of the South Indian Railway, which is as follows—

"It seems to be the general idea amongst the public that because the war is over normal conditions have automatically resumed. But such is far from being the case. We have not yet received any stores for repairs and maintenance of our locomotives and rolling-stock; and although under the instructions from the Railway Board we called upon them to deliver some months ago, we have not yet received any indication of when we may expect to receive materials so that we are in just the same condition as we were in during the war with the disadvantage that the engines and stock have been running longer and are therefore in more need of repairs."

Thus there is not really a fair field for competitors. It seems to me as far as I can see that control must be maintained for the present.

Thus comes the question of control (a) in India, as apart from the control in Burma—control over distribution in India. As Honourable Members have seen from the papers published, the Government of India would like to swing away this control. They take the line that you have only to get in as much food as you have got and leave it to natural forces to determine who shall get it. The Madras government authorities take that sort of view. They have sent a memorial asking that all control should be removed. I see in the newspapers that some Madras merchants want the same thing. They want the removal of all control. On this matter, I wish to draw the Council's attention once more to facts, because they are the only things which are hardly to be doubted. Until the 25th of January the removal of dry goods, children, eggs and such, was introduced in this Presidency by the Local Government. The Government of India, in the letter which has been published, have pointed out that on the ground that it produced artificial and unequal distribution. By that, I understand that our previous had cheaper dry goods than another province. What has been the result? We cannot yet tell what the final result will be, because it has not been in force long enough. It has been in force only for a month. But take the case of Assam. The price of eggs there was 23 annas per

**RESOLUTION AT REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.**

11th MARCH 1918.]

(Sir Alexander Gordon.)

years ago before. On the 15th February it was 74. In Daddagah the price was 86 and now it is 73. In Giddavari it has gone up from 11 to 84. Chikani in Vinayagapuram has gone up from 92 to 87; in Annapuram from 83 to 89; in Daddagah from 56 to 74 and so on. I have got the prices of course. It is in the same effect. I had a visit yesterday from the Collector of Annapuram, Mr. Bhagavathya, and he says the district is swarming with Bombay members who are buying in all directions for export to Bombay. I asked in the Council that two committees follow from this. One is that this control was in some extent effective. It prevented the provisions from being drained off supplies by another province which was able to pay more. It is clear that it tended to do what the Government of India say, viz., to produce an artificial average level of prices. The result of the removal of the restriction is to level up the prices all over the country. I think there can be very little doubt that that is the effect of these restrictions whether between provinces or between districts. It simply means that they check the moving of grains from those districts which are fortunate enough to have stocks to those which have not, and consequently those which have not get stuck and suffer and those which have benefit. It seems to me that it is merely a question whether or not you should remove these restrictions and leave it to the wealthiest parts of the country to take as much supplies as they can buy or whether you should try by exercising control to prevent that effect. For instance, in Bombay, they have made large profits from cotton and they are able to pay higher prices than we. The man with the longest purse can buy everything. In the same way inside the province Gondalware has done very well in cotton, and the Collector next is able to pay higher prices and to attract grain into his district. For instance, supplies are sent by rail all the way to Nalgonda; after they reach the Nalgonda by rail, they are taken down the ghats and brought by carts to Chikhalara. That produces speculative buying and an unnecessary tendency on the part of merchants to send grain to places where they can get the highest prices. They send it to some place one week, and if they can get a higher price elsewhere they send it to another place next week. That seems to me to be the objection to the removal of the restriction within the province which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Raja advances as much as to the removal of the restriction beyond the province. The control is not perfect; it does not prevent hoarding and the corruption that it refers to; but it does, on the whole, prevent speculative buying and the sending of grains to feed from towns, keeping rural districts better off than others. To remedy that, the Director of Civil Supplies is here. He is intended to send grain and to give large orders for export to certain districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Raja—it is a most curious thing, I am quite interested in his feeling in this matter—says that the District Magistrate of Vinayagapuram complains of the high price in that district and wants to get larger supplies from Giddavari. But we have letters from the District Magistrate of Giddavari saying that if we do not do something to stop the export of grain from his district he will not be responsible for the peace of the district; people are going, going out, which means the price of grain is going up in the district artificially and he cannot agree to any further reduction of his stocks. So that one must get the feeling of one district against that of another. Very extremely such of them leads at it from its own point of view.

Therefore, as far as I can see at present, I deprecate the removal of these restrictions because that would make matters worse than they are. Some Honourable Members have said, "we have tried this and it has failed. Let us try something else." We cannot make dangerous experiments in that fashion, because it may result in serious trouble. The very fact that Honourable Members are in such disagreement on the question shows how doubtful it is. The Hon'ble Sir, Dame Appanagar is strongly in favour of control. Other Honourable Members like the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayappa Raja would like to sweep it away, and though their opinions are based upon local conditions on the whole it seems to me there are reasons for the maintenance of this measure of control over distribution and thereby indirectly over prices which are sufficient to justify us in keeping it.

Then the further question arises whether the Government ought to go further. The natural feeling which has been expressed to me again and again is that the Government ought to go even farther, that it should go further and control prices. We have been asked to fix prices in each district. When the Madras Agricultural Landholders' Association with which some of us are in tight contemporary contact on the one hand that we should fix prices and on the other that we should remove the control between districts. Can we fix prices? It is quite easy in Bangalore where you are dealing with only a few sorts of grain. But that is no case of grain shall go on except at the price you have laid down. Is it possible to do it here? I again draw attention to the facts as far as we know them. I am going on newspaper information which unfortunately is not always reliable, but what I understand from newspapers is that the Government of Mysore attempted the control of prices of dry grains. They said as one should sell above their price. That attempt I believe has failed. The first week he was told that he was not to sell above a certain price, refused to sell at all. The Mysore District sent people into highways and by-ways to commandeer stocks, but they could not get it. I believe that the reason why we cannot get from them the promised supply for the Wynd is that they are not able to get stocks. Fixing the price there is quite a failure. I understand from a recent communication that the Government of Mysore are now withdrawing their attempt at control. That is a valuable piece of experience. It shows how difficult it is even in a compact area like Mysore. Again we are trying to control the price of kerosene at here. It is a comparatively easy thing to control the price of kerosene oil because it all comes from Burma by sea and it is all in the

(Sir Alexander Carlen; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[11TH MARCH 1919.]

heads of these or four companies in Madras which have not raised their prices, so that the supply is actually under control at the source. Yet, when it reaches the consumer, so far as we know, there has been a complete failure—I would not go so far as to say complete failure but there has been a marked failure—in many parts of the Presidency to control the price. The machinery used by the firms in Madras is they have several agents up-country and we have fixed the prices at which the agents should sell the oil. But when other persons buy the oil they put on any price they like and the consumer is not benefited. The consumer is benefited in some parts, but at any rate it has not been so great a success as we hoped.

In the case of grain, would not the difficulty be infinitely greater because you have got immense stocks in the country and there is no possibility of controlling at the source? There are huge stocks all over the villages and it would hardly be practicable. You will have to fix different prices in every town and almost in every village, and supposing you fix it too high, what happens? The Government are then said to have been cheating publicising and cheating the exploitation of the unfortunate consumer. If you fix the price too low, then you are inclined to sell and hold back the stock. It seems to me that the effect of fixing prices would be to force the Government to commandeer the stock and distribute it just as the Mysore Government did. The result would be worse than what we have got now. Last November, the Government issued a Government Order in which we suggested the possibility of municipalities buying supplies and releasing them without any profit or very low, but at cost price. But I was not aware of any municipality which has done it except one case. I met the Chairman of the Kachinallam municipality the other day, he told me he had had a certain quantity of grain up and he sold the whole of it within 30 minutes of its arrival and the whole thing yielded a profit of Rs. 1-8-0. He felt anxious that he would be able to do it again although he is 50 miles from the railway. I do not see myself why it should be impossible. We have now got the assistance in the matter of Messrs. Burt & Co., who, I mentioned, have undertaken to send grain up-country to municipalities without asking for payment in advance, thereby enabling the municipalities to pay at their leisure after sale and thus removing the difficulty about pre-payment, on the condition that it is sold at 1 annas per rupee. That only applies to Bangalore rice. That seems to be the most helpful thing that we have yet administered. If we can get enough quantity of Bangalore rice and send it to municipal councils and get them to sell it at a fair price which leaves a small profit, then with the help of a responsible firm like Messrs. Burt & Co. it is the best thing that could be done. I would commend it to the chairman of municipalities in the hope that they will try the scheme and see whether that scheme does not work.

The great difficulty is the smallness of our supplies from India. Several references have been made in this connection to the arrangements for import. I should like to ensure any misapprehension on that point. There seems to be an impression among the public and probably among some members of the Council that something in the nature of a monopoly has been created. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I think, said that there was great complaint among consumers regarding the matter of licence for imports. He said it should not be given to a few but to ten or twenty. He evidently thought that it was given to a small number. I have got a list of licensed Javanese exporters. The number of such members in Madras is 21 for March and 22 for April; another 40 in Cochin and a certain number in Calcutta; about another 20 in Negapatnam and a still larger number in Tuticorin and the same in Cuddalore.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR (interrupting):—"May I ask for information as to how many there were in January or February in Madras?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARLEN:—"It must be rather more than 30 in January from the look of the figures, it must have been about 30. I am not sure if we should be wise to go further than what the Director has done. It might be better to reduce the number and to fix half a dozen imports. I have no firm opinion but I am not at all sure that those people who import 200 tons would not be better eliminated, and a smaller number selected with more stringent conditions as regards the sale. When you have 20 people importing 200 tons each, there must be difficulty in looking after them. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce might be asked to nominate three or four members from among Indian merchants and we might ask one or two Europeans to take it up, so that the import and the distribution might be brought under more stringent conditions. I am not at all inclined to increase the number of imports, I am rather inclined the other way. Some approach to monopoly seems to be the only way in which the rice will reach the consumer at the price at which the Controller intends it should. That however is a doubtful point.

The next question is with regard to increase of oil. Here I am afraid again, we are up against the undebated fact of inadequate supply, though I am not sure if we should be wise to go further than what the Director has done. It might be better to reduce the number and to fix half a dozen imports. I have no firm opinion but I am not at all sure that those people who import 200 tons would not be better eliminated, and a smaller number selected with more stringent conditions as regards the sale. When you have 20 people importing 200 tons each, there must be difficulty in looking after them. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce might be asked to nominate three or four members from among Indian merchants and we might ask one or two Europeans to take it up, so that the import and the distribution might be brought under more stringent conditions. I am not at all inclined to increase the number of imports, I am rather inclined the other way. Some approach to monopoly seems to be the only way in which the rice will reach the consumer at the price at which the Controller intends it should. That however is a doubtful point.

The next question is with regard to increase of oil. Here I am afraid again, we are up against the undebated fact of inadequate supply, though I am not sure if we should be wise to go further than what the Director has done. It might be better to reduce the number and to fix half a dozen imports. I have no firm opinion but I am not at all sure that those people who import 200 tons would not be better eliminated, and a smaller number selected with more stringent conditions as regards the sale. When you have 20 people importing 200 tons each, there must be difficulty in looking after them. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce might be asked to nominate three or four members from among Indian merchants and we might ask one or two Europeans to take it up, so that the import and the distribution might be brought under more stringent conditions. I am not at all inclined to increase the number of imports, I am rather inclined the other way. Some approach to monopoly seems to be the only way in which the rice will reach the consumer at the price at which the Controller intends it should. That however is a doubtful point.

The next question is with regard to increase of oil. Here I am afraid again, we are up against the undebated fact of inadequate supply, though I am not sure if we should be wise to go further than what the Director has done. It might be better to reduce the number and to fix half a dozen imports. I have no firm opinion but I am not at all sure that those people who import 200 tons would not be better eliminated, and a smaller number selected with more stringent conditions as regards the sale. When you have 20 people importing 200 tons each, there must be difficulty in looking after them. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce might be asked to nominate three or four members from among Indian merchants and we might ask one or two Europeans to take it up, so that the import and the distribution might be brought under more stringent conditions. I am not at all inclined to increase the number of imports, I am rather inclined the other way. Some approach to monopoly seems to be the only way in which the rice will reach the consumer at the price at which the Controller intends it should. That however is a doubtful point.

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS
ON TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS. 737

17th March 1919.] (Sir Alexander Curlew; Mr. Wood; Mr. Natarajulu Aggar;
Mr. Ramesh Acharyam.)

able to say that the American flag hopes that there will soon be an improvement and that two steamers are expected this month with a fairly large supply for the West Coast while another steamer is expected before long in Madras. If that arrives, it will substantially correct the inconvenience. If tank steamers increase, the position will be relieved. The position is thus more hopeful than it seemed to be.

"The first restriction I have to deal with is the proposal to appoint a committee, but before referring to that, let me refer to the other two restrictions. As regards the members of the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Srinivasan Aiyar, I think the trend of my remarks will have shown that I cannot agree or assent to the removal of the restrictions from district to district. I think on the whole we should continue the work of trying to remedy the evil. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Sreenivasan Aiyar suggested a committee which should sit in Madras and have members' representatives. I am not prepared to say that national representatives may not be useful and I will return to the point. Thirdly, if Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar has proposed a committee, I do not think a committee would be a useful procedure in this matter. Last I want to show them, the Government appointed a committee to assist the Director of Civil Supplies and it is a matter of disappointment to me to see that no use has been made of that committee and that it has not met."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. B. Woom (interposing):—“ May I explain? That committee was replaced by a committee of nine merchants which met every fortnight and was more useful in dealing with questions in different classes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Attorney General said: I am much obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. Wood for the information; but all my noble, though I had were to be considered as the part of the speakers of the local assemblies who were not told that they had been regarded as further off. The Government propose to reconstitute that committee which was appointed last year and to reinvite to some extent those members of the committee who represented the question of purity in transport. It was at that time mainly a question of transport by railway, which is no longer so important. The Government think it would be well to reconstitute that committee and to provide for its meeting regularly. It is mine, I am so aware why the Hon'ble Mr. Mace Aspinwall's idea that a certain number of selected representatives should be put on it who might have to come up to Madras and see the Director of Civil Supplies from time to time, is not a very good one. This is the proposal which the Government make. In addition to this, we would make the righting of the ship, of those interested in the project in Madras and certain officials and non-official gentlemen from elsewhere. I have received an application from the Madras Yachting Club offering to send a delegation. We are going to send a letter to them to send certain representatives to visit the question may be fully talked over. On the same day we will have an opportunity of discussing with half a dozen Collector and non-official gentlemen who will represent different parts of the Presidency. It will give us the opportunity that is sought for by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaralingam Aspinwall. Last being so, I feel anxious that he will consider that the Government are not going to do anything to prevent the project to take. Though we did not accept it in terms, we provide the machinery which will be in a better off to be able to have with this committee he will be able to withdraw his resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Narasimha Aiyar :—“ May I know the difference between the committee suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon and this committee ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED CORRIE:—"If the Honourable Member thinks there is no difference, that will remove the difficulty in withdrawing."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Narasimha Aiyar :—“ I do not think there is”

The *Hon'ble* Sir R. S. Bhandari, T. Ramdas Acharya &—“My Lord, I am sorry to say that I am one of those committee members to be the *Hon'ble* Sir Alexander Gordon's secretary. I was hoping to hear that we were going to meet every week or every fortnight to discuss the social situation, but I received no information whatsoever of any meeting after I was appointed as early as October last. I wrote to the Director of Civil Supplies whether there was any meeting without my knowledge and he was kind enough to inform me that he would inquire and find out whether there were any informal meetings held without my knowledge but there was no formal meeting held. Now the *Hon'ble* Mr. Wood has held certain houses there in Madras committees, the Madras emergency committees, sitting in Madras as far as Madras City is concerned, he thought there was an use of calling this committee which was appointed for the whole presidency. I have made my protest to the Director of Civil Supplies but still calling a meeting of this nature is not wise. I suggested that frequent meetings of this committee would be useful to improve ourselves.”

There is no doubt that the situation is growing worse and worse. For the numerous needs by the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon is growing so thick that the present state of things may be allowed to continue. We have worked the present arrangement for some time and we cannot say that we can look with satisfaction upon the results achieved by the arrangements proposed and carried out. Therefore there is something wrong somewhere. I quite admit that it is a very difficult and complex question. It is very difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to what should be the proper remedy, but at the same time it is not right that the several persons who are interested in the question should meet frequently and take paper after the next and then

728 RESOLUTION AS REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

(Mr. Bangs Asherijar.)

[11th March 1919.]

I therefore strongly urge on the Government, whatever the constitution of the committee, there should be a committee in Madras of well-informed people on the subject who will take risk of the decision as it is arrived at and advise the Government as to what steps can be taken. I therefore strongly urge the first resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar which the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan is prepared to accept in a certain form. I am glad the Government are accepting it in that form.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan made mention of the Madras Ryotwari Landholders' Association and their recommendation as to the removal of inter-district restrictions. I am afraid he was rather labouring under a mistake that that association recommended the removal of restrictions outside the province. We did not suggest that. We suggested only that the inter-district restrictions might be removed. At the same time, as will appear if Hon'ble Members look at question No. 10, we also wanted to fix the maximum price of foodgrains in available areas and to open in urban and rural centres grain shops for selling grain to the poor. I have two recommendations may appear somewhat inconsistent and we felt the difficulty was acute. But at the same time we thought that, if the Government or if some local body or some co-operative society could be relied on to sell to open grain shops and we fixed the retail price, it would improve the situation in those areas and prevent profiteering.

"That profiteering grain can cannot be denied. Notwithstanding the arduous efforts made by my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Gordon Fraser in this matter who sells rice at Rs. 12 per bag below it reaches the railway station for export to the outside it passes through three or four hands and by that time the price comes to Rs. 14 or 15. I have heard of instances in which such things have happened and verified them.

"How to prevent this state of things is a matter for consideration. The Government have not taken any steps to prevent it. It is quite true that in the City of Madras we may be able to control the price by opening shops as the corporation has done. And now that Messrs. Hart & Co. have opened shops and others may come forward to open shops in Madras we may be able to control the price somewhat. But in the districts outside Madras the difficulty is felt much more. Whether those inter-district restrictions really do any good I am not at all sure. But I do think it will be a safe measure to adopt to remove these inter-district restrictions and to keep up the restrictions as to export outside the province to Hyderabad, Bombay or Ceylon or Mysore. At the same time when we are in a position to give facilities for transport, the more liberal of restrictions will not suffice. That is again a matter in the hands of the Government. The Government must bring pressure to bear upon the railway authorities just as they exercise pressure for military purposes. I suppose the condition of the rail traffic people of the presidency is not equal importance and if the Government are recommending railway transport for military purposes, why should they not also recommend railway transport for this purpose and make accepted distribution? No doubt some relief has been given in the matter of shorter freight between Bangalore and Madras, and I want it to my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Gordon Fraser and others to say whether further reduction cannot be effected. But in the matter of railway freight it should be reduced. Something has been done on the Bangalore railway line. Why a similar relief should not be given by the reduction of the railway freight in other railways should be considered seriously. It would afford great relief, if that were done."

"But the great point which troubles those who think about this question is how to prevent the rise of prices after the thing leaves the wholesale market and before it reaches the consumer. It requires very careful consideration and I do think it may be necessary to do what we have done in the case of benzene oil. Notwithstanding the difficulties which faced us we fixed the retail price according to each locality and according to the available supply in each locality and also what may be rendered available by the Government stocking in. No doubt it is a serious and difficult task and a responsible task and requires great labour. But that should not deter the Government from adopting such a step. I am afraid that unless some such step is taken, the rural people will suffer, and they are already suffering very heavily. In some places the people are not able to get rice at even two annas per seer. On some days they have to buy at one or two and half annas per seer. This is very hard upon the people whom the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan referred to as persons with fixed incomes. The persons most affected by the rise of prices in the various commodities are those earning Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 per annum.

"The causes are well-known. The recent report issued by the Agricultural department refers to the lower area cultivated, the lower yield per acre and the large reduction in the quantity of paddy produced in the province. I was rather surprised to see the answer to question No. 10 today in which the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Pillai asked for district-wise information. The Government reply is 'we are not in possession of the information.' I see that the Director of Agriculture has published that information in a report although it is confined only to rice and does not deal with other grains. I am sure he will be able to furnish that information as regards the other grains also. I do not know why the Government say that they are not in possession of that information. I have looked at the figures mentioned in that report. It contains a mass of information and shows how each district is situated. With that information before the Government I think it would be possible for them to fix the prices in each locality. They have done an attempt, which they can refine, in connection with the Revenue department who can devise beneficent measures for the relief of distress in those parts.

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSMISSION OF FOODSTUFFS.

11th MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Feroze Acharjee; Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy;
Mr. Ahmad Tashli Munkhajar.)

"The other question I will refer to is the question of Burma. I entirely disagree with the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan when he says that he would prefer a monopoly in the matter of buying Burma. Unless the Government take the distribution when once it is received in Madras, or some other agency takes the distribution, from the wholesale importers to all the various merchants, retail and otherwise, this thing would not work at all. The danger which I apprehend is this. There are a regular body of people who have been trading in rice, and by allowing a monopoly in the hands of three or four people you are sure to kill that trade. When once you kill that trade, as soon as that monopoly is removed, those people who now import rice will disappear from that trade; they will confine only so long as the protection is afforded, otherwise they will disappear, and it will be difficult if not impossible to revive the rice trade in the hands of the old players. It will not be wise. I say it will be entirely useless to kill that trade. Dangerous consequences are bound to follow when once you stop the rice trade. When you stop this by giving monopolies to a few individuals, when the time comes to remove the monopoly and those restrictions—I hope the time will soon come when normal conditions will be restored—that day we will regret the step we now take, because those people and have been driven out of the market and new people will not come in. Really, that is the aspect of the question which I ask the Government to seriously consider. Therefore we recommend that, as far as the question of Burma is concerned, let the old system continue, and let us pass people import rice as possible. Why should the imports be confined only to importing by steamers? Why should we get costing matters involved in it? So long as facilities are given in Burma for buying rice we can encourage imports into the province by means of not only steamers but by means of various native crafts which were once used and which I understand the merchants are willing to use provided the difficulties are removed. I understand there are now difficulties in putting rice in such crafts. If that is so, I think the Government ought to interfere and facilitate import of rice into the province by means of such costing matters. I think the difficulty of steamers which is now may be reduced and minimized. I am for extending the system of licence to as many people as apply. What is the object in fixing 200 tons or 2,000 tons? Who can afford amongst us to get Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs? We are not all Messrs. Dett & Co. How many Indian merchants are there who can afford to get so large an amount in the trade? Therefore I think it is almost folly if not crime to fix such high quantities in the licence. I would encourage all people who are accustomed to import; otherwise this danger is bound to arise, namely, we will be killing the trade which will be a serious thing indeed and which can dry up will have to regret. I therefore submit that these points should be kept in view. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan has acceded to the request of the Madras Chamber to remove the restriction of people in this connection. I draw my hat to the public and the Government will be naturally influenced by the clamour on a matter of such vital importance to the people of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy:—"Your Excellency, I also give information to the Council and the Honourable Member in charge regarding what the municipality or district board can do towards giving relief to the poor in regard to foodstuffs. In the Coimbatore Municipal Council we set apart Rs. 10,000 for the purpose and about a fortnight ago agreed with my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ahmad Tashli Munkhajar to supply me 1,500 bags free of profit within a week's time. Till about a week ago we had got 300 bags. At that time the price in the market of the country rice was 2½ and 3 measures per rupee. I began to tell my friends at 2½ measure, smallest rice, small mill rice. The price was within two days the market price fell to 2½ measure a rupee. The same may be done by the district board."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy:—"I should like to give further details and information to the Council. I would have been the first man to sympathize with and support the resolution had it been brought in a business-like manner. I am sorry that the whole question has been mixed up and I cannot for a moment agree to the proposition made for the wholesale withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on importers of rice from Burma in the name of license. As a merchant myself I fully understand the whole situation. Had it not been for the help of the Government in controlling the price in Burma as the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan said, there is the original license schedule No. 1, the price of small mill rice in Bangalore has been fixed at Rs. 328 and big mill rice at Rs. 348 and special quality at Rs. 358 and three stars at Rs. 371-8-4 and two stars at Rs. 385, we should not have been able to import Burma rice at a reasonable price. For better rice also the price has been fixed. Nobody in Bangalore will purchase anything at over and above that rate, nor could the mill owners sell over that rate. As stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan the price was Rs. 4-5 last October and now it is reduced to Rs. 335. Had it not been for this restriction I am afraid that speculators will have bought the price to Rs. 500 per 110 bushels selling at a disadvantage of India which has indeed no crops and the price would have gone double and triple and would be famine prices. That is the first and foremost benefit that we enjoy by the restriction. First of all Burma is the only place that can help us now."

"With regard to the question of buying license it is not proper to find fault or blame or censure the department of the Director of Civil Supplies that their action is unjust or illegal or anything of that sort. As a matter of fact they have a regular system of buying license and

756 RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

(Mr. Ahmad Tashli Mankhagiar; Mr. Nanga Acharyar.) (11th March 1918.)

they have very able European officers and also two Indian officers of Deputy Collector's grade. One is Mr. Gendara Acharyar and the other Mr. Horta. They have got local knowledge thoroughly and they make all inquiries as to the prices and the position of the merchants and they have been careful in issuing licences to reliable persons. The issuing of licences is issued in their previous periods, and they are issued to those who are called established merchants and not to such and every one who has never been in the market as a tradesman. As a matter of fact I know a large number of so-called merchants who are applying for licences now. I can quote thousands of applications pouring in and hundreds of men coming to me and asking me to endorse their name as members of the emergency committee, and one or two who are members of the committee do it as a profession. If they apply for a licence and it is refused, such people begin to write to the newspapers criticising the one-lack of the Director of Civil Supplies and the regular merchants, the established merchants who have got licences and are willing to obey all the rules and the regulations laid down by the Director of Civil Supplies. It is due to these people on the part of these newspapers who apply for and do not get licences against those who get it. It is due to schemes that they begin to write all sorts of things in newspapers and find fault with everybody. After all the business conducted by the Director of Civil Supplies is a perfect one. The licences are granted on the following conditions:—

- (1) "He may not buy rice of the 1917 crop in excess of more than the maximum price fixed by the Government of India as per Schedule No. 1 appended."
- (2) "He shall sell all rice he imports at a maximum rate of profit of 5 mace a bag of 3 mace (fully 4 mace per two mace). The maximum price at which a bag of 3 mace of the whole rice of the 1918 crop and 2½ mace of the broken rice should be sold by the licensed importers is set in Schedule No. II."
- (3) "He may sell the imported rice to the retail traders in his port and to any trader outside at the set price of 4 mace. But the price charged to the retail dealer must be as can be found by previous sales from wholesale to wholesale merchants."

"None of the Honorable Members remarked that the article passes through six or seven merchants and therefore the price goes up. I do not believe that such kind of things is possible here. Every contract is being awarded in ports where there are emergency committees formed and the Revenue Department are sending their inspectors and deputy inspectors throughout to booksheds to get information about retail sales and purchases. I have been asked to send a note amount, what is called a weekly report for the booksheds,—how many bags were loaded and sold, the price and the consignee and the purchaser. I have given them in the Divisional office of my place. I do not think any misgiving is being done when such work is being executed by the Revenue Department over the license-holders. Even assuming that there are misgiving done, I am quite sure if such work is continued it will get a step to all these misgiving."

"Then, Sir, as to appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials, the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew admitted it may do some good, but all the same there is everywhere no emergency committee and they cannot do a single such practice."

"With regard to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Nanga Acharyar against the suggestion by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew, I think that by giving a monopoly to one or two or half a dozen respectable firms and giving them licence to import goods and by getting an agreement and a guarantee that such respectable firms would sell only at the limited price fixed by the Controller—I am sure that will work very well rather than giving licence throughout to every one who has never been a merchant and who is not a tradesman, but hawker or book-seller who applies for a licence. You say that Messrs. Hart & Co. are getting a licence or Mr. Ahmad Tashli Mankhagiar is getting a licence. How can a stranger get a licence when he is not a professional merchant? The Director of Civil Supplies is not sitting quiet, he is not sleeping or dead. He will only give the licence to people whom he believes to be responsible. If such a thing is done and continued I am sure it will do more good than to give a licence to every one as my Honorable Friend suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadev T. Ramo, Anantapur (interrupting):—"I said those who are in the trade. Those who are not in the trade are now rushing forward."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbar A. T. G. M. Anand Thani Marudacheri Sankar Mahadur:—"Messrs. Hart & Co. are traders and a man selling a basket of rice is also a trader. The Director of Civil Supplies says established merchants and importers of grain should be licensed. If such things are taken into consideration the system will work effectively."

"Look at the situation of the control of shipping. I do not know whether the Government of Madras has power to get more steamers, as the whole question is in the hands of the Home Government Controller and he is authorized to control at Bombay. It is the office that could control the supply of ships to come to Madras or to Calcutta. As the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew said, two ships of India sail from Madras and the Government of India have a scheme drawn up that a certain quantity should go to Madras and a certain quantity to Bombay and other places where there is famine. So we cannot expect to import any amount of grain and to get any amount of steamers in Madras. No doubt it is a very good idea. But unless existing on in the fact and unless you get people are willing, and I am sure that the Government of Madras will agree to the Government of India to give us a bigger share than what they have decided to give us in the way of shipping. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew said that had it not been for Government control the freight would not have

**RESOLUTION AS REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.**

11th March 1919.] (Mr. Abdul Tamek Marikayyar; Mr. Krishna Rao.)

gone down from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. I do not know the correct figure. Another remark of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Pannu Ayyangar is that the Government should liberate wagons and keep certain wagons for the purpose of carrying foodgrains. As regards liberating, it is needless to do so as the whole control is in the hands of Government and they are always licensed persons. As to wagons they are already commandeering them. Recently we had to bring upon the railway authorities, and the chief goods clerk and the stationmaster and we had to pay a certain amount of remuneration and we had to depend upon the good-will of the railway employees. But when the Director of Civil Supplies has begun to grant certificates to all the merchants who are bona fide traders, they can apply to the emergency committee or directly to the Director of Civil Supplies who will give them a licence quoting the railway wagons and the certificate number and so on. When we are in need of wagons we quote the number of the licensed numbers and these we hand in the railway company's office and if merchants apply for wagons and quote the number they get them. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramu Ayyangar's suggestion as to control over the wagon is necessary.

With regard to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raju about other Governmental interference with and taking away our stock, I quite agree with him. Had it not been for the control assumed upon the export of foodgrains from our Presidency in the Straits and Ceylon the prices would have gone up to Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, whereas now it is Rs. 25 to Rs. 18 per bag. I have not got much experience of the other districts. A certain amount of control of the Director of Civil Supplies prohibiting other Governmental taking away our grains to their benefit is necessary. In one of the Government of India's orders they say wherever Indians are allowed, it does not matter whether it is a foreign country or in a colonial country the Government of India must supply rice for the benefit of Indians in that country. But it has not been carried out; I believe that has been done from the Straits and from Andhra and from this port. In one way we must be thankful to the Government for prohibiting such exportation.

I think, my Lord, I have said what I had to say. Finally I have no objection, as my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has moved, to having a committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew and getting the views of such committee as to how to do and what to do to minimise the difficulties that the people of this country are undergoing for want of foodstuffs.

With regard to the question of the removal of control I strongly oppose the motion. I am in favour of restricting the control and carrying it on for some years. Last time I said one year, now it will be for another year more because we will have difficulties for one year more. Unless we have such control there will be greater difficulty.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 8 pm.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kesava Rao:—“ Your Excellency, it has been fortunate that there has been no difference of opinion between the Government and the non-official members of this Council regarding the main principle underlying this resolution. It must be noted that it is an important and vital question which has been engaging the attention of the public and of the Government for some time past and that some attempts have been made to alleviate the suffering and the misery of the people in the various parts of the Presidency. Through working has been done so that direction and some attempts have been made. It must be stated that there is much more to be done before the problem, as he said, to be satisfactorily solved. There are various difficulties attending upon this question, but notwithstanding these difficulties there is a way of solving this problem by making continued experiments though it may be that some mistake might be discovered in the working out of any scheme evolved for the purpose. We are glad to find that the Government, when they found that the inadequate stocks of dry grains in this Presidency were being exported outside even without their being consulted in the matter, issued their vote of protest against it and their telegram, dated 16th February 1919, shows they realised the gravity of the situation and they found that unless immediate action was taken to put an end to that system no useful purpose would be served. At present the two questions which are now engaging the attention of this Council in this debate are whether it is or is not desirable to enforce the inter-district restriction on traffic and secondly whether it is or is not desirable to impose any limit to the prices of grains and other necessities of life.

As far as the first question as to the general or maintenance of inter-district restriction is concerned, I am very strongly of opinion that the restriction should be continued until normal conditions are restored. Nobody would suggest for a moment that as a matter of abstract principle there should be any such restriction. But we have to view the facts as they are. We have to realise that at a time when stocks are quite insufficient throughout the Presidency an account of inadequate cultivation and there is an inadequate supply of grains, some special measures are necessary. Therefore not being guided by any such theoretical considerations it is quite necessary that we should continue these inter-district restrictions for the present. It is true that even among non-official members of this Council there is some difference of opinion regarding this question. Districts which depend for the supply of grains upon other districts might naturally take one view, and districts which will be called upon to supply other districts might take a different view. If my Hon'ble friends Mr. Venkateswari Raju, Mr. Rajagannaswami Rao and Mr. Bagee Ashwaryar have suggested the removal of inter-district restrictions, they have placed before the Government the opinions of these districts in the Presidency which

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

[12th March 1919.]

(*Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.*)

and alleviating the distress which actually prevails in that district. May I point out to the Council that the Collector of the district finds it difficult to meet the people or to give any satisfactory reply as to alleviating the distress and my position is even more miserable. When I meet people I am not able to satisfy them as to what is actually being done. I would impose on Your Excellency's Government the urgent necessity to do something to remedy this sort of thing.

"It has been said, my Lord, that one of the measures for dealing with this state of things is the appointment of a committee which would help the Government with specific suggestions regarding the control of prices or transport of goods and other necessities of life. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew was able to tell in with the proposal to some extent, and he said he intended to call a conference and that he proposed to constitute the old committees and add to them district representatives. There is considerable force in the remarks of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ahmed Turchi Masakapas who said there are emergency committees in the districts and they might do useful work in that direction. I think it is well to consider how these various committees may be co-ordinated and made to work. It will be recalled, I believe, without any difference of opinion that a council committee sitting in Madras consisting also of district representatives must be supplemented by the efforts of district committees organized for that purpose. They are well informed in the matter and these district emergency committees consisting of various merchants, traders, purchasers and assessors would be in a position to supply very useful information and their advice and assistance would be very useful. It would therefore be necessary not merely to appoint a central committee consisting of district representatives but also to do something to add to the usefulness of these emergency committees and to encourage them and induce them to give valuable advice and assistance in this important question. When at the meeting held in November last I asked the Government whether the emergency committees would not be consulted this was the reply given to my question and this will show that it is necessary to enforce the functions of these emergency committees. When I asked whether the Government would be pleased to consult emergency committees regarding the necessity to control the prices of food-grains the reply was—

"The Hon'ble Member's question is drawn to G.O. No. 2258, Revenue, dated the 13th June 1916, in which the formation of emergency committees was decided upon. It was then stated that the principal duty of these committees would be to bring home to the people of the district the need for economy, for avoidance of unnecessary demands on the railways, and for use of home products instead of imported supplies. It was added that the local experience of the members would enable them to advise the Collector and through him the Director of Civil Supplies as to the state of supplies and the need for priority certificates, but it was one of the duties of the committees to advise regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs, and no reference was made to them on that question."

"With these restrictions on the emergency committees would not be in a position to offer any valuable advice or assistance and their suggestions would not be so much necessary as seen as to the necessity for economy when prices are actually falling themselves in a state of starvation. They would be really doing useful work if they are so instructed to meet periodically and offer suggestions as to the state of the stocks in their districts, and how far they may be regulated and how far they should be transported and as to the regulation of the prices of foodstuffs. That will be the first step to be taken and is carrying out the intentions of the Government even as expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew—there is no doubt that he is really anxious to do something substantial to relieve the situation—I think the first thing to do is to improve these emergency committees and make them really representatives of the variety of interests and make them really useful bodies to offer advice. Having done that I would suggest, instead of having representatives upon the more suggestions of Collection, give some responsibility to the emergency committees and give them the opportunity of consulting one of their representatives to sit upon the central committee and to offer information. I think if that is done very useful work can be done. The Government need not be afraid that the committees will be swayed by because it is not all the members that will come. When the emergency committee feels that there is a special grievance which should be placed before the central committee, then only will its representative come to Madras, I would suggest that so far as the important question is concerned, the Government have really appreciated the gravity of the situation when they said that they would appoint a committee to inquire into this matter. But if that committee is to be of any real use, they must have as the basis of their work district emergency committees and not consider merely the things which take place in the metropolis. You must give the emergency committees an opportunity of having their representatives on the central committee. It is only then that it would be possible to do something."

The Hon'ble Director Exalted M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's full and comprehensive statement on the committee has given us an idea of the difficulties of this problem. We fully appreciate the efforts which Your Excellency's Government have been making to improve the situation of this province. I may also say that we are greatly indebted to the district officers who have to meet the situation in the districts from day to day and who have an anxious time in keeping order and peace under these very trying circumstances. Perhaps, my Lord, I may say that during the last one year there has been probably not a week in which the Collector and the divisional officers in my district and the neighbouring districts have not been constantly feeling out the state of things and

724 RESOLUTION AS REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

(Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao.)

[11TH MARCH 1919.]

trying to meet the situation as best as possible. After stating that, my Lord, I mean say that the situation as sketched in this Circular has revealed many interesting points. One of these is the reports imports from Europe. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gurney has stated that the reports indicate that the province from Europe have been fixed at 25,000 tons per season. The first question is whether this can be increased. I do not think that any number of committees, whether emergency committees in the districts or central committees in Madras or any number of committees, are likely to improve the situation in that respect. I disapprove of the appointment of committees, unless we induce Mr. Gurney or the Government of India to increase this quantity fairly to meet the requirements of this province.

As regards the export of dry grains, I have pressed with great interest the correspondence between the Government of India and Your Excellency's Government, and I must emphatically protest against the action of the Government of India in withdrawing the restriction which had already existed with reference to dry grains. I must also state in this Council that the situation is very grave; that hundreds of merchants from Bombay and the western presidency have landed the coast districts; they are receiving numerous telegrams from those districts to purchase at any cost all the grain that is available and all the foodstuffs that are available, bajra, guinea, green gram, and everything that is available, and the result now is there is the greatest possible expenditure in my part of the country as regards prices and costs which are necessary for the subsistence of the people. As regards the price consequent upon the withdrawal of the restriction, I have in my hand a statement of the price list in Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Ganjam and various other places. I only wish to read the Hyderabad price list on the 1st March 1918 and the 1st March 1919—

	Prices in 1918.	Prices in 1919.
Hennessy per bag of 104 lb.	5 9 0	16 8 0
Beau grain	5 5 0	17 4 0
Blackgram	9 2 0	17 5 0
Green gram (it is not available at all)	8 10 0	21 4 0
Red gram	7 10 0	14 8 0
Guinea (per patti)	16 0 0	32 3 0
Bag (do.)	28 0 0	50 3 0
Chilam	74 0 0	160 3 0
Chilander	44 0 0	74 3 0

Chilam, guinea and jagery have gone up tremendously. Therefore my Lord, in addition to asking the Government of India to increase the quantity of rice that would be brought from Burma, I venture to submit to Your Excellency's Government the necessity, the absolute necessity of removing the prohibition which already existed. I am afraid we are doing this late; most of it has gone and our efforts must now be directed to at least getting from other presidencies some of these pulses and cereals so much in demand by the people. I have seen from the circular of the Director of Civil Supplies that a supply of 5,000 tons is available from the United Provinces. As regards Hyderabad I do not know. I have seen several proposals to merchants in Hyderabad for certain quantities of rice going to Hyderabad from our districts, but at the same time the Hyderabad authorities have taken the greatest precautions not to allow any dry grains into our territory. I do not know what the facts are. I should like an inquiry to be made into the question as to whether we are allowing a certain quantity of rice to go to Hyderabad without any corresponding supply of dry grains to us. That is the second point which I wish to urge upon the situation of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gurney, whether we should not ask the Government of India to reinforce the prohibition and also get these dry grains from other presidencies either in exchange for what we give them or otherwise arranging for their transportation.

Now, Your Excellency, the situation is so bad that every day I am taxed by the people who say that the Government have taken previous care to control the price of paddy in the Godavari, Krishna and Godavari districts, but at the same time they have not taken care to fix the price of rice and other dry grains which they greatly want. They wish to know why restrictions are placed upon certain food-grains and not upon others which they have to purchase at three or four times the former cost.

There are two or three other points to which I would invite the attention of the Honorable Members. Several of my Honorable Friends believe in the removal of inter-district restrictions. I take the opposite view. The reason is this. As has been pointed out by my Hon'ble Friend, Mr. Krishna Rao, my friends come from districts which have to import from outside. I come from a district which has to supply them. That does not make any difference at all in this matter. I may say from my knowledge of what is going on in my part of the country there are hundreds of merchants from Bellary, Karmad, Coimbatore, from several other districts which have been assigned to our district, these people are among and purchasing grain unconsciously at prices fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies on the chance of their being permitted to export the foodstuffs. I may assure my Honorable Friends that the removal of these inter-district restrictions are absolutely the demand which can pay most money will procure all the supply and the other districts will have to go without them. Bellary will suffer the most. The present method of control gives the Director of Civil Supplies an opportunity of distributing what is available among the various districts in proportion to what he considers to be their needs. It may be the method is wrong or it may be capable of

11th March 1919.]

(Mr. M. Ramchandrar Rao.)

improvement, but so far as the general question is concerned, I think my Honourable Friends who are so anxious to have rice from our district will find that they will have more if these restrictions are removed. One or two districts will purchase the whole rice available and it will be very difficult to dislodge the remainder from the possession of their stock. I should think, my Lord, that though the inter-district restriction should not be taken away, at the same time I think that the present inter-district restriction regarding such districts as are not in a position to improve, I have corresponded with the Collector of two or three districts and they seem to hold different opinions. The Collector of Kistna does not believe that it would be to the advantage of Kistna if this restriction is removed. The Collector of Giddalur wants it to be removed because he can get a little more. There are very easy difficulties and if it is possible to reconsider this question of reorganizing the grouping of districts it is a question which has to be seriously considered. The materials are not perhaps available at present.

I endorse my Honourable Friends' statement that the present method of control has greatly added to the opportunities for corruption. There is a great deal of corruption of subordinate officials especially in Kistna and Giddalur on the borders of Hyderabad dominions. Plenty of stuff is going surreptitiously. The village officials and the police are bribed and everybody who can make something out of these men is making something. Even between Giddalur and Kistna there is some difficulty at present. An Honourable Member has asked the Kistna district is situated between two rivers and there is absolutely no method of controlling the transport as regards the rivers either on this side or that side. No doubt the village officers are supposed to be controlling the rivers. With all these it is a very good time for the local superintendents and the Police Works Department officials to permit boats through the locks and low level sluices. I have been told the remuneration is as much as one rupee per bag which is not at all bad. I have been making very careful inquiries as to why is the Kistna district poorly stocked with Rs. 7-6-0 while it should be Rs. 8-6-0 on the other side of the border across the river and I am told that the difference is due to these illegal charges. The local superintendents have to be paid, as also the transport charges. They make a pretence of going to Polimela where really they take it through the Vice-Chancellor look for supplying it at Rajahmundry. The consumer has to pay for all these charges. The question is bristling with difficulties. But the removal of the restriction is a subject which must be more seriously examined than is possible in the Council. I am not so optimistic like my Honourable Friends as regards removal. It is quite possible that the districts which depend upon our districts may suffer at the end. It is possible that all this may get into the hands of one or two districts.

"Then I should like to say a word about the control of prices. In this matter I take a view different from my Honourable Friends. I am not from my experience of what is going on with regard to kerosene oil in Ellore and the surrounding country, the price has been fixed at so much per bottle, at so much per tin and so much per gallon, but what is happening is that the wholesale merchant who imports it at Ellore gets a consignment of three hundred tons or more, he deposits it in the town and two hundred to a number of superintendents at the regulatory price. But there would be about 70 or 80 of them and each of them purchases two or three tons, and whenever a man goes to these people they say the stock is exhausted. The result is the people have to pay 4/ or 5 annas per bottle, though the price is regulated and fixed at 2 annas. Otherwise these smaller dealers refuse to part with it on the ground that the stock is exhausted. It is absolutely impossible to check this unless we have a host of subordinate officers and I am afraid that the control of the prices of foodstuffs would be nearly as the same thing as controlling the price of kerosene oil. Looking to what has been taking place in regard to kerosene oil, I am not at all sanguine about fixing the price of foodstuffs.

"My Lord, I have already detained the Council. The subject is so complicated and there are so many considerations that I venture to think that the committee which has been selected by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan may be able to suggest palliatives. I am not at all certain that a great deal could be done by such a committee. We have fact of all to improve our imports, both dry grains and Burma rice, and then we have to regulate not only the distribution of the foodstuffs but also of the available foodstuffs; we have to perfect the existing machinery for distribution. In this connection I wholly endorse the statement of my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Subbarangula Reddy that no attempt should be made to secure the distribution through local bodies. We may as far as possible try to get rid of the middlemen. Whatever we may do we may be perfectly certain that the present situation is such that everybody who has a chance of making money will make it. Notwithstanding the details of management by local bodies, I would rather trust the distribution by the local bodies as a first, not then distributing it by middlemen. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has stated that no municipalities are applied for help in this matter or make any suggestion. I was reading in the newspapers, my Lord, that the Collect Municipal Council resolved to ask for a loan to have the necessary funds for purchasing grain. I remember having read in the newspapers that the Government declined to give a loan. Therefore it seems to me, my Lord, that in respect the local bodies to put their own resources in the purchase of foodstuffs is not of the question. They must get an advance for the small monthly loan now, it may be Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. If they have that it is possible to open grain shops wherever I do not expect the municipalities to open such shops or to raise a loan in the open market. Therefore, my Lord, I hope that all aspects of the question will be examined. I have no doubt that the situation is likely to become much more acute than now. I am somewhat more pessimistic than my Honourable Friends, and I think that it is absolutely necessary that the Government should do whatever they can as early as possible."

(Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Gordon Fraser)

[19th March 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ Your Excellency, it was no a very unfortunate day that the Government of India thought fit to cancel that order issued by the Government of Madras regarding the inter-provincial prohibitions. Of all the districts, the Coiled Districts have suffered most on account of this cancel. I am aware when I moved a resolution in similar terms in April last the Government were pleased forthwith to prohibit the export of dry grains from the Coiled Districts. I know what beneficial results it had. It brought down the price from six annas per catta to eight annas per catta. I appeal to the local Government to move the matter again before the Government of India so that this inter-provincial restriction is continued. When that provincial restriction is removed, I do not see how the inter-district prohibition will be entirely effective. I may say that the inter-district prohibition is necessary even at the present time. It is a substitute to call it inter-district prohibitions. It is not prohibitions; it is merchandising our resources for the benefit of all the districts. Where there is a surplus, the Collector will allow export to certain districts where there is a deficit. But my own message are that when there are no inter-provincial restriction, there is not much use in continuing the inter-district restrictions. The reason is this; the people, for instance, of Godavari, which my Honourable Friend represents, are prohibited from exporting to any other district in the Presidency unless under a certificate issued by the emergency committee or the controller of prices, but they are at perfect liberty to export it to Bombay. The Honourable Member in charge will tell me whether the restrictions are not relaxed in favour of exports to Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore, while not one grain reaches us from Hyderabad. I am anxious to know whether the restrictions upon the exports to Indian States have been withdrawn. I may say just now that if this inter-district prohibition continues but if the people are at liberty to export it to Bombay, it will be an invitation to them to export to Bombay instead of selling to other people in the other districts of the Presidency, and you will be compelling the people to sell to Bombay. I know from the accounts given by Honourable Members that the country is simply flooded by rich merchants' acquisitions from Bombay who do not hesitate to pay any price for the commodities. Again I regret the Government of India have taken that step in the teeth of the opposition offered by the local Government. Whatever little use it may have this inter-district control should continue.”

“ With respect to the suggestion made by the Honourable Member that the local bodies may do a lot, I may say one word. I am a firm believer in local bodies being encouraged and doing a lot. In this matter, Your Excellency, we must derive some benefit by which the grain or the necessities of life reach the consumer from the wholesale dealer without the intervention of the peddling middleman and to secure the best prices of merchandise would be to induce the local bodies to open depots and to generate philanthropes and public spirited firms like Messrs. Best & Co. to sell it to them. There is one difficulty. This question arose in the Coimbatore conference, and it was proposed that the local bodies should be licensed with loans for the purpose. It was stated on behalf of the Government that they should not be encouraged to embark upon a speculative enterprise like that, and so long as the Government give loans, they will purchase articles artificially. Now I appeal to the local Government to encourage local bodies with liberal loans for the purpose of opening depots. Thanks to Messrs. Best & Co. for their offer. They want no advance in the first instance and they ask us to credit the sub-proceeds to the account treasury. The Ballari Municipality has accepted their offer. But in any view the local bodies must be encouraged and there must be a general order of the Government permitting them to embark upon such enterprise if they are willing to do so and offering them a loan when they require it for this purpose.”

“ I would say one word in regard to kerosene oil. The control of kerosene oil has entirely failed to achieve the desired result. There seems to be a real shortage everywhere. Even the little quantity that we have, has not been evenly distributed. It is true no doubt that the Government have wisely fixed the price. I am the maintaining the control of price in the case of kerosene oil. No doubt, the companies have also agreed to it and have issued instructions to their agents to sell the oil at fixed prices. But there comes the question of the tendency of the sub-agents and others who do not sell it at the fixed prices. There is no means of ascertaining whether they get any commissions at all. The system of A & B permit holders does not enable people to get supplies regularly. They will keep some false and venal agents and when we multiply our inspecting staff, we cannot control it. They are asked to supply it to B permit holders, but they do not supply it; they are retail dealers. Both A permit-holders and B permit-holders say that there is no stock unless they come across a willing purchaser who is willing to pay a higher price than that fixed by the Government and give a receipt for a less amount. Suppose he buys at 5 annas a bottle but has to pay a receipt for 3. There is nothing to be done. They should be abolished and the local bodies may be empowered for the same and they may be asked to purchase, to receive all the money from the sub-agents of the company and let them be encouraged to open depots wherever possible. Then only it is possible to bring down the prices. Now though the Government have fixed the prices, these persons are not the prices paid by the consumer. The Government must seriously consider the proposal to restrict the question of the sale of kerosene oil to local bodies.”

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser :—“ Your Excellency, the question before the meeting, of the present scarcity and the high prices, is a very important and wide one. I myself am not in favour of the withdrawal of Government control. It has been suggested that the proper

RESOLUTION ON REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON RICE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

11th March 1919.]

(Sir Gordon Fraser.)

way to bring down prices is to remove the control and to increase the supplies, but unfortunately this is an impossibility at present not only in the case of rice but in the case of numerous other foods. The suggestion has also been made that a larger amount of freight should be put on but unfortunately the steamers are not available. The quantity of rice that we get from Burma is allotted, and limited, and Madras cannot get as much as she wants, but must take her share with other parts of India. We merchants are unfortunately not in a position to charter outside tonnage. All tonnage is controlled and distributed as what the Government consider an equitable basis to all. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carlaw asked, are we control prices in Madras? I say in the case of rice certainly we are, provided the Government have the assistance of foreign imports. The control may not be entirely successful, but I contend even if it is partially successful more good will have resulted. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Adicharyer asked whether a reduction in the rate of freight from Burma to Madras is likely. There again I should say that the prospects are very good indeed for reduction. The rate of freight at present is Rs. 25 has been put down which makes it just over Rs. 15. This rate is a very high one and there is no reason why it should go on and more shipping is available the rate should not be reduced. That is one of the risks taken by the importers at present, because the rates may drop at any moment, and if they drop those who have bought rice may lose out. That is a risk which cannot be avoided. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar referred to the reason for my entering into the rice-trade and various remarks were made about my entering into that business. I explained it very fully at the November meeting in speaking on a resolution similar to the one now before the meeting. I pointed out that the only reason why we entered the rice market was because Madras merchants were allowing themselves to open to Madras with space available not filled up; therefore we authorized our people in Bangalore to fill up every inch of the space available with rice. After going into the market as we did to supply rice, I consider we are quite justified now in a standing amongst the farmers in the market.

"I shall deal first with the question of the business oil position. It would perhaps be difficult for Honorable Members to realize that the whole trouble is because oil is sold cheaply. It is infinitely cheaper than any other commodity of that sort brought in India. Until therefore business oil goes up in price and approaches the price of other vegetable oils that have been used in the past we will have this trouble. The price is kept down artificially. It is not the natural price, whereas other oils are governed by the laws of supply and demand. The price of inferior oil is exactly the same as the same price at the present moment as in previous days. As regards the control of business oil and the oil companies have the assistance of the Government, it is impossible for the companies to control the hundreds of agents they have in every district in the country. Unless they have Government assistance the oil comes open to the companies as to whether they sell speculatively and sell in the form of importation is the highest bidder. In that case I think the bad state of affairs would be infinitely worse than the first. It is quite impossible for us to continue to supply at previous rates and ensure that no middlemen profits are made unless we have the Government behind us. If you remove control, the prices must go up until we have a sufficient supply to meet the demand or until the price has gone up sufficiently high to make it cheaper for the consumer to use one of the indigenous vegetable oils of the country. Therefore if you are going to remove Government control over the distribution of business oil, you cannot expect the large oil exporting companies to sit quietly by and send their oil speculatively at a low rate knowing perfectly well that middlemen are going to make hundred or two hundred per cent profit before it reaches the consumer. If you remove Government control and assistance, you immediately place the power of control of this country in competition with the world's markets and you will have to pay a hundred per cent more at the source of supply. Possibly we have here may be a second pillar of supply and demand, but it will not help the consumer in this country. The first is very difficult, and as long as there is not enough oil to meet the demand, the next is impossible and we must do everything to meet the difficulty. There is an equal road to surmount these difficulties. We have all to work together and do our best. I think any double change would only make matters worse. So far as oil companies are concerned it is more a question of assistance. We are controlling the price when we send the oil speculatively; but Government assistance in the further distribution is required and this the Government are doing their best to give us. The oil companies are quite ready to try and work in line with any scheme which the Government may put forward or any scheme which any private individual may put forward. So far as scheme has been put forward that will surmount all difficulties.

"As regards the rice question, in connection with the inter-district restrictions I quite agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Reddy that if you remove the restrictions that now exist, it is inevitable that the district which has the most money is going to get the rice. Really if you remove the restrictions on the shipment of Burma rice, India will get nothing because rice will be taken away by other and wealthier rice-eaters of the world. In the case of control of rice from Burma I do hope that the Government will continue the control in Burma. Wholesale importers who get licenses and import are allowed to make a profit of 8 rupees a bag, which I consider a liberal commission for wholesale importers. I take this opportunity of stating that their right to undertake to sell rice is as good as licensed retailers. At present we are not licensing retailers. I think that the Government ought to introduce a system of licensed

(See *Golden Broom*)

[13TH MARCH 1919.]

wholesaler as well as wholesale dealer. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. George Ashpitzer that these retailers must be protected as much as possible, and they must be allowed to make a fair margin of profit. I think the present control price in Madras, viz., Rs. 11-11-6, would allow only at 2½ or 3½ annas per sepe. That would enable the retailer to cover his heavy expenses in the way of cartage and godown rent and leave a reasonable profit. Wholesale dealers should not in my opinion be exempted from the provisions of the retailer. But in exceptional times such as the present, when so much profiteering is going on and so much hardship is caused to many poor people, not only wholesale merchants are justified in profiteering, but municipalities, artisans and co-operatives bodies are also quite entitled to enter the market although as dealers the regular retailer is sure to suffer. It is unfortunate, but in a case such as the present something has to be done. I do most take care that the profiteering is made as little as possible.

"Then comes the question of wrong transport. Licences are issued to some importers who immediately sell the rice on importation to middlemen. That does no good whatever. Some middlemen simply hand over the bill of lading for the rice imported from Rangoon. They are drawn on through the bank; they hand over the bill of lading and they take their 8 annas a bag and then the transaction is ended. That is not the intention in licensing importers. The Hon'ble Mr. George Ashpitzer is quite correct in what he says about middlemen receiving parcels of rice several times before that rice leaves Madras. In our own case to ensure that the rice goes promptly to the town for which it is purchased we insist upon leading in the wagon certificate as soon as it is sold. It comes to our knowledge that after a railway receipt was handed over to the buyer the receipt changed hands several times and the price went up to Rs. 14, 15 or 16 per bag instead of its being Rs. 11-11-6. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Ashpitzi, Tanaka Krishnaiah when he says that profiteering does not exist. I am afraid it does exist to a very large extent. In issuing licences the Government should insist that the importing firm should give an undertaking to sell to no other than licensed retailers and I think it will be a very good plan to have a list of licensed retailers drawn up as soon as possible. There can be no difficulty in drawing it up in a place like Madras. If we find the licensed importers going back on this undertaking, then the Government's remedy is very easy. They will remove them from the list of importers. Personally I see no objection to the importing licence being issued to as many people as possible, provided they conform to the restrictions and the rules laid down.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar suggested that it would be a very good plan that importers should place a few wagons of rice at the disposal of the Government. I go very much further. I say that every bag of rice imported under the controlled system should be at the disposal of the Government. I may say every bag of rice that we import is at the disposal of the Government. It ought to be one of the conditions of importation that, if the Government desire that rice should go at the controlled price to certain places, that rice ought to be handed over. It appears from the papers that in Burma there is a great outcry on account of the control of the Burma crop. I think, as things are worked in Madras, the Burma traders have every reason to complain. Before the control the price was Rs. 625. It is now down to Rs. 535 or less. Now that control has been instituted, there is no doubt that the price in Burma is sold to other countries than India would have gone up to—it is difficult to say what price. Since Burma rice merchants fear of the profiteering which is going on this side, they know that the rice is not reaching the consumer at the proper price, and they naturally feel very keen that they should be allowed to profiteer as much as possible. It is allowed to go unchecked. Unless we are sure that the rice goes to the consumer at a fair price and unless we put down profiteering in my opinion the Government have no right to control the price in Burma. The only reason for controlling the price of rice in Burma is the urgent need of the poor.

"There has been much talk recently about how having a monopoly. It has been directed mostly, I think, against my friend. As regards being monopolies, I think I am right in saying that the licence issued me for something over ten thousand tons of Burma rice a month. In November we bought 2,000 tons. Our licence for December was for 8,000 tons and for January 8,000 tons; in February nothing at all; our licence for March is 1,000 tons. Six thousand tons from December to March out of 20,000 tons I do not consider as monopolising the trade at all. Since we introduced this system of supplying rice to sparsely municipalities and to Madras, we are at the time it would be quite impossible unless we were given a licence to get a large supply to start with, and we were therefore given a licence for 3,500 tons. That rice is wholly consumed for municipalities exclusively at the rate of Rs. 12 per bag delivered at the station of the municipality and freight paid. You will admit there is no profiteering there. In addition to this we have also taken over the shipments on the other side when certain importers failed to take up their shipments in December up to the end of February.

"I will just read to you the terms on which our idea of rice distribution to municipalities is to be worked. We wrote to a number of Collectors and municipalities that, 'We would invite all shipments of rice from Madras to the municipality or other authority appointed by you as a distributing agency at Rs. 12 per bag of 144 lbs net cwt. This price is equivalent to four annas per sepe, and unless the distributing agencies are heavy it should be possible for the municipality to sell the rice to actual consumers at four annas per sepe. In such a case in which the rice is paid for as to be sold for six annas and we think the price realised by the sale of the surplus would probably cover cartage and distributing charges. Second-hand rice going bags are sold in Madras for six annas each and it is possible that they may fetch even a higher price.' Most of the municipalities thought it reasonable that if they are given rice

740 RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

(Mr. Toshi Hama; Sir Alexander Gordon.)

[11th March 1919.]

and the Director of Civil Supplies and before this war commenced that has been formed but which called and who before the outbreak then it is to take place. All the useful information which the members have given forward all the trouble they have taken will not then be lost altogether. I hope the Government will act upon this suggestion.

"From the debate it is clear that there are some people who think that control has done good and that control is very necessary in keeping down the price. Others thought that the control is doing the reverse and it is more harmful than useful. Now nobody can say that these two sides of the question are not worthy of consideration. There is a good deal to be said on either side. One thing is certain that the control has not kept down the price as far as the consumers are concerned. As far as the purchase of Burma rice is concerned the price has been fixed and the control has done good in Burma and the price was kept within Rs. 335. Here the importers have been asked to sell at a profit of 8 annas per bag. I think most of them do sell it at a profit of 8 annas per bag, but these year control orders. There is nothing to prevent another wholesale merchant from buying rice from the importer and selling it at a profit of Rs. 6 per bag, and then the retail merchants can also make their profit. Your profit is only kept down the profit of the importer, but it has not interfered with the profit-making of other wholesale merchants who are compelled to buy from these importing merchants. You restrict the number of licences to a few persons though the list read out by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon is a long one, still considering the volume of business that is being done that number I consider to be very small. So the result is that many wholesale merchants whose business is to deal in grain, buy it from the licensee and they are not bound to sell at a profit of 8 annas; only the licensee is bound. That gives licensees in these wholesale merchants to sell at whatever price they like. So the very object of control is gone.

"I mention everything that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ahmed Tashki Mankhayer has said about the Director of Civil Supplies, that he is not partial, that he makes inquiries and gives license to people whom he considers substantial and whose business he has confidence. All that is right, but still there is a great grievance and I think a legitimate grievance, and that is this. Those who have been dealing in rice and other grains, who have been rice merchants and rice importers before the war and in the course of the war, most of them have not been given licenses, and with regard to some who have been given licenses the quantity given is smaller than they deserve, and other merchants who may have been merchants of position and standing but who were not grain merchants have been given licenses to import. That is, I think, a very legitimate grievance and on account of that many merchants, who like Messrs. Best & Co., would have come forward to help the Government in any scheme that they have for the relief, are now holding back for some reason. One reason is that they have not been given a license or the quantity allotted to them is not large enough. So they say they are helpless; they could not do anything in the matter, whereas Messrs. Best & Co., are in the happy position of coming to our rescue. The scheme which the Hon'ble Sir Gordon proposes has just read out to us shows that they have taken much interest in the matter and their motive is to prove themselves and their firm useful in meeting the situation, and, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon, Fraser, many others have also come forward with an offer to sell their rice lower price than they do. So in that way no doubt they have set a good example and that example has been widely followed. But at the same time if anything is done not to encourage these merchants, there will be a set-back and the best-bearing will be more acute. I have just received a telegram, I had it in written in column paper, and I have that telegram may have gone to some Government official and only a copy is given to me. They say "we are merchants, commission agents, shippers at Raigang of thirty years' standing and beg to request your Honours the following—"In virtue of the introduction of food stuffs control, some European firms and other Indian who are not customers of European merchants obtain controlled import licenses from the Director, Civil Supplies, Madras, major portions of the allotted tonnage in preference to numerous poor long-standing merchants. If this practice be continued any longer many poor merchants are likely to fail in their trade. We therefore pray to make immediate legislation at to-morrow's meeting with provision to issue licenses proportionately to all applicants without any least distinction." So it shows that it is not merchants who have been disappointed, as my friend has pointed out, and who have been house-dealers or book-binders who have stepped into this business and are not given licenses. That is not the case."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—"May I ask the Honourable Member where that telegram is from?"

The Hon'ble YASER HAJAR SABER Behlour :—"It is from T. S. M. Mankhayer & Co. I may say many other merchants are and now we about this and told me many things. I believe there is good ground for this grievance, I simply place it before the Council for the information of the Government, at that when the Government meet they could approach the subject in the right spirit, so that at least these merchants may be considered and their suggestions acted for the good of the people."

"About freight I would like to know if, as mentioned in the report, it is a fact that the Government pay to the shipowners a freight of about Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 and the Rs. 20 which is charged from a profit of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 to the Government of India. I have read this not only in the local papers but in the Bombay papers and there was a letter from the Delhi correspondent to a local paper in which also this information was given. If there is any truth in it, the Government of India should be approached not to make any profit out of the freight and to charge only whatever they have to pay to the ship-owners."

RESOLUTION OF REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

11th March 1919.]

(Mr. Jagab Hosen; Mr. Chidambaram Madhavan;
Sir Fawcett Barker; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

"I have said in the previous meetings that in my opinion control is not needed, on the other hand it is injurious. It has been pointed out in this debate also that the control does not bring about the result which was the intention of that control. I think that if direction is used in the matter of control and it is used in places where it is necessary, for example in the matter of purchase at Burma and it is wanted in other cases where control is not useful as in giving out different results, it would serve a better purpose. I think the Director of Civil Supplies should be given a discretion in the matter, and he should act on the advice of the committee, and that committee, I think, should meet once a week at least and should become a standing committee, a permanent committee and all the representations made to the Director of Civil Supplies should be placed before the committee, and then whatever action the Director will take after the advice of the committee will be obeyed and will not be resisted by the people as is done now. On the other hand they will have more confidence in the committee than they have in the individual officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MADHAVAN:—“Your Excellency, I wish to say a word in this connection. Although the country was not disturbed for all that has been done by the Government in order to meet this grave situation, I am not one of those who think that after all it has done all that could be done. I am one of those who think that control is the best of protection, for instance in the matter of rice in Burma, is not enough to meet the situation. It must be controlled also in the land of consumption. No doubt something has been done with regard to wholesale importers, but very much more is really needed, and that is that the retail prices ought to be fixed. When it is possible to fix the retail prices with regard to an article like kerosene oil, I think it ought not to be impossible to fix the price of rice which is another necessary of life in this province. The extraordinary situation, I believe, does justify the Government in taking such a step in the matter. Unless the retail prices are fixed there will be absolutely no relief for the people who really need such relief.”

"As regards the observation made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carver with regard to the representation made by the Rythu Landholders' Association, he observed that there was some inconsistency between the recommendations 2 and 3 made by them, that in the removal of inter-district restrictions and the fixing of maximum prices. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Achariar attempted in a way to explain it, but I think something more has to be said in the matter. The association actually thinks that the district is too small a limit for such restrictions being imposed. That is why it recommended the fixing of prices in certain areas. From an observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataratnam it is clear how the system of inter-district restrictions works in practice in several areas. It is to avoid that, that the association recommends the fixing of prices in certain areas. I believe that it is enough to explain that there is absolutely no inconsistency in the recommendations. They are perfectly consistent, if both are only taken together. Just as the removal of inter-district restrictions with regard to dry goods has to some extent tended to equalise the prices between provinces, I think the removal of artificial inter-district prohibitions and fixing the retail prices will tend considerably to relieve the situation. I am also one who thinks that retail dealers must be licensed and their licences should be given fairly and widely. I am also of opinion that wholesale business should be given equally widely and freely. If these recommendations receive consideration at the hands of the Government, I feel sure that the situation will be considerably bettered. If the control committee itself, as has been evident in the course of the debate, has not met even once, as complained by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Achariar, we can expect what the emergency committee in rural areas would have been doing during all the time that they have been in existence. We can imagine the amount of work they could have done. That is the reason why in one of my interpolations I suggested the formation of committees under local bodies of officials and non-officials to go into the question of the needed supply and how best to meet it. I am of opinion that with a properly constituted control committee, and also these local bodies both in municipal and local areas, and with the fixing of retail prices the situation must be actually far better than it is to-day."

The Hon'ble Sir FAWCETT BARKER:—“Your Excellency, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council after this very long debate, but I should like to urge two points. The first is the need of experts from this Presidency, and the second is the local control of prices. The necessity for the latter has been proved abundantly from the discussion we have had and from the profit made by wholesale dealers from the time the rice is landed to the time it is put in the trucks. I hope these points will receive the consideration of the Government."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—“I do not know what the Council would like. This is a very important subject and we have given a whole day to it. I do not know what Hon'ble members would wish done. Most of the Hon'ble members who are interested in the question have addressed the Council. I now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to close the debate and then the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Carver will reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“I wish to say a few words."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—“The Hon'ble member has already spoken."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“I have my conclusion on the subject."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—“If the Hon'ble member has nothing new to address to the Council, the Council will be prepared to hear him."

742 RESOLUTION ON REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Alexander Gordon J. [11th March 1918.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I will be brief, My Lord. Both the Hon'ble Mr. Boreland and the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that they regretted the interference of the Government of India. My belief is, as I opened my observations, it must be treated as a whole India question. It is suggested in the Government of India's order in the last paragraph that it is a local question, and the Government of India recognise that it is so open, in a local Government to indicate for the information of the Government of India the consequences which may follow therefrom, but the responsibility of coping with such consequences must remain with the local Government, and cannot be, and is not, in fact, discharged by a decision on their part that they will not be answerable therefor. I may also draw the attention of the Council to the question No. 88 which I have placed on the agenda to-day. The answer shows that the Government have not got a full list of the places in India where articles of the cheapest and where they are collected and where they can be exported. The question really arises, how the situation of Civil Supplies should settle the question along with the Director of Civil Supplies of the other provinces so as what articles can be sent out of this province and not to allow Bombay to deplete the Presidency of its grains and pulses which may be required here. These several directions must agree as to where there is a deficit and where there is supply. The whole question will have to be fought out keeping in hand the price of the various articles which must be available at a moment's notice with the Director of Civil Supplies and the Government to see how much is to be sent from one district or out of the province. It may be that the other Governments or the Government of India disagree. When the point is settled, it will be seen that it will be a waste of time and trouble to allow merchants of one place to come and take away the produce from here and to see that other places supply them later on to this place. They must have a complete grip of the situation and place the case before the other Directors of Civil Supplies and also the Government of India to see that we are interfered with to the least extent by this control. As I said at the commencement, control is necessary and will be useful, but as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon it may not be possible to fix the price for each item and each district; it may not be wholly possible for the Government to regulate the price with these modifications in the case of articles which have to be taken from place to place. The actual change of average and a reasonable profit have to be allowed to merchants; otherwise the prices must be the same all through. That must be worked out by all the Directors of Civil Supplies and by the Government of India and the local Governments. This is not a question that can be disposed of without a proper and complete study of the question."

"With regard to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser that in the case of bags once they are got from this place they must be under the complete control of the Government, I would only ask him to apply that principle to biscuits also. Suppose the biscuits all that he sends out from Madras goes to the merchant parts, if the Collector and other officers have a full idea how the quantity of all is disposed of by the sub-agent, there will be no difficulty. I know that 700 tons are actually sent out and within a few hours they are there in a stack. The company itself should give information of what they send to their sub-agents to the Collectors and officials of the various prices, and the actual disposal of the bags by the sub-agent should be brought under control. They must also give information to these officers of the Government, so that the quantity of biscuits supplied may be known, and the officers may see that it is disposed of on the line suggested. The Collector must be given control over the distribution and power to regulate it. That step will relieve the situation considerably. I know of cases where the price fixed is Rs. 2-15-0 a ton, but the oil has been sold at Rs. 7 or 8. If the Collector reconstituted and sends orders to the sub-agents or to the individuals, they refuse to supply saying that they have not got stock, though they could not give information as to how the stock they got was disposed of. Therefore in the case of the supply of bags if the Government have the method and see to the distribution it will be as good to do as in the case of biscuits etc., also."

"The only other point is the question of monopoly. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser is apparently not for monopoly."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon:—"There is no monopoly."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I rather thought that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon was of opinion that it was better to submit it to certain individuals, I submit that position is not one to be adopted by the Government. Why should Burt & Co., or any other trader at Madras be allowed to charge an additional cost when the whole supply is regulated by the Government? Why not get applications from all these parts and the local bodies and regulate the dispatch to these various places and allow the Collectors to license persons freely to sell immediately at retail prices? A number of people may be selected and in places where such people cannot be selected, as I have submitted, Government officials must be instructed to see that the supplies are immediately given to the manner directly at the rate at which they are supplied by the wholesale dealers. For that purpose I submit if three weeks before the shipments, applications are called for from all merchants who will pay the money into some bank and if the quantity ordered are despatched to the merchants direct, the wholesale will disappear. There is no reason at all why somebody is allowed to finance the whole matter and he is allowed to make a profit initially and take the advantage of his agents making a profit to the extent of ten or twelve times. The circumstances are peculiar and have to be met by extraordinary means. I submit the proper way is to arrange to get applications and ask the dealers to deposit with the applications the price in a bank within a date to be fixed and then select the

**RESOLUTION AS REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.**

11th March 1919.]

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

supply according to the needs of various places. The municipalities should be given the choice of applying direct to the Bureau of Civil Supplies or to Messrs. Bar & Co., taking the risk of paying the charges made by Messrs. Bar & Co. I should think that the Government should give them the right to get these bags on payment. I know the Madras municipality was willing to advance money to purchase grain, but the Government disapproved of it. From that date the municipality has not been doing that work which they had been doing for three months. As the Hon'ble Mr. Subramanyam Swamy has pointed out, if they are allowed to do that business and if there is a loss of a few rupees they may be allowed to write it off. Perhaps the conference will go into the question and do something. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan for all that he has said. I should have pointed out that he has not actually the responsibility must be taken in this case of affairs by the Government to see that through its officers the whole matter is regulated. One has to be always controlling all the details and when he sits down writing till evening giving orders just as the commander of an army does on the battlefield, he must settle the matter. My conclusion is that all must be bettered."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. MANARAYANA AYYANGAR:—"The hour is late. I have very little to add. I am glad that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan on behalf of the Government has agreed to appoint a committee which will look into all these matters. I am also glad that we have had an abundance of suggestions from all the Honourable Members who have spoken, about every one of which is helpful. I think the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Faneau is to be congratulated specially upon explaining matters and showing how good a work his company is going to accomplish. I have very little to add by way of suggestion. The Hon'ble Mr. Alamed Tamil Marudhayer sees no doubt of action in the department of control and being himself a licensed purchaser and vendor of goods, probably he has got more advantage in seeing things than I have. But I am unable to discover anything and so many others also are unable. He seems to think that there is no profiteering at all. Of all persons, the Hon'ble Mr. Alamed Tamil Marudhayer, I should have thought, would have been the last person to say that there is no profiteering. But anyhow we have got the statement from the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Faneau that there is profiteering and that is a fact well known to us every one. I think the committee has got to work to find out how to prevent profiteering and that is one of the problems before the committee. There are so many suggestions made in this connection. The Hon'ble Mr. Alamed Tamil Marudhayer has said that there is no profiteering in the case of well established members. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has taken down the names of one firm which was not allowed to import rice so much. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan wants more instances I can mention two important names—R. M. Kender Prasad and Messrs. Havelock Brothers of Madras—who are firms who have been doing the business for a series of years; and they have been giving the benefit of the licence to import during January and February, but for March and April they have been refused licence. There are some instances. I have had several such letters from firms who explain that they are not given a chance of doing business. If any action has been given that they were violating any rule, I can understand the licence being refused. It is said that there is an advantage in cutting down the number of persons who get licences. On that matter I wish to make one observation. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan seems to think that there is an advantage in cutting down the number of licences. What is the advantage? The line put forward is that there could be more stringent control placed over a few than over a larger number. What is the experience which the department of control has to show over twenty which they cannot handle over thirty? I think the best answer to give to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan's idea is, here is a reasonable representation on behalf of Messrs. Bar & Co., who says 'we do not want the restriction, who not give the licence freely to people who want them.' I can also quote the Hon'ble Mr. Wood himself. In addressing the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce he pointed out that there was a disadvantage in restricting the licence to a few and there is an advantage in opening it to a large number, because there would be competition and the consumer would be benefited. That is a distinctly correct proposition. I hope this particular theory of restriction of licence would not be immediately acted upon. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan has mentioned it as the opinion of Government upon which they are not yet decided. A committee is to be appointed, which is going to sift the matter and the suggestion put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan will also be considered by the committee. I am quite sure that when the committee discuss the matter fully it will come to the conclusion that undue restriction of the licence is not in the benefit of the consumer. Even long-standing firms are being thereby. We must look at the broader standpoint as to what persons are doing on the trade in the time to come. You must also look to the interest of the consumer."

"With reference to the question of the maximum free prices when retail shops take place, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan mentioned the municipalities, and so also the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Faneau. I believe it will be a distinct advantage if we give them facilities and impose this duty not only upon the municipalities and union municipalities, but also upon purchasers and forest purchasers and voluntary purchasers which will be good under proper supervision. But I think even this is not sufficient. We have about 90 municipalities. Is it sufficient if in all places proper prices are secured through the municipalities? We have 400 and odd panchayats, a number of union panchayats, we have 2,000 and odd cooperative societies, and so far as practicable we must give them facilities and impose duties on these bodies. I do not think that every panchayat will ask for a grant either licence fee, paid or not, but I hope the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan as well as the committee will consider this question."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Alexander Gordon). [13TH MARCH 1919.]

as to how far they can utilize these agencies. I have very little to add except one statement about emergency committees; they may also be employed. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tashki Murkhyjee has forwarded with two statements which seemed to destroy each other. In one place he said, why do you want this committee because you have the emergency committee, and then he said, as many members of the emergency committee make a profession of possessing certificates. There are certain emergency committees in which there are some persons who are not quite proper persons on whom you can place reliance. I think that is the reason why both the statements came from him. The committee which we have suggested will be a higher authority sitting in judgment over the emergency committees and where the emergency committees are found to be so badly managed, it will be better to reconstitute them and if they are well constituted they may also be employed in addition to the panchayats. With that I will close. I hope the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon is accepting this proposition would also have these suggestions placed before the committee and considered by them.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"It seems to me that this debate has been quite interesting and has served a useful purpose in bringing out many points which were not fully before the Honorable Members. For my part I am much obliged to those Honorable Members who have taken part in the debate who did their best to throw light upon this difficult problem. As regards the control of distribution there is a clear charge of injustice between the various non-Malabar members who have spoken. The majority, in fact all, support the control of transport between Provinces but some disapprove of inter-district restrictions. It seems to me that the latter are not quite logical in their view. They want the abolition of restrictions between districts, because it promotes inequality between districts. Exactly the same reason would, I think, lead to abolition of the restrictions between provinces, because that will also lead to promote inequality between one Province and another in regard to the level of prices. It seems to me, therefore, that if we are to support the maintenance of control and restriction between the various provinces, we must go a step further and extend the distributive between the various districts. There is one point which I may just refer to here. I have been asked whether those Native States including Mysore and Hyderabad, which have prohibited the export of grain from their territories, will, in future, remove this prohibition. In reply I would state that the Government of India have requested them to do so, and as soon as the fact of the Government of India's request is known, I hope to see the restrictions on imports from Mysore and Hyderabad removed; so that there will be no preference to British India in that respect."

"Coming to the question of control of prices, I myself am inclined to agree with those Honorable Members including the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Riba Ray who doubted the possibility or advisability of control, but I am not at all fixated on this subject. This matter will be discussed at the conference which is proposed to be held next week, and well, as I said, be considered from time to time by the committee which will be attached to the Director. If it is found that there is a strong feeling for the control of prices in Madras City, it is possible it might be tried. But it involves undoubtedly what the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser pointed out, namely, the licensing of retailers. We should have to select retail merchants and nobody else would be allowed to retail any rice. They must be few in number and there will be an enormous amount of heart-burning and difficulty. We have already the enormous outcry about the reduction in the number of licenses for import, although at present it runs to about 100 in the Presidency. It is impossible to tell this in any sense of the word a "misapply." If we are going to control the prices of the retailers, I am afraid we shall be headed in much greater difficulty. I really hesitate to face such an outcry as would be raised even though it might have a small effect upon prices."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In that case, would restriction be necessary?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—"Restriction is necessary. You cannot give free play to everybody. If you do it, it will be even difficult to see that these prices will the rice at the fixed price. Even in regard to licencing all it has been almost impossible to carry out effectively the control of selling prices. If the retailers are to be unmanageable as at present, running to hundreds in the city, how can you ensure that they will sell it at the price fixed? However, that is a point which will be considered further."

"Then comes the question of utilizing local bodies as a means of getting grain sold at fixed prices. The local bodies can be trusted in the great majority of instances not to exceed the price fixed. We shall see whether the scheme proposed by Messrs. Burt & Co. has any effect. This suggestion was made in the Government Order of the 22nd November 1918 and an audit followed every, as has been mentioned, that one or two municipalities including Tirupattur voted and asked for large loans. The Government could not grant the loans. Not only did they not accept the necessity for it but the rulers of the Government of India published the same of loans. We have not power to grant the class of loans. I rather think that any such loan is unnecessary, because it would not be beyond the power of any municipality to arrange for a certain number of bags of rice on credit; having got those on credit, they should sell them and with that money they could buy another consignment. I have long wished to see the local bodies try this. Now with the public-spirited enterprise of Messrs. Burt & Co. the wall become feasible. Now that they are coming forward to sell rice without asking for immediate payment, it may be possible to effect some reduction in the price of Bangalore rice. That is the direction in which I should look for the best prospect of improvement."

**RESOLUTIONS RE REMOVAL OF INTER-DISTRICT RESTRICTIONS ON THE
TRANSPORT OF FOODSTUFFS AND OPENING OF THE TIRU-
TURAIPUNDI-VEDARANNIYAM LINE.**

11th March 1913.]

(*By Alexander Gordon; Mr. Narasimha Appar;
the President; Mr. Alimal Tamils Marakthayan.*)

"That almost concludes what I want say on this question. The Hon'ble Mr. Tappin Hume had most kindly to make about the hardship in various dealers who were not given license and he read as a telegram from a certain merchant who has not been included. I cannot give here the case of individual merchants. Some merchants in Mangalore have lost their license because they did not ship promptly. It is possible that we should give the license to merchants in Mangalore who have now ready to put on board when the ship is ready. If they do not do it, they lose the license. This has been the case with some merchants. What the facts of the particular case may be, I do not know. But I must point out that the duty of the Director of Civil Supplies is to consult the benefit of the consumer and not of the trader and that should be the guiding principle which he should follow.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Appar asked about the number of import licenses and suggested that it would be just so easy to control thirty-two it is control twenty. I quite agree with him and that is why I suggest it would be much easier and better to reduce the number to five or half a dozen. He is quite right in saying that the Government have an fixed opinion on this point and have no immediate intention of proceeding in that direction.

"Your Excellency, that is all I want say. The Government propose to hold a conference on Monday with certain representatives from the merchant and Madras and they propose to reconstitute the standing committee attached to the Director of Civil Supplies and will arrange for its meeting frequently. I am not prepared to accept the resolution because the committee referred to is it is meant to inquire immediately into the provisions of the public regarding the distribution or supply of rice, oil, paddy and other necessities of life, whereas the committee I anticipate will be a standing committee which will work in co-operation with the Director of Civil Supplies and inquire not only into the present provisions but future provisions. I think it will meet the wishes of the Honorable Member. I cannot accept his resolution, but I hope that, in the circumstances, he will withdraw his resolution because it will be a pity that we should have a division on a matter on which there is no substantial difference of opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAR:—"Then it is difference of opinion. I withdraw it. The Government might have accepted it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—"What about resolution No. 11?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAR:—"I have written to the Legislative Secretary that I will take it up to-morrow."

**RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF THE TIRUTURAIPUNDI-VEDARANNIYAM
LINE.**

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMEER MAHARAJAN SAHIB Bahadur:—

"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name runs as follows:—

"XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency (the Governor) the Council that arrangements be made to open the Tiruturapundi-Vedaranniyam line at an early date."

"This is a question, my Lord, which is pending for a long time. As the Honorable Members of this Council are aware, this line was constructed at a considerable cost of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees and it is no saving to allow the capital to be lying on the ground, risking deterioration of the materials and to sustain loss of interest. An extra expense of Rs. 5,000 has to be incurred in addition annually for maintaining the line in its unproductive state. This line was constructed some three years ago, but just at the time of its opening the District Board of Tanjore received the shocking news that the line could not be opened as the South Indian Railway had no sufficient rolling-stock on hand to run the line and the materials were required for more important purposes connected with the war."

"I brought this question before this Council in the meeting held on the 5th April 1912 in my budget speech, when I suggested that, if the South Indian Railway Company found it difficult to run this line with the limited rolling-stock available, they may detail one train running from Madhavaram and Anantnagar and run that train on the Tiruturapundi-Vedaranniyam line, but the Railway Company declined to do so."

"Seeing that the South Indian Railway were not in a position to place sufficient rolling-stock on this line, the District Board of Tanjore resolved in its meeting held on 7th March 1913 that the running of the line may be placed at the hands of the Madras Provincial Railway Company who had rolling-stock ready in their hands, which arrangement, I am surprised to hear, has been cancelled for some reason or other. At last after the foundation of the war, I moved a resolution on 1st February 1914 in the meeting of Tanjore District Board that Government be addressed to open the Tiruturapundi-Vedaranniyam line at an early date which resolution was unanimously accepted by the District Board. Now, my Lord, it is needless for me to say how much hardship and difficulties the public were put to during the war for want of communication and it is only proper and just now that the stringent conditions imposed by

* The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAR:—

"It is the Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor that arrangements be made to open the Tiruturapundi-Vedaranniyam line at an early date."

(Mr. Ahmad Yashk Marakhtiyor; Mr. Khizmatbekov
Matsiyor; Mr. Davudov, the President;
Mr. Ensa Avvovov.)

the war are over, that the Government should see its way to give the public sufficient convenience and comfort to facilitate their journey. The opening of the line will not only be a great boon to the general public, but also will facilitate the carrying of salt that is manufactured by Government at the Vadodrasalt pans. Vadodrasalt is a commercial centre and it is also a sacred place of pilgrimage to Hindus, and the absence of railway communication is causing great inconvenience to pilgrims going to Vadodrasalt.

"Under the above circumstances, I trust the Government will strongly urge the Railway Company to open the above line at the earliest possible date. After all the property belongs to the District Board of Tientsin and it is now lying on sand for many years liable to deterioration, and it is high time for Government to take sufficient steps to avoid unnecessary further deterioration of the huge capital lavished by the Disput Board. With these few remarks I commend my resolution for the completion of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Speaker, "I hostile toward the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON :—*Yess* *Barlow*, the Honorable Member has, I think, failed to take note of the answer to question No. 8 on the agenda paper. In reply to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carnegie the Government stated, with regard to clause (d) of paragraph 3, "We do not intend to alienate the Agent, South Indian Railway, with a view to the line being opened for traffic at an earlier date than is a position at present being taken by us which will be preferable." The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carnegie suggested, now that the strongest justification of the war are over, it should be time to get ahead. The answer to that will be found in the statement made in a letter which the Government received from the Agent of the railway. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carnegie has already taken that statement out of the Ministerial note prepared for me and utilized it for the purpose of an order modification, but I will repeat it. This is what the Agent said: It seems to be the general idea amongst the public that because the war is over normal conditions have automatically resumed. But such is not the case being the case. We have not yet received any stores for repairs and maintenance of our locomotives and rolling-stock, and although under the instructions from the Railway Board we could have procured some months ago, we have not yet received any instructions of how we may expect to receive materials, so that we are in just the same condition as we were in during the war with the disadvantages that the engines and stock have been running longer and are therefore in some need of repairs." That is the reason why we have not got as far as I have anticipated informally that the moment the Agent heard from the Board he would make an immediate reference to the Railway Board as to the feasibility of opening the line, in the absence of adequate orders to expedite the arrival of materials and additional locomotives for the engine. With reference to the resolution of the District Board passed at the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON's speech, I wish to draw the attention of the District Board to the resolution now adopted, we propose to add to the Agent on the subject, but I cannot accept the modification since it requires that arrangements be made to open the Tirunelveli-Vadakkumbur line at an early date. We do not know what arrangements will be possible, but we will agree that everything reasonable shall be done."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Does the Honorable gentleman press the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Kher Bahadur A. T. G. M. ARKAO TAMBI, MAHAKANTAR, and K. N.

¹ With the permission of His Excellency the President, the production was withdrawn.

His Excellency the Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. [Name], has also to be with-
drawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA SWAMY:—"Mues is practically accepted."

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—"The Honourable gentleman has been treated with all consideration by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. HAMA ARIMURA :—“What I wanted was a modification.”

His Excellency the President:—"The Hellenophile gentlemen have heard, and the Oriental has heard, what is going to be done from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon. It cannot be truly said that the Hellenophile gentlemen's resolution has been accepted. If it will kindly read No. 2, it will seem in the same condition. The proceedings here to be recorded themselves and I propose to record that resolution No. XVIII has been by leave withdrawn unless the Hellenophile gentlemen takes objection to that."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—“Let it be withdrawn.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, resolutions Nos. IX and XVII were withdrawn.

His Excellency the Premier:—“The amendments to the Corporation Bill have been circulated. If it will be in accordance with the convenience of the Council, we will begin this amendment to-morrow. If any Honourable Member wishes to postpone the consideration of these amendments further we will consider it. We will begin with the amendments at 11 o'clock to-morrow.”

The Crowned then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th March 1890.

H. G. STODOLSKY

H. G. STORCK,
Acting Secretary to Gov., L. & M. (Legislation) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on
Wednesday, the 15th day of March 1919.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL PORTLAND of Lyth, B.O., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Dnyan Bahadur P. NARAYANACHARI Aiyangar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.A.I.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AHMAD-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAJJAD Bahadur, Khud Bahadur, C.I.E.,
I.C.S., G.S.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. H. BUCKLEY, C.A.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. OF CAMPBELL, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLES,
The Hon'ble Mr. W. HUTTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. JETTINGHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. MARUDHARAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. MOORE.
The Hon'ble Lieut-Col W. J. NEELSON, I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Dnyan Bahadur S. RAMACHANDRA Rao Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SUNDARAM AYYANGAR (Assistant-Governor).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STUART, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. O. G. THOMAS.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. YUSOF.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. WOOD.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Y. KANTA ACHARYAN Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SIVAKRISHNAN Rao PARTHASARATHY.
The Hon'ble Dnyan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA Rao PARTHASARATHY.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KESAVA Rao PARTHASARATHY.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Dnyan Bahadur A. SORABHARATHY REDDIAR Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARAYANAN AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADRATH BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VINAYAKA KESAVA MARIPATI SIVA RAO Bahadur, Raja
of Pithapuram.
The Hon'ble S. RAJA RAJENDRAN SIVAPATI SRI MUTHUSWAMY SIVAPATI Aiyangar,
Raja of Kovvur.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMANATHA MUDALIAR.
The Hon'ble TANTU HANU SASTRI Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNTON.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN BARNES, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI SAJJAD Bahadur, Khud Bahadur, G.C.B.,
Agent-Admiral of Port of Arad.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ALLEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. M. M. ANANDARAJU CHETTIAR Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS BURNES, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Dnyan Bahadur K. R. SUNDARASWAMINATHAN PARTHASARATHY.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sir RAJY YENKATA KRISHNA KESAVA RAO Bahadur,
of Bellur.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

(The President; Mr. Srinivasan Appanagar.) [12TH MARCH 1919.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the further consideration of the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1918, was taken up.

THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor:—“There are just three amendments which we have to consider before the motion will be put that the Bill be passed into law. The first amendment is the first of the two amendments circulated yesterday relating to clause 72. The next amendment is the amendment on the agenda paper to clause 101 which is the amendment which makes good the understating given by my Honourable Friend at the last meeting of the Council, and thirdly there is the second and short amendment on the type-written paper circulated, to clause 113 (f). I will call upon the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to move the amendment in clause 72.”

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASAN APPANAGAR:—“Your Excellency, the amendment which I beg to propose is as follows:—

“For clause 72 substitute the following:—

“(2) [1] Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, all buildings and lands belonging to the Government in that part of the military zone of Fort St. George which is known as the Kiplands, as described in Schedule III, shall be subject to the control of the Officer Commanding the Station at Madras.

(3) Permission to dig holes or pits, to alter the ground level or to accumulate material within the Kiplands or to construct or re-construct a building on the Kiplands shall not be given or be deemed to have been given unless and until the sanction of the Governor in Council and of the Governor-General in Council has been obtained.”

Provided that the sanction of temporary huts or structures for stated limited periods for the accommodation of soldiers, sailors and other persons may be permitted by the Officer Commanding the Station at Madras on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police and with the sanction of the Commissioner.

Provided also that no permission under sub-section (3) shall be necessary in respect of excavation by the corporation of such lawful works as are required for the maintenance of roads, drains, water-pipes, electric cables and wires.

(4) Such sanction shall not be applied for unless the plan of the buildings and the site plan of the land or the latter alone, as the case may be, have been approved by the Commissioner and the Officer Commanding the Station at Madras.

(5) If any such act or operation as is referred to in sub-section (3) of this section is commenced, carried on or completed without the sanction of the Governor in Council and the Governor-General in Council or the Officer Commanding the Station at Madras, as the case may be, the Commissioner shall, if so requested by the Officer Commanding the Station at Madras, and within fourteen days after receiving such requisition, by notice direct the person doing or authorizing the act or operation to fill up such hole or pit, to remove such structure of ground level or such accumulation of material, and to demolish anything constructed or reconstructed within a period to be specified in such notice, or shall cause the same to be done at the expense of such person.

(6) No person shall be entitled to compensation or amount of anything done or caused to be done under sub-section (5).

(7) Any person who fails to obey the directions of the Commissioner under sub-section (5) shall be liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 24 in respect of a building other than a well or hut.”

“The amendment really expresses the idea formed by the Military Department of the Government of India in 1902. The object of this amendment is to put in section 72 the rules which have been in force from 1902, giving them full statutory effect. The Government of India have submitted the Local Government and asked them that this amendment should be incorporated in the Bill. The amendment which is on the paper before me, so far as sub-clause (2) is concerned, Honourable Members will notice that the only amendment is the substitution of “the Officer Commanding the Station at Madras” for “the District Officer Commanding the Madras District.” There is no such officer as District Officer Commanding the Madras District and therefore it is necessary to put in the correct designation of the officer. That is really a verbal amendment.

“Sub-clause (3) of the amendment tends to bring in the digging of holes or pits or altering the ground level or accumulating materials within the Kiplands in the same category as the construction or reconstruction of buildings on the Kiplands. Honourable Members are aware that the Kiplands is a part of the military zone and the buildings and lands belonging to the Government in that zone are subject to the control of the Military Department. So far as the construction of buildings and other operations in that zone are concerned, sub-clause (3) of the Bill which follows the existing Act says: “Permission to construct a building on the Kiplands shall not be given or be deemed to have been given unless and until the sanction of the Governor in Council and of the Governor-General in Council has been obtained.” Building is defined in the Bill as including a hut, and this will mean that even in the case of huts or temporary structures which may be constructed for thirteen and a half years the sanction of the two Governments will be required before they are allowed to be done. Rules have been in force without legislative sanction allowing the erection of temporary huts or structures for a limited period with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the Station. The positive has been introduced to make that exact. It says: “Provided that the sanction of temporary huts or structures for stated limited periods for the accommodation of soldiers and sailors and other persons may be

[12th March 1913] (Mr. Swinnes Appayager; Dr. Nagar; Mr. Meloy;
the President; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao;
Mr. Rajagopala Acharyan.)

permitted by the Officer Commanding the District at Madras on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police and with the sanction of the Commissioner. Then as required by the Government of India you have 'Permission to dig holes or pits, to alter the ground level or to accumulate material within the Esplanade or to construct or reconstruct a building on the Esplanade shall not be given or be deemed to have been given unless and until the sanction of the Governor in Council and of the Government-General in Council has been obtained.' There is a further proviso which is in favour of allowing the municipality to carry out its own works, that is, the maintenance of roads, etc. That is the second proviso. 'Provided also that no permission under sub-section (2) shall be necessary in respect of excavation by the Corporation of such lawful works as are required for the maintenance of roads, drains, water-pipes, electric cables and wires.'

"Sub-clause (3) makes consequential alterations upon the proposed amendment in sub-clause (2) as to digging holes or pits.

"Sub-clause (4) mainly carries out the consequential changes necessitated by the reference to digging holes.

"In sub-clause (5) there is one amendment made which runs as follows: 'Any person who fails to obey the direction of the Commissioner under sub-section (4) shall be liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 385 in respect of a building other than a well or kut.' As the motion now stands, sub-clause (5) says 'he shall be liable on conviction to the penalty provided in section 382.' There are two penalties provided in section 382, one in the case of a building and another in the case of a well. There may be some ambiguity and in order to remove that and in order to make the section applicable to this new case of digging holes which is also to be made punishable it has become necessary to alter it in the way proposed in the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Stokes seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayan:—"I have only to get one point cleared. This amendment lays down as to who is to give permission for the creation of buildings, but it does not say who is to decide what work may be changed. This is a matter of great importance in the case of theatres and cinemas, because considerable sums are involved. Whether they should go to the Military authorities or to the Corporation is a point which should be explicitly laid down here."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Munro:—"At present the municipality gets two-thirds and the Military authorities get one-third."

His Excellency the President:—"That will continue."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Munro:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayan:—"It is not stated here. It does not say who is entitled to it. It simply says by whom permission is to be given. If they are municipal properties and if a cinema tent is erected there, ground-rent will be charged and the municipality will get the rent."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Munro:—"If a cinema tent is erected, ground-rent is charged."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasan Aiyangar:—"It rests on mutual understanding."

The Hon'ble Director Subbar M. Ramachandra Rao:—"I take it that any rent that is charged is deposited with the application for sanction to the Military authorities. If that is so, what is the hold of the Corporation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Munro:—"The Corporation takes on advance, generally ten days' rent. If the period of ten days is extended, the party has to pay the rent for further ten days. At the end we remit one-third to the Military authorities."

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

The new clause 72 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 161.

The Hon'ble Director Subbar M. Ramachandra Rao:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the amendment on the paper in my name."

"For the first eighteen words of sub-clause (4) of clause 161 substitute the words 'The bed of the Cooum, the bed of the Adyar, the Buckingham canal'."

"The clause will then read as follows: 'The bed of the Cooum, the bed of the Adyar, the Buckingham canal and all such other properties of Government not being buildings as now from time to time be notified by the Governor in Council with the consent of the Corporation. The discussion with regard to this at our last meeting is no doubt took in the minds of the Council. I think I had the opportunity to state then how this sub-clause came to be put in by the Select Committee, when that committee got rid of the definition of 'public land.' On the last occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Director Nagar suggested that it was probably a case of exemption in favour of Government which did not exist. We have now carefully examined the question and we found the best way in which we could bring the law into accord with the existing situation would be by making the amendment which would not take the matter further than what it is at present."

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

Clause 161 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Srinivasan Ayyangar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [12TH MARCH 1919.]

CLause 118.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasan Ayyangar :—"I beg to move—

'In clause 118 (f) omit the words "as defined in the regulations for the Indian Defence Force" and substitute the words "as defined in the regulations made from time to time under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917."

"This is merely a verbal amendment which is necessitated by the fact that the reference to 'paragraph (1) (b) of the Indian Defence Force Regulations' is a mistake and it is to rectify that mistake that this amendment is proposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Stokes seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

* The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasan Ayyangar :—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Madras City Municipal Bill as amended be passed into law and in doing so I wish to offer a few remarks on the Bill as it finally stands. In the first place I claim for the Bill that the changes introduced in the constitution of the Corporation and as the mechanism of its working will have the effect of popularising the administration and associating a much wider circle of people in the task.

"The foundation of the whole edifice of local self-government in the electorate; the aim of the Bill is to call into existence as large an electorate as can be secured under present conditions, to obtain, in the words of the Government of India, a constituency really representative of the city. When I introduced the Bill, I gave figures showing the restricted nature of the present franchise. Out of a population of over half a million there are at present in the City less than 12,000 voters, and less than 500 persons qualified to be candidates. The Bill broadens the franchise very considerably. I am confident that the step taken is right and that the provisions of the Bill relating to the electorate will greatly help the advancement of the interests of the City, on whom in the ultimate resort has to rest the responsibility for its good government. It may interest Honourable Members to know what the size of the electorate will be under the Bill. In the first place every taxpayer is given the franchise and the company qualification is lowered to Rs. 25. On this basis we shall have about 37,000 voters. Secondly, the Bill introduces an important departure in that it admits women to the franchise. It is estimated that about 7,000 women will get the vote. When the Bill comes into operation, we shall have an electorate of about four times the number on the existing register, and the number will increase with the growth of the City in wealth and population. And further all male citizens will be eligible for election as councillors."

"We have also liberalised the composition of the Council. The total strength of the Council has been increased from 37 to 50 and the elective strength from 28 to 41. The increased element has been chosen to give, this being the minimum necessary to provide for the representation of Mohammedans and other minorities and for experts—non-official as well as official—whom it may be necessary to have on the Council. The changes will make the Council thoroughly representative of all interests of importance in the City."

"It is the policy of the Bill to simplify as much of the constitution as possible in the work of the actual administration and I would invite attention to the provisions relating to standing committees for which we are indebted to the Select Committee. The Standing Committee has under the scheme of the existing Act important administrative, supervisory and appellate functions. The Bill as introduced followed the existing Act in concentrating these powers and duties in a body of 12 members. The Select Committee felt that, while it would be well to call upon a small body of the councillors to undertake the very large burden involved in the efficient discharge of the duties assigned to the standing committee, the arrangement was open to the further objection that it deprived the City of the benefits that would accrue from the association of a large number of councillors in the practical work of the administration. Under the Bill in its present form the functions are divided among four different standing committees, each consisting of seven members, and it is laid down that no councillor shall be a member of more than two committees at a time. This system will have into itself considerable special knowledge of individual members, criticism is likely to be more justified, less dictatorial, when most of the members are engaged in working particular departments; and the tendency to stagnation will be avoided as fresh blood will be periodically recruited to the Council and the committees."

"The most important change introduced by the Bill is the appointment of a Commissioner as chief executive authority and, as in some of the very recent criticisms on the Bill the advisability of this system has been called in question, I may be allowed for clarifying Honourable Members with a few remarks on the principle of the change. The Commissioner system has been tried in Bombay for many years: it was introduced there at the instance of the late Sir Pherozulla Mehta and it has so completely justified itself in its working that a measure was approved by most of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council. Royal Commission on Decentralisation recommended its extension to other Presidency towns and self-government and in the Madras Chamberlain Report. The application of the system in the Madras City was accepted by the Madras Corporation in 1910, and since in 1917 when the first draft Bill was referred to that body. The Commissioner system is a necessary stage between the

18th March 1919.]

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharigar.)

machinery as we now have it and the machinery as it will, we hope, be at some future date. It is, I submit, a mistaken view of the system as it is, and so there will be any real disruption of the authority of the Council over the administration of the City. The Commissioner's main function is to see to the efficient discharge of the routine work of the administration, to attend to the multitudinous details that arise in the government of a large town. Longe looks his position over, by their nature, confined to deal with such details, and it is inadvisable that they should bury themselves in details to the neglect of the important duties of general control and the settlement of policy. The control of the Council will continue supreme in all matters of real importance. That body alone can fix the rates of taxes and fees, pass budgets and all divisions therefrom, sanction important contracts, approve of the exercise of some of the more dangerous powers of regulation contained in the Bill, call for reports and returns from various authorities, frame by-laws for the guidance of the staff, etc. By these and other means the Council will be in a position to enforce its wishes. Its most effective instrument of control will be the budget. The budget has to be sanctioned by the Council and no representation from one hand to another can be made without its approval. It follows from this that no scheme of any importance can be passed without the Council's knowledge and approval. There is no ground at all for the apprehension that the Commissioner system will mean any diminution of the power of the Council to lay down its own policy and to insist on its being given effect in every branch of the administration of the City.

The division of the functions between the Council, the standing committees and the Commissioner is naturally a subject of difficulty, and the Select Committee devoted careful attention to it. I think that the scheme of the Bill in this respect is quite good. If actual working brings to light the need for some readjustment, this can be effected by suitable amendments after we have gained experience.

I now come to the question of the revenues of the Corporation, in regard to which anxiety has been expressed. I may at once say that it is not the position of the Government that they have finally solved in the Bill all the financial problems connected with the municipal administration of the Madras City. But I must take exception to the criticism that the Government have made no serious attempt to grapple with the question of bettering the finances of the Corporation and stating that they on its work with increased resources. The facts are these. For some years past the normal expenditure of the municipal services has been in excess of the revenues, this result being almost entirely due to the heavy charges of maintaining the water-supply works and the portion of the special drainage works which has been completed and handed over to the Corporation. According to the latest budget, for example, a sum of about Rs. 4 lakhs is set apart from the "revenue" account to meet the deficit in the "water-supply and drainage fund." In revenue administration reports the Corporation has been complaining of the large waste of water in the City. The water-works are designed to supply 22 gallons per head per day to the population. In the first months of 1912-13 the quantity consumed in the City ran on an average to 32 gallons per head per day. This means not merely increase in the cost of supplying the water but also increased strain on the drainage works. Under the present Act the Corporation has no effective means of compelling owners to accept supply from the water-works, to fit pipes to house connections and remove the cost or hire of water from owners, and to put off supply in cases where the by-laws are infringed. All these defects are outlined in the Bill. The Government ask the Corporation to enforce these and other provisions, keep the supply within strict control, and effect considerable savings in the cost of pumping, etc. By doing so, the Corporation should be able to wipe off the whole or the greater part of its present deficit. This important matter should be taken into account when the effect of the Bill on the finances of the Corporation is considered.

I next proceed to deal with the direct increase in the revenues which the Bill enacts. The spreading of the production tax is estimated to bring in an additional revenue of about 2,20 lakhs, the regrading of the salient and vehicle taxes and the tax on seats about Rs. 51 lakhs, and the revised scale of tolls about Rs. 20,000. The duty on transfer is expected to yield about Rs. 1 lakh a year. The tranche of the Port Trust properties will bring in Rs. 4,400. Deducting from these increases the proceeds of the duty on licensed which is being resented (about Rs. 60,000 a year) the immediate net increase in the revenue of the Corporation should be about 3,91 lakhs a year, and that without any increase in the property taxes. In regard to the property taxes themselves, it will be for the ratepayers hereafter (through their representatives) to decide at what rate they should be taxed on their properties.

While on this subject I should like to mention that if the original proposals of the Government for the levy of a 50 per cent surtax on the income-tax and an increased assessment duty had been maintained, the increase of the revenues would have amounted to about Rs. 9 lakhs, or against about Rs. 4 lakhs. Differing to the wishes of the Corporation was one of the chief reasons that induced the Government to abandon the surtax on the income-tax in favour of a regraded production tax and the increment duty in favour of the transfer duty.

I should now like to refer to the taxation of the Port Trust properties. The Bill withdraws the exemption from the property tax heretofore enjoyed by this body, but the Council limit of 4 per cent of the gross savings is fixed for the tax leviable on these properties, and this has been attached as an unreasonable stipulation. A rate of 100 Rs. a acre has been expected heretofore on the harbour works. A considerable portion of this has been spent on breakwaters, moles, etc. There are technically buildings and, if the general rule as regards the levy of property taxes is followed, the Trust properties would have to be assessed at some percentage of their capital value, the basis of the rental value being obviously not applicable to the case. A tax

(Mr. Rajagopal Acherian; Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [12th March 1919.]

levied on any such sale will paralyze the institution. Legislation in other provinces has provided special modes of assessment for Port Trust properties. On the basis of a maximum field of 4 per cent on its gross earnings, the Madras Port Trust will pay a property tax of about Rs. 5,250 a year. The Port Trust in Bombay pays about 2½ of its gross earnings and that in Calcutta about 4 per cent. The 4 per cent limit fixed for Madras cannot be said to be on the side of undue liberality to the Trust.

"The position of the Government as the second proposals made for additional taxation has been more than once explained. The Government of India have definitely ruled out a terminal tax. Any duty on goods brought within the city, partaking of the nature of an octroi, would be terrible in a scheme of local taxation. The Government of India have insisted on the opportunities for fraud, delay and oppression which the octroi involves owing to the entrusting of large discretionary powers to a subordinate agency, its being expensive to collect and wasteful, and on its constituting a serious barrier to trade in general, and in particular as regards trade, notwithstanding the provision made for refunds. Where in places where the octroi exists, it is in the Madras city to the detriment of its trade, and thereby set a pernicious example to local authorities all over the province which will be unable to resist the temptation to follow the lead of the province last body.

"Though we have been unable to accept several proposals placed before us for increasing the resources of the Corporation, we recognize that the present position in regard to Government grants to local bodies is far from satisfactory. The Government are in sympathy with the policy of subsidizing for the grants now given a fixed share of some growing source of revenue, but the present is not an opportune moment for taking up that question. The financial relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are under discussion in connection with the impending reform and we cannot consider the important question till a settlement has been reached as to the financial resources of this province. The Government are anxious the question of giving the local bodies a fixed share of a growing source of revenue after the scheme of provincial finance is definitely settled. This will take time and we cannot postpone the Bill till then. Whatever measure is ultimately agreed on in this respect can be given effect to independently of and without any reference to this Bill. The scheme will apply to all local bodies including the Corporation.

"Before concluding my remarks I should like to refer to the statement I have now made that the Government are rushing the legislation through. The statement of the City Act was made up as early as 1910. In that year the Corporation considered the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization and appointed a committee which suggested the adoption of the commission's system and framed detailed proposals for the distribution of the functions among the several municipal authorities—the details, the standing committees and the amendments. A report was then made to the Government of India and the advice of the Secretary of State on the proposals was given in close touch with the President after preparing the first draft of the Bill in 1916, working in close touch with the President and the chief officers of the Corporation. There was then some correspondence with the Government of India and ultimately the Bill as revised was referred to the Corporation for remarks—early in January, 1917. The views of that body were received in May 1917. The Bill was further revised in important respects in deference to the views expressed by the Corporation, submitted for the approval of the Government of India, which came in due course, and it was introduced in this Council in August 1918. The Select Committee has given a lot of time and care to a detailed consideration of the provisions. This, sir, is a brief outline of the history of the various stages through which the Bill has passed, and I think I am justified in saying that at no time have we rushed the measure of legislation. It is the result of a great deal of thought and deliberation. I do not think perfection for it; but I do claim that it represents a very definite advance on existing conditions and I appeal to the Council to pass it. The Government would be quite prepared to afford facilities from time to time for introducing such amendments as experience might prove to be necessary. With these words I submit to the Council the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"I beg to second the motion that has just been made and is doing so I wish to say a few words."

"The Bill has been before the public for about three years. It was carefully considered by the Select Committee where the non-official members brought to its discussion a close scrutiny and a wealth of suggestions that have been of great value. It is true that in the Council few changes of substance have been made in the Bill as revised by the Select Committee; but the thorough and searching criticism to which it was subjected during the instructive debates that took place at the last meeting showed that there was little that needed material alteration. Several amendments of minor importance were however passed which have improved the Bill. The formidable list of amendments was not perhaps all of equal value and was due to the shyness of the members towards the republishing of the Bill and the meeting of the Council and several amendments were therefore either withdrawn or rejected as the result of a fuller consideration. Opinions must be divided on the question whether it would be a sound legislative procedure if, in the absence of special or unforeseen circumstances, a long and minute Bill were to be unduly and unduly altered or completely overhauled after it left the Select Committee. The proper course would seem to be to procure all suggestions and criticisms of the measure

12th March 1919.]

(Mr. Simmons Assayer.)

important kind at or before that stage. The Bill as now edited by the Council is a great and decided improvement upon the present law in very many important particulars, but I wish to invite in the briefest possible manner what a real advance it is towards local self-government and self-governed municipalities to the municipality of the Corporation and the franchise upon which it is based, its financial independence of Government and the complete financial control which it gets over the Corporation.

The strength of the Council is raised from 37 to 53 of the elected commissioners, divisional or institutional from 23 to 41. The President of the Council is no longer appointed by Government but elected by the Council. That feature and the division of functions hitherto established in the President, while they enable the commissioners to be more efficient as an executive body, enable meetings of the Council to be free of executive influence and to subject the commissioner's vote to a more effective scrutiny. A proper distribution of the 50 divisional seats will secure a more adequate and uniform representation than exists at present. Instead of the complicated and unequal franchise and the position for plural voting that now exist, the Bill provides for a simple, just, and far more democratic franchise. Doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether the franchise has not been pitched too low. Residence is a device—and it is not a device—residence is a word of elastic significance—and the payment of one of the three principal taxes—two rates will do—or the occupation of a house with a rack of Rs. 5 a month are its tests. The right of plural voting now possessed by large owners of property has rightly been abolished as inconsistent with the principle of democratic elections. For the first time women have been put upon the register as qualified to vote and the frequent and intelligent use which they may make of that right will in time enable them to become councillors. Ignorance of English is no longer a qualification to be a councillor and about 54 of the Bill is a great improvement upon the existing Act and provides for the speedy settlement of disputes regarding disqualifications. The corporation rule in section 45 of the old Act being fixed in a small code of election offences has been introduced which will make for the purity and representative character of elections. At the same time the Select Committee has provided for an appeal to the High Court against a conviction for any election offence and the three kinds of appeals is a substantial safeguard against any interference from the law. The qualifications and capacities of the city are fully taken into the wide extension of the franchise and in the increased representation conferred by the Bill and are entitled to the immediate exercise of their new rights. Turning to the standing committees, while at present there is a single Standing Committee of eight members overburdened with work, four Standing Committees have been constituted to deal with the principal branches of municipal administration and they continue for the whole term of their office as councillors and not for a year as now. Another revision has also been introduced. While at present only half of the members of the Standing Committee can be dissolved separately, hereafter if the Council so choose all the Standing Committee are amenable to dissolution separately. It is a great advantage that 25 out of 53 members will be obliged to take active interest in and shoulder responsibility for the details of municipal administration and the consequent training in civic affairs cannot be regarded as of negligible value. Next, under the existing law the control of the local Government over corporation business is absolute. Government has full power to reject or modify or add to all or any of the items of the budget and the corporation is bound to abide by the budget as approved by the Government. When a supplemental budget is needed, that also requires the approval of the Government. Any increase, reduction or transfer of a budget allotment requires the sanction of the Government. New projects involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 1 lakh cannot be commenced without the sanction of the Government. And any contract and even acceptance of a tender involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 1 lakh require the previous sanction of the Government. In every one of these particulars the Bill has radically changed the existing system. Complete budget independence as the part of the corporation is established by the Bill. Government has no longer any power to reject, modify or add to any of the budget items. The making of the supplemental budgets will rest with the Council. The reduction or transfer of a budget allotment is with the standing committee or with the Council. The only power which Government will have is over new projects involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. As regards contracts and tenders the corporation will be wholly free of Government control when a new project exceeds Rs. 1 lakh.

As regards establishment too, the control of the Government in what extent except as regards the commissioner and framing of the whole establishment schedule is vested in the Council whether as to pay, security, qualifications or as to grant of leave as also the right to appoint officers drawing a monthly pay exceeding Rs. 500. The important officers of Revenue, Health and Engineering will be appointed by the Council and not as now by the Government.

Finally, the Council will have its complete financial control over the commissioner. It can make regulations compelling detailed statements, estimates and proposals to be made and the forwarding of all accounts in accordance with its sanction the budget. The commissioner cannot make any financial commitments or enter any payments without the right of veto and subsequent sanction in rule 14 of the 8th schedule. The sanctioning of estimates by him or of projects by the standing committee will be wholly free unless the expenditure therefor is previously or subsequently sanctioned by the Council. The specific powers of legal and administrative matters conferred on the standing committee and the powers conferred on the commissioner are all subject to the power of the power possessed by the Council. Lastly, while the Council cannot directly exercise the executive functions which are expressly assigned by the Act to the commissioner and the standing committee, the entire municipal government of the

(Mr. Srinivasa Appayyar; Mr. Rama Achariyar.)

[12TH MARCH 1915.]

city is vested in the council. The councilman's powers are further subject in various matters to a right of appeal to the standing committee, and power is taken to make rules allowing a right of appeal in cases not expressly provided for. As regards the financial position of the corporation, it will always be its weak point in a poor city like Madras. We must await the tide of prosperity that is bound to come in, during the next few years. Moreover, the resources of the corporation will certainly not be in an appreciable degree so better under the Bill than under the existing Act, though not so good as what is all would wish.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the object of the Bill is as far as possible to make the council an efficient self-governing body and to keep Government interference within reasonable limits. It attempts to make the executive more efficient while it gives the council large powers of control over the executive than exists now. As the council is based upon a broad franchise, wider powers of interference with private rights are given to it. But care has been taken to protect residents of the city from any harsh or undue exercise of power either by the council or by the councilman. Protection cannot be claimed by any one for this Bill, but as defects are discovered by experience the appropriate remedy can and should be promptly applied."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAO, ARANJANAPUR: Your Excellency, I beg to move an amendment in the motion now before the Council. I wish to add the words 'two years hence' after the word 'law' in the motion. In making this amendment, I may assure, Your Excellency—such an assurance is needed—that I do so from a strong sense of duty. But I may also say that it is not without regret that I do so. The regret is based on three grounds. One is personal to myself. The ground personal to myself is that I who have been associated with it in the select committee stage and in the earlier stages with the framing of the proposals for this Bill should stand back at the last stage to make a motion of this kind. The second personal aspect of it is that I feel all the more that the opponents to this measure are one of my countrymen for whom I have got the greatest respect, and yet I am sorry to say that my countryman do not feel content with the measure which they propose to place before the city with. The third reason which makes me regret the step which I have taken is my indebtedness to my non-official colleagues in the Council both in the select committee and in this Council for the great assistance they rendered in considering the various sections of the Bill of the long and elaborate Bill. I am sorry to have to propose anything which is likely to give any dissatisfaction to them. But at the same time I may assure them that were it not for the fact that I am compelled to do so by a sense of duty I would not have done so, for I know the sacrifice of time and the labour and trouble they have bestowed without any corresponding advantage in the shape of any payment. I may also assure Your Excellency that it is not an altogether pleasing task to do it especially as Your Excellency's Government are apparently bent upon making this pitting gift to the city. The Government have decided to allow the term of office of Members of this Council to expire in the usual course. So much the easier to interpretation No. 157 in the agenda. I may parenthetically ask what right the Government have to decide anything is the matter. The privilege is that of His Excellency the Governor. Be that as it may, the Government have strengthened their voting power by filling up the place of the Sampson General Gifford by the appointment of the Hon'ble Colonel Niblock for him to enjoy this short span of life. That betrays an apprehension of an expected non-official combination against the Government, and I sincerely hope that that expectation will be fulfilled. But I know in the benighted atmosphere of this Council Chamber it is a forlorn hope. I venture to say with all respect that the non-official will not be doing his duty by the city if he does not respect its united voice.

"The corporation has made my task easier by passing an almost unanimous resolution which I shall read later on. Instances of all shades of opinion have expressed themselves strongly against the measure. The well-known paper Justice, which alone some responsible people believe, represents the real opinion of the masses has refused to accept the measure to at all satisfactory. Nationalist, extremist and super-extremist organs of public opinion like the New India, the Hindu and the Justice Patriot, all agree in condemning the measure as wholly impracticable. No vernacular newspaper has a good word to say about this Bill. Anglo-Indian organs like the Madras Mail and the Madras Times agree that the Bill is highly objectionable in one respect and might have been rendered better in certain other respects. Even those who support the measure do so by saying that half a loaf is better than no loaf. The doubt is whether it is a genuine half loaf or a colourable imitation. When people like Mr. Theagaraya Chetti, Mr. Ratnam, Mr. Kadasa Reddy Sathiah and Mr. Mohammed Osman who ordinarily range themselves on opposite sides agree in refusing to accept the measure, how will a bold Indian indeed who says I will stand by it. It is true that non-officials do not act together, but at the same time the Madras Council is working as an amiable and singular society by being allowed to die its natural death when, if report is true, all other Councils are to be saved from that fatal event by the application of the remedy of the special amendment specially recommended by busy people for clothing the heads of local Government with power to keep the Councils alive for another year pending the much talked about 'Modified scheme'."

"Let me proceed to the consideration of the merits or the demerits of the Bill. I quite admit, and I humbly recognise, all the good that can and that can be said of this measure. But all that has been said by the ingenious advocate who has advocated this measure in this Council. At the same time let us remember the position taken by the Honourable Member in

[12th MARCH 1919.] (Mr. Rangas Acharyar; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)

-change of this Bill. I quite admit that two fundamental objections which I have to the Bill and which the city has to the Bill relate to the constitution and the financial portion of the Bill. In fact, in that resolution of the corporation which I shall now read, the matter is placed in a nutshell. I may assure Your Excellency that I had no hand in the framing of that resolution. It says "that this corporation is of opinion that the City Municipal Bill now before the Madras Legislative Council, by reason of its failure to provide sufficient resources for the corporation, adequate to meet the necessary expenditure on a progressive municipal policy for this city, as well as by the concentration of executive administration vested in the hands of the municipal commissioner, who is only a deputy of the local Government, fails to liberate the Madras Corporation from the 'leading strings of Government' which liberation, is the opinion of the Demarcation Commission, is so necessary a condition of municipal progress in India and hampers the development of a sense of responsibility in members of municipal bodies which according to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India is the test of the efficacy of all municipal and political reforms."

"Under these circumstances this corporation declines to accept the present City Municipal Bill as a substantial step in the progressive realisation of the ideal of self-government for municipal bodies in this country; and requests the Government to withdraw the present Bill and introduce another more in consonance with their declared policy regarding the evolution of local self-government."

"Your Excellency, that resolution puts in a nutshell the objections to this Bill. I say it is fundamentally opposed both to the recent declaration by the Government of India and to the Montagu report. What they say is there should be as far as possible complete popular control. What is it that has been done now? It is true that the number of commissioners has been increased from 21 to 20. But what is the number of elected commissioners? I tell those only elected who are elected by the people. The Honorable Member in charge of the Bill has grasped up also a number of institutional commissioners as elected commissioners. It is that ancient system of giving representation to guilds and close corporations which are not recognised as popular representation. What is wanted is popular representation. Popular representation is given only 30 seats. Of the other 20 seats, 9 are filled up by the Government and 11 are institutional commissioners. Now I will give the figures as far as the present voters are concerned and the voters who are likely to come in under the new scheme. By the courtesy of the Hon'ble Mr. Moloy I have been furnished with these figures. The present total strength of voters is 11,008. According to the proposed scheme the number will be 44,000, of whom 28,740 will be property owners, 7,185 will be voters by virtue of the company rate and 7,660 by payment of professional tax. Whereas 11,008 voters were returning 20 commissioners, you are making 44,000 voters return 30 commissioners. Looked at from that point of view, you will find it is really no improvement at all. - Again if you look at it from the point of view of the so-called continuity of policy which has to be maintained, you will find that there are 20 institutional and nominated commissioners who hold seats for three years without any change, whereas with regard to the 20 elected commissioners there is no continuity at all, ten of them retire year after year. Therefore there will be a constant change in the body of elected commissioners whereas there will be a permanent body of 20 who are those elected by institutions or sent by the Government who will have a potent voice in shaping the continuity of policy in the corporation. It is in order to obviate that difficulty that my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Gordon Power proposed that all of them should retire at the end of three years. That proposal was not accepted by the Government. Therefore what is the continuity of policy? Whose policy is going to be continued? Is it the newspapers' policy, or is it the policy of the commissioner as supported by the institutional and nominated commissioners which is to be continued? Therefore, that amendment should have been accepted if really it was intended to give responsibility to the newspapers of which my Honorable Colleague was so proud."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Power: P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"Which is the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Power: T. RANGAS ACHARYAR:—"The amendment to section 413 which the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Power proposed and I second. The Government opposed it and it was lost."

"Again the other objection is whereas I admit that there have been considerable changes in the constitution of the commission there are fundamental defects which go against the declared policy of the Government of India. We have been told twice without number in this hall that the Government of India are in the way; but the Government of India are not in the way. On the other hand in giving sanction to the introduction of this measure they expressed the hope in their communication, which is a letter from Mr. Macdowell, dated the 23rd July 1918, that 'in dealing with the Bill in Legislative Council the general principles enunciated in the Government of India's resolution on local self-government, dated the 16th May 1918, will be adhered to.' When the Government opposed my amendment to section 7 providing a panel out of which the commissioner should be selected, were they following the instructions of the Government of India? Was that hope fulfilled? On the other hand, they go directly against the recommendation of the Government of India in their resolution referred to by them, of May 1918. They say distinctly in paragraph 3 thereof: 'In order that the large amount of every day administration necessary should be efficiently carried on, this administration is in Bombay placed under a special nominated commissioner, who is, however, subject to the general control of the corporation and of its standing committee. This proposal was

(Mr. Rangas Acharyar; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar;
the President.)

[12th March 1919.]

concerned in the resolution of 1915, and it appears to the Government of India to be worthy of consideration. So long as the executive officer of a city is protected from the possible caprice of a board by a proviso requiring that, though his nomination may be by the board, his appointment should be approved by Government and that he should not be removed without the sanction of the Government, unless, by the vote of a substantial majority of the board, it is not necessary to require that the executive officer should be a Government official. Now it will be noticed that these the Government of India contemplate the appointment of the executive officer by the corporation. The recommendation is its officer. No doubt the corporation is being freed from Government control, but the Government are sending their deputy who is practically an amenable deputy who will exercise these functions, whereas the present President of the corporation has to face the disapproval in the corporation once a month at least and has to meet so how to face and therefore he will be guided in the pursuance of his policy by the votes of the councillors, however he cannot always afford to ignore our resolutions. The recommendation will now be appointed by somebody else and he will be sitting in his chamber and will be performing all such duties as are laid down for him by the Government, and the corporation has absolutely no control over him. That is the fundamental objection. The Honorable Member is change of the Bill has said that this is a very recent objection to the recommendation.

We do not object to the system of the recommendation. We welcome the recommendation for the purpose of discharging the daily routine duties, but that is not what he is selected with. He is entrusted with the powers of the corporation in certain matters although he is not of the corporation; he is an outside council. That is the objection we take so far as the recommendation is concerned. With reference to both these points, therefore, we tried to increase the elected strength, that was negatived, and we tried to make him somewhat a member of the corporation, and that was negatived. We wanted to reduce his powers with regard to contracts and appointments. That was negatived. But the Honorable Gentlemen who spoke in support of the measure spoke of the right of making appointments of officers by the corporation. What is it that the corporation has got? The recommendation appoints all officers below Rs. 500, and so there many officers above Rs. 500 except the Executive Officer, the Health Officer and the Engineer whose nomination or appointment requires the approval of the Government?

"I really wonder how we should be asked to discuss ourselves into the belief that we are giving power to the corporation when we are giving powers to the recommendation. Such a debate we should certainly get rid of if we are to approach the consideration of this Bill fairly and impartially with faith in the people. I quite admit the point of view of those who are in charge of the Bill, but the point of view of the people is quite different. The Government have little faith in the people, they have little faith in the democratic principles, they believe in authoritarianism and experts, they think the ideal Government is the businessman's Government. They think that the administration should be entrusted to a businessman. I quite admit the logic of that position. They are afraid of the difficulties, imperfections and failures which are likely to occur if we entrust the people's representatives with real power and therefore they safeguard from perfectly honest motives."

The Hon'ble Siran Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"I do not want to interrupt the Honorable Gentlemen's thread of argument. He says that those who are responsible for the Bill have no faith in democracy and no regard for the people."

The Hon'ble Siran Bahadur T. RANGAS ACHARYAR:—"I said they have little faith. I do not know, Your Excellency, if it needs any answer just now."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Let the Honorable Gentleman say what he has to say. Until he has stated it we have no material to judge."

The Hon'ble Siran Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"I have much more faith in democracy than many others including the Honorable Gentlemen. Whether he has definite grounds for stating what he has said I will deal with later."

The Hon'ble Siran Bahadur T. RANGAS ACHARYAR:—"I am perfectly obliged to the Honorable Member for the assurance he has given me that he has faith in democracy. But I judge him not by his words but by his action. In judging him by his action—I need not labour the point—on appointing the recommendation I have shown that he has little faith in democracy. His duties are only routine duties of every day administration should be entrusted to his recommendations but far higher duties should be entrusted to him. The proposed measure strips these powers in this officer who is a council by an outside authority and who is practically irresponsible by the authority to whom he is gifted. Therefore I take strong objection to both these aspects of the Bill, and I hope that when this new angle of vision which has come upon the Government and the people, namely, of putting with the wheel to the people as far as possible in local self-government, giving complete control to the people in local self-government—what that policy is to be given effect to—I hope and expect that we will have a better measure. That is why I move that this Bill be taken into consideration two years hence."

"Now there was little reason for entrusting wide powers about contracts and estimates to the recommendation under the proposed measure. We have now proposed four standing committees which will work quickly and therefore independently of each department and their work will be quickly gone through. There was absolutely no reason why the power to examine estimates and to enter into contracts up to Rs. 10,000 should be given to the recommendation. That was

MAY 1912.]

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. M. Rameswandra Rao.)

only be justified on the ground of speedy disposal and that ground will disappear. That shows that it is more than every day justice with that he is concerned with. That is not what comes within the Government of India's resolution, namely that the commissioner should be appointed for every day justice duties. Those being great defects as far as the constitution is concerned, I proceed to consider the other more important and vital aspects of the question.

Finance, Mr. Lord, is the heart of all political organisations; and without financial resources an organisation, political, social or otherwise, can get on. The corporation cannot afford to continue to be the happy expiation which it has been for years. In the Government Memorandum No. 51-1 M.O., dated the 21st July 1912, the Government recognised. In continuation of paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 912 M., dated 19th May 1912, the attention of the Corporation of Madras will be drawn to the fact that its closing balance under the revenue account fell from Rs. 6,59,351 on the 31st March 1912 to 3,54,140 on the 31st March 1913 and is expected to amount to only Rs. 1,96,593 at the end of the current official year as shown in the current statement. This depletion of the balance is due to the fact that while the receipts which amounted to Rs. 25,89,265 in 1907-08 are estimated at Rs. 27,81,164 in 1913-14 on an increase of 12 per cent—the charges show an increase from Rs. 17,52,905 to Rs. 20,54,540 or 16 per cent. It is pointed out further that the corporation should thoroughly examine its financial position with reference to the following points:—1. Then the corporation made its humble recommendations in 1914. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill of 1912 this is what is stated:—“The present resources of the corporation are inadequate. It has made income charges that on the completion of large schemes now being carried out its obligatory annual expenditure must exceed its revenue. Moreover it will not be able to raise, or to pay interest on, the loans that will be required to meet the further expenditure on these schemes.” Thus it makes certain proposals for supplementing the resources. That again is repeated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill of 1912. What is it that has been done with reference to supplementing the resources of the corporation? The Honorable Member in charge has claimed for this proposed measure certain enhancements in the scales of revenue. I have had the matter thoroughly examined and the figures stand thus. The property tax brings in Rs. 21,64,136 and as the Bill stands it will fall to Rs. 19,32,410.”

The Hon'ble Sir M. Rameswandra Acharyar:—“Does the Honorable Member contemplate a reduction in the property tax?”

The Hon'ble Sir M. Rameswandra Acharyar:—“This is calculated on the existing rates given effect to by the Bill which provides for 10 per cent reduction in several releases on account of repairs and complete repairs properties have existing. The property tax will fall from Rs. 21,64,136 to Rs. 19,32,410. The profession tax will rise from Rs. 4,46,745 to Rs. 4,65,745. There is a substantial increase in that. The vehicle and animal tax is now Rs. 1,28,740 and it will rise to Rs. 1,38,530. The net tax will rise from Rs. 34,082 to Rs. 45,425. License fees which now stand at Rs. 1,75,610 will give only Rs. 1,35,780. Both in the property tax and the license fees there is a reduction. There is a slight increase in the vehicle tax and the animal tax and a substantial increase in the profession tax. Comparing the totals, our present income from taxes is Rs. 26,43,114 and under the anticipated measure it will be Rs. 27,44,939 giving us a little under one lakh more.”

The Hon'ble Sir M. Rameswandra Acharyar:—“May I know what the loss is in the yield of the property tax which the Honorable Member anticipates? It will come to about 1½ lakhs. Besides 21,64,136 is the present income and it will be Rs. 19,32,410 under the new Act so the present loss including the exemption on the Government property and including the tax on the Port Trust properties. So that with the other resources which is anticipated from the stamp duties—”

The Hon'ble Sir M. Rameswandra Acharyar:—“May I make an inquiry? May I know what the increase in the company tax will be?”

The Hon'ble Sir M. Rameswandra Acharyar:—“The profession tax and the company tax are put together. The company tax can be imposed by the corporation, but the tax as the taxpayer of property can be imposed only with the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Government of Madras. The Honorable Member has told us that it will be about 1½ lakhs. I do not know how that is arrived at. I have looked at the figures in the Resolution department and I find that the Registrar derives an annual income of Rs. 43,000. I do not know at what rate this is going to be calculated hereafter. The rate has to be fixed hereafter, and we have to obtain the sanction of the Government of Madras and the Government of India to levy that tax. So it is a doubtful asset, which we cannot in charge of finance exactly calculate on and rely upon upon. It has been admitted hence out of matters that the present resources of the corporation are absolutely inadequate; it is impossible to go on administering this way only. Unless the corporation is expected to remain stationary and unless the conditions are so difficult as to help and say we will not carry out improvements which may be necessary for the city, we have to face the other awkward situation of raising the property tax. I cannot speak better than in the words of the committee of the corporation which met in 1912, a committee on which the Hon'ble Sir M. Rameswandra Acharyar sat which recommended as follows:—“The list of rates specified in section 110 the committee consider that the existing tax on license on timber and fowling entering the city should be retained. This source yields a large income, and the committee are of opinion that no hardship is entailed thereby. The

(Mr. Rangú Acharyar; the President.)

[15th MARCH 1912.]

committee consider that the corporation should have power to levy a tax not exceeding half per cent on imports and exports passing through the city of Madras. Two committees consider (a) that such tax would yield a large income, (b) that it would not be felt by merchants as customers, (c) that it is financial expediency (if any), for imposing the practical answer is that Madras urgently needs money and has no other way of procuring it. The committee consider that without such tax it will be impossible for the corporation to meet the proposal to abolish the statutory maximum rate of house-tax. The objection they consider to be good per se as the statutory maximum rate of various individual impositions that at present must be arrived at allowing the necessity for various individual impositions that at present must be arrived at when any increased revenue from house-tax is desired, and as distributing increased taxation (if any) equitably over the whole city. But they feel the taxation of house property cannot be increased indefinitely and that if the statutory maximum rate is abolished while no new productive sources of income are opened up, the corporation to meet any unavoidable or desirable extra expenses will be asked to increase the house tax. These are the wise words which they uttered and I desire if this Bill becomes law the committee will have either to strike work, which I do not suppose the Government will view with satisfaction, or they will have to put on the burden on this point, the house property, and tell it. That is what will happen. Therefore it is fundamentally wrong that as a class source of revenue has been assigned to me.

"An excellent remark has been advanced by the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill for postponing the measure. I quote him in support of my motion. He has told us that the financial relations between the Government of India and the Government of Madras are under correspondence and they are likely to come to some decision in giving some provincial autonomy or for as financial matters are concerned in the near future. If that is so, is that not a reason why we should postpone the passing into law of the measure? That will give an excellent opportunity for the Madras Government to press upon the Government of India the necessity to settle the matter soon. Instead of doing this, as we to pass this measure into law and to live with the hope that some change will be favorably considered? Who is to introduce the amendments? The corporation will have to do it through its representatives. I do not know whether in the future constitution the corporation is going to have a representative or the city is going to have a representative in this Council. There are so many difficulties in the way of giving the corporation a representative. It will be for the Government who are then to make amendments bringing in amendments. It will be for the Government who are then to make amendments. After all what is the urgency about the measure? We are going on all right under the existing Act. What we want a provision, not merely an additional proposed measure which we hope is perfect hereafter. We do not want it; there is no urgency about it as it is not going to give us anything in a matter which is not vitally affecting us here. I do not see the object of postponing the measure in the way in which it is proposed to be done. The Government of 1910 recognized it; the Government of 1911 recognized it and the Government of 1912 recognized it, and to-day also it is recognized. I do not blame the Madras Government, I quote another their difficulties; the members of the Government of India have to be obtained, but I ask if the Madras Government made an earnest attempt about it to get the sanction of the Government of India to our proposals.

"I do not spring this proposition up suddenly on the Council. When the Bill was first introduced, my Honorable Friend Mr. Jacob raised a motion to postpone its consideration and I minutely recorded it because I felt that difficulty about the financial proposal and I pointed out that unless some assurance was given that the financial measures of the corporation would be increased I would have to oppose the measure. I suggested the earlier date; I suggested part time and I suggested various other things in the Select Committee. I gave the final word the last day we sat; I said if the financial provisions of the Bill were to remain as they were I would have to oppose the passing of the measure into law. So that it is not a sudden or recent move on our part. This is a motion of which I have given notice at all times when this matter came up for consideration. We of the city feel, Your Excellency, very strongly on this matter, and unless this portion of the Act is amended radically so as to give us some direct source of revenue instead of having to depend merely upon rates which the Government are so slow to place to grant from time to time and for which we are thankful—our gratitude to Your Excellency's Government is measure—still even after the new Act which has come after such a long delay, after the recommendations of the Royal Commission reported by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, when we are going to have ample responsibility for the municipal government, even then that we should live in hope of amendment hereafter is a matter I cannot understand. I cannot but feel greatly reluctant to give my assent to a measure of this sort. How can we sanction the measure? When we are here sitting to give a new Act to the city, if we are still to live in hope of amendment to be made, I think it is a matter to be regretted. I therefore think that as this is a matter which is bound to be modified sooner or later, there is no harm done by postponing the consideration of this measure till after the new Council comes into existence in the after Provincial financial autonomy is settled. That is why I move this proposition."

The Honorable the President:—"May I remind the Honorable Member that he has already spoken for 49 minutes?"

The Honorable Mr. Beharú T. Rangú Acharyar:—"I do not know if there is any time limit."

The Honorable the President:—"I am merely mentioning it. The Council should know."

12TH MARCH 1912.] (*Mr. Ranga Acharyar; the President; Mr. Venkatasubbaiah Raju; Mr. M. Hanumantham Rao; Mr. Rajasekhara Acharyar.*)

The Hon'ble Esq. Speaker T. RAJYA ACHARYAR :—“ I will take Your Excellency's advice. Now as I have already pointed out, the Government of India's views have been proved, whenever this Government was not willing to accept any amendments. But the Government of India's views are not respected when they are willing to accept amendments. As I have said already, even small matters have not been attended to. There was a modest request of the Hon'ble Archbishop supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Patenbright to accept educational institutions, primary schools, from taxation. When we are amending the Act, when we are giving a new Act, should we not allow that? Should not the Government accept this modest request? The Government of India suggested these institutions in the original Bill from taxation. This Government could not think that the Government of India's views stood in the way of introducing it, but in the Select Committee and in the Council they would not accept it. That shows that the Government of India's attitude is mostly drawn in a blind, and it is not really the unwillingness of the Government of India that stands in the way, it is more the unwillingness of this Government. There are various other matters which are matters of detail with which it is unnecessary to dwell in a motion of this kind. I do think, Your Excellency, that this is a case in which we have to be seen by postponing this measure. I therefore strongly urge this Council not to accept the motion to pass the bill, but to defer the passing as I have proposed.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Before I accept this motion I do not think the Council can accept it in this form. The Council cannot hold its sessions. It is very probable that no Council will be in existence two years hence. It merely amounts to a signature of the Honourable Gentleman's motion. My Honourable Friend can vote against the motion or say that this be not passed into law.”

The Hon'ble Esq. Speaker T. RAJYA ACHARYAR :—“ Certainly it is objection, but I understand that in the usual method adopted in Parliament Your Excellency must be aware of the amendment to add the words ‘ two years hence ’.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Parliament is rather different. I must remind the Honourable Gentleman that this Council's existence is a very important point.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASUBBAIAH RAJU :—“ Am I to understand whether the amendment stands or not?”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ I suggest that it is better to say that the Bill be not passed into law.”

The Hon'ble Esq. Speaker M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ My Honourable Friend's motion seems to me somewhat difficult to understand. Is that the matter to be put off for two years?”

The Hon'ble Esq. Speaker F. RAJASEKHARA ACHARYAR :—“ He wants this to be passed into law two years hence.”

The Hon'ble Esq. Speaker M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ Does it mean that he accepts the measure but wants to put off the passing of it into law? If he says that it could be passed into law two years hence, it means that he accepts the measure but says let it come into force two years hence.”

The Hon'ble Esq. Speaker T. RAJYA ACHARYAR :—“ No.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Let the Honourable Gentlemen write out the amendment and let me consider it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASUBBAIAH RAJU :—“ Your Excellency, I rise with profound sorrow to record my feelings (because of an evil) but emphatic (showing the intensity of the feeling) protest against the passing of the City Municipal Bill in the present shape, at this or any other meeting. I complained when the Bill was introduced that it was not the suitable time to inaugurate this measure in this Council knowing as we do that it is packed with official authority who are impervious to all considerations of liberality, immovably disposed towards popular aspirations, and opposed to the spirit of democracy, but that it should be left to the Redeemed Council.”

“ In the Imperial Council the Government expressed their view that no Municipal Bill would be raised through by the Local Government if the non-official support (or members), but they did not know the temperance of our local Government. We do not comprise of the drafting of the provisions in the hands of our eminent legal luminary but comprise of the underlying policy of the Government to keep up the unimpaired supremacy of bureaucratic rule over the City Municipal administration. The haste with which the Bill is rushed through now, though delayed for years, in spite of repeated requests, suggests that the Government is anxious to have on the statute book as early as possible a measure as possible. It even looked like a self-protective legislation for vested interests. The Government of India in G.O. No. 43, Municipal, dated 26th May 1912 stated :—“ The domain of urban and rural self-government was the great training ground from which political progress and a sense of responsibility have taken their start and it was felt that the time had come to quicken the process, to coordinate the rules of progress and thus to revitalize the sense of responsibility in the average citizen and to change his expression.” They added that the Government is in favour of a gradual policy of further progress. They exhorted the Local Government to move towards these ideals in the manner and at the pace which was considered best fitting to local circumstances. They pointed that more complete local self-government is needed now, allowing modification in specific cases for specific reasons. They emphasized that the object of the local self-government is to train the people in the management

(Mc. Vladimir's Refs.)

Clive Maxton 1919.

[illegible][illegible]

12TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Pundarikata Raja.)

"The constitution of the Standing Committee is considerable. The great drawback is that the Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor. The suggestion of the Government of India that he should be nominated by the Council and that he might even be a non-official is ignored. The method proposed that the Government should select one of seven or eight members nominated by the Council was rejected. He could only be removed if 25,000 vote for such removal which would never happen, nominated on the Council is. The executive power is vested in the Commissioner. He is given the extraordinary power in cases which he thinks urgent to override all the provisions and saddle the municipality with costs, with an all sufficient safeguard of reporting after the event. His salary may be fixed up to Rs. 3,000 per annum, set by the Municipal Council but by the Governor, in Council and leave also could be granted by the Governor in Council alone. The Commissioner can delegate his ordinary and extraordinary powers as well. He would superintend elections. The Commissioner may nominate any persons up to Rs. 10,000 and can make contracts of several lakhs thousands separately and there expand precisely the major portion of the municipal revenue. I solemnly ask the Government whether the Commissioner is a master or a servant. Was he to the Council which brings the displeasure of that officer. Is he really responsible to the Mayor of the municipality in any sense of the term when he can ride rough shod over the heads of the Council and committees subject to the Charney limitations? The Government is very liberal in allowing the Council to appoint the health officer, engineer and revenue officer subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, but they should work under the Commissioner. They may be removed by the Governor in Council whenever he pleased but the Council cannot get rid of them unless 35 vote for their removal. The Commissioner can appoint the whole establishment excepting those that draw a salary over Rs. 100. The Commissioner shall prescribe duties and control expenses and control. Is there any real power in the Council? Why should there be this elaborate legal staff? Why not make the municipality another department like that of industries and agriculture and be done with it. Here the people can complain and appeal to the Legislative Council. My respectable suggestion is that if any control is to be had by the Government let it be in the Legislative Council and not in the Governor in Council. Why should there be an anomaly of enabling a body sub-payer to vote but not sit in the Council. As the poet Moore states:

"Diagnose our hardships as we will"

"The woman, woman rules us still."

"In the matter of franchises in the overruling absolute we should aim at conferring suffrage on all who do not date though limiting to all taxpayers at present. Why should graduates be deprived of the right to vote as such, which they had enjoyed it for several years. The President of the Council is a mere conduit pipe for carrying on the correspondence with the Government, right of looking into the municipal records and presiding over Council meetings. He is simply an automaton, bereft of all power and patronage. The Government ignored the fact that the upstroke of Indians for self-government would really be based on the metropolitan Council where enlightened patriotic officers, worthy men of business habits, persons of high intelligence competent to manage local affairs are to be had in sufficient numbers.

"Referring to taxation and finance provisions the law said of them the better. The Government cannot overlook the guiding principles of local taxation, contribution according to benefit and contribution according to ability. It cannot be forgotten that the owners of real property are generally Indians who persons drawing large salaries and making huge profits are of the ruling class. It is the constant cry of the Indians that contribution towards any taxation should be proportioned either to the income or to the ability of the taxpayer. The property tax is quite disproportionate to the tax levied on other sources of income. It is true that some schemes are made on professional tax. It does not stand to reason why maximum and minimum should be fixed to the professional tax at one and one sixth to one and two third per cent while no maximum is fixed on real property which at present pays 104 per cent through an attempt is made to fix it as high as 50 per cent. Why the companies should be assessed at the maximum of Rs. 2,000 where their paid-up capital amounts 50 lakhs, and so on to a descending scale without imposing certain percentage on their income, if income giving due consideration for the importance of income-tax and super-tax for Imperial purposes. Why the exemption of the Island should be cancelled, now happily removed from taxation, why provision is made to exempt Government property with the consent of composition pass the my comprehension. Half per cent duty on imported goods from sea, the landward tax and excise levying fees are levied. The proposal to tax the tramways for use of streets is rejected light-heartedly. The tramways are levied certain percentage on real estate and out of street-paving besides paying composition for use of streets which is called payment to the common good. For instance, 500000 tramway pay rate of 4 lakhs, income-tax 5 lakhs, payment to the common good 5 lakhs. Another pays 4 lakhs to the common good and for street-paving 10 lakhs; those on real estate 20 lakhs. Why not proportionately fix Madras the tramways? The attitude of Government arises on the proposal of the tramway for Pundarikata Raja to exempt Port Trust properties from street taxation by levying it to 4 per cent on the gross income is a right for equity to wage. Similarly Mr. Thego's amendment to increase it to 5 per cent is voted upon, while the non-official Indians refrained from voting, the Government members voted for the amendment along with Mr. Pundarikata Raja. Your Excellency not being satisfied, perhaps with the attitude of Indian non-officials, stated that the Government is prepared to accept the motion of Mr. Pundarikata Raja. Thus the Government members were in a fix and next have thought that

(Mr. Venkayya Raja.)

[12th March 1919.]

it was quite duty to vote for 4 per cent. even when Sir Francis Spring does not object to 5 per cent. Eventually 4 per cent. proposal was carried. I am still at a loss to understand the attitude of the Government in regarding the legitimate source of municipal income. Mr. Cobden advised in England as early as 1870 that there should be a division of rates between owners and occupiers. Such division should have been fairly introduced into this country. The exemption from taxation of all Government seraggies and animals is not equitable. That the recommendation of the Select Committee for the taxation of fire-wood should be ignored on the ground that the poor would be benefited, is not sound. Large sources of revenue need not be sacrificed. Railways, companies and several mills who use fire-wood, charcoal and coal can very well pay the higher price for these. Relief for the poor can be well provided by opening poor houses for the relief of the deserving poor. The taxation that profession tax paid not in full of one does not exempt business for 50 days in every half year is unwise; every person should be made liable to pay taxes if he does not pay elsewhere when he carries on any profession in the city (otherwise, we see the spectacle of large salaried officers with their headquarters in the city claiming exemption by occupying out as is frequently noticed in the municipal). The provision for preparing the budget is regarded as a great boon. The grip of the Government control is not less tightened on that account. The provision are introduced to make the official intervention quite effective. I do not propose to take up your time by referring to other matters. Minority interests such as that of Mohammedans might have been safeguarded by providing plurality of votes and cumulative voting power. Each voter should have as many votes as there are minorities and might, if he so wishes, give them all to one candidate. This necessitates reorganizing all divisions into smaller number so that each division might not get less than five candidates so that the minority which has even one-sixth of the voting strength can send its own representative. This system has been in vogue successfully in School Board Elections in England. We are afraid that local revenues towards which would prejudice the introduction of real reform. All attempts on the part of one official to drive a wedge of democracy into the municipal government signally failed as it struck the backbone of bureaucracy. The person who expends municipal revenues is not responsible to the person who runs the municipal office. We should make a bold stand against this policy without tamely surrendering our birthright of citizenship. We have enough of grandfatherly administration in municipal matters, helped by superstitious legislation. We actually expected that the city municipality would be practically released from administrative subordination to the Government. The prevailing sentiment of the Government that nothing would be efficient unless under bureaucratic control should be given up; for ultimate concentration would serve no useful purpose in these days of maximum change in lightning speed. If this measure is the harbinger of coming reforms, it is high time for us to raise the battle cry that the elementary rights of the people are being denied. Lord Curzon's dispatch of 1913 says: "It is also true that no progress can be expected if the question is approached in too cautious a spirit. Failures have occurred and might still be expected, but there also have been encouraging successes and the future should not be allowed to weigh too heavily against the need to enlist co-operation of the people and their representatives in the improvement of sanitation and education. The Viceroys in addressing the Agents Municipality asserted that there could be no better school for training the political sense than that of municipal administration. He stated that he would appreciate to the full both the difficulties of the work of the municipal commission and the political importance of local self-government and he significantly added that no progress would be possible without experiments." There is no use keeping like word of promise to our ear and break it to our hope. Lord Salisbury has well said that it is the nature of every human being to think that he himself is the best person to decide on the questions which are to be decided upon, that is falling from which (as he says about England) even those distinguished men who constitute our (biggest) permanent and official Government shed no self-doubt here. Fearing our civil service is loathsome from such feelings. I need not present various circumstantial attempts of one official to emancipate the city from one man's rule. Every aspect of popularity and prestige was sacrificed to furnish excuses against substantial reform. Municipality should be regarded, as one statement has said, as the legal personification of the local community represented by a person elected by, acting for and responsible to the inhabitants of the locality. But has wisely pointed out that there should representative should not be mere passive agents to carry out the behests of the Government and they have to act as well as to think and to bear the responsibilities of their action. In this measure do we define anybody who is responsible to the people as who works under the ownership of local opinion? It is a reference to call this local self-government when the executive is not subordinate to the people will either in law or in fact. We rather prefer freedom of this Government rather than reaction or retrogression. On an occasion in recent local Government failed, progress was at a standstill, we see only working time till the dawn of better days when there would be proper apprehension of the rising power of democracy. This Bill is an embodiment of perfection of imperfections. We expected that the present system would be improved with the knowledge of the enlightened experience of the great cities in the world. We are greatly disappointed and distressed. This Government lost this splendid opportunity of liberating the measure in the name of Imperial Government institutions. However beneficial and well intentioned the official view is, it is really dangerous in the aftermath of inspiring the people of gaining experience in dealing with large questions of policy and minute study of Government working of the municipal administration and introduce reforms of thrift and economy on the broad basis of liberality which is the word of the true success of municipal

[22nd March 1910.]

(Mr. Venkateswari Sahu; Mr. Tenger.)

administration. The non-officials are not looking either in earnestness or in haste to stem the tide of reaction. They are overwhelmed by a cobweb. The expert discussion of Doctor Nayar, good reasonableness of Mr. Rameswandra Rao, eloquent induction of Mr. Ranga Acharyam, despairing appeal of Mr. Rama Ayyangar and lucid exposition of Mr. Krishna Rao and boldness of Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and persistence of Mr. Yusuf Hossain did not help us to secure the passing of any important amendment though reason and justice is on our side. Even Doctor Nayar who was described by the leading Anglo-Indians as an able-headed politician, and selected by the Government as an expert adviser, condemned the Bill in no uncertain terms and pleaded for its repeal at the earliest opportunity.

Even the city corporation welcomed the measure wholeheartedly with a military acceptance, who damned it with faint praise by stating half a loaf is better than no bread. One historian has well said that 'The English legislature has always stood by the principle that a local expression of local needs is the best indication of the powers a lower legislature and that Municipal Government if it is to have true life and depth must build its organization upon its needs—not as officially interpreted but as understood and expressed by its representatives.' Perhaps our Government thinks otherwise. I appeal to my friends that, if we accept this measure, our municipal rights will slip out of our grasp at a time when liberal ideas should open its reforms. Do not be deceived by a few shrewd individuals to distract our attention from reality of our city's inescapable rule. Because of the fact that representative democracy is fast losing its half way house for the representative democracy in the State, this measure does not harmonize with the ideals propounded in Meetings and Chamberlain reports. Let us stand firm and do our duty. My appeal to Government is: Before it is too late, Sir, may I ask the Government earnestly, to withdraw this Bill and leave it to the Reformers' Councils to remodel it as best as they can. Else we will be compelled to vote against the Bill and appeal to the India Government for its timely intervention. God's will be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Tammara:—"I hope it will be a slight refreshment to the Council as a whole to know that there are two opinions amongst non-official members on this Bill. I would support the motion that it be passed into law. The two essential points touched upon by the previous speakers were the subjects of finance and the economy. My views on the whole Bill are contained in the Bill itself. I have been on the Select Committee and I need not deal with the Bill in detail as my predecessors have done, because I say the Bill sets forth my ideas of municipal control with one exception. Before I refer to these major points of finance and the commissioner, I should however like to refer incidentally to a matter of some moment, possibly of some moment, in the position that has now arisen in the consideration of this Bill.

"It will be remembered by the Council that at the previous sitting I brought forward what I considered to be a very important amendment that a place should be made in the agenda of the city for the leading business men, and I may mention that the principle that I was arguing was accepted by all parties, but it was merely in the application of it that we differed. The Government did not see their way to accept my amendment and they were very strongly supported by the major number of official members. The non-official members now say that they cannot work the Bill, the word 'powerful' having been used at the corporation meeting in considering this Bill. I ask if Your Excellency's Government are pledged to pass the Bill. If the non-official non-business members cannot work the Bill and if business men are deferred from the agenda all that I can say is, that I already am leaning in the direction of amendment of the Act to place those men on the corporation who can work it. After listening to the speeches of those who have spoken before me, I would urge upon the Council to accept them in absolute good faith—they are not mere canardages. I believe myself they are put forward in good faith. They are not business men and they cannot work the Bill. It is the corporation's honest opinion.

"As a business man I welcome this measure. I should like to see it passed into law as soon as possible, certainly not with two years' delay. The major objection has been that of finance. Well, Your Excellency, it is very much indeed to have plenty of money. But those who have plenty of money are not always able to spend it wisely and if the Corporation of Madras is going to enjoy five years of restricted finance no one will be better placed than I shall be. You must not forget that the non-official non-business men are fair weather business men only. They have not had experience of running a business. They do not realize that the trouble with the corporation is now no longer a matter which business men are always against. It is not the business that has the most money which is the best administered. It is just the reverse. A business concern which is selling its wealth will spend its money lavishly and unwisely and waste it, not intentionally but automatically, and it suffers from that state of affairs when days of hard seasons come. The business which is short of money is better run invariably than the business which has plenty of money. Not only every rupee of expenditure is scrutinized but every rupee of income as well, and it is the duty laid to make the two balance. Now the position of the balance of the finance of the corporation is a matter which I understand in great the least consideration to. The Trades Association member as the corporation has more than one endorsement is conscious of a spirit of economy and he was called a housewife. I dare say he was a housewife because of the simple fact that the corporation as it is at present constituted is not suited for economy. Under the new Act there will be a trading finance committee to consider every item of expenditure and keep it down at the very lowest possible point. Being somewhat of an expert myself on

12TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Yogub Easam.)

make up for the facilities shown before that period. When it has taken as many as eight years to formulate the measure and to give it shape, they could have taken a little more time to allow the public to consider it in its final stage. The reason for making this Bill, it appears to me, is that it was thought that if this Bill is passed before Your Excellency's regime comes to a close, it will surely be taken as a success of Your Excellency's work in the Legislative Council, an event of some magnitude in a career which is otherwise uneventful. If Your Excellency wished to have the satisfaction of passing this Bill, Your Excellency will have the satisfaction of passing the Bill which has been universally welcomed in this Assembly. It is endorsed by the Corporation for the benefit of which this measure has been formulated, and the consideration has come from people of all shades of opinion even from the quarter where there are the only admirers of the policy of Your Excellency in respect of constitutional reforms. This is also a measure of constitutional reform and the only measure that we appear destined to get at the hands of Your Excellency does not seem to give satisfaction to anybody. Even the members of the Bill had to smother to manuscript signatures for the first time in the history of this Council so that they may be saved the charge of denouncing the thing without going. Two years ago when this Bill was for the first time referred to the Corporation of Madras, if it was passed that year with the same speed that has been displayed in the last six months it would have been hailed with great joy. But the world has moved since then very fast. Ideas have changed, constitutions are being considered for the central Government as well as the provincial Governments. Progressive realisation of responsibility is gained in the realm as well as in the provincial Governments, and the legislature of course. But in the case of local self-government it is complete responsibility that is wanted and not progressive realisation of responsibility. But here instead of any attempt at completely abolishing local self-government we are being given a constitution which has in Bombay become out of date, and that constitution is considered good enough for us. In the report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State it was recognised that though it is desirable that local self-government should be made as free from the control of the local Government as possible, the present Government considered as it is will not take that broad view of the thing as the future demand and it was held down therefore that the proposed Council would take up this matter and discuss their own powers on this a complete free for local self-government. That was in my mind when I moved that the Government should be postponed for some time till the proposed councils came into existence, but of course the Government majority defeated my proposition. Now I see that even those who were reluctant at one time to have the measure postponed now see no other alternative but to meet to that proposal.

"Let us now examine the Bill a little to see what it contains, and why I consider this Bill not in keeping with the demands of the times. It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. George Arundell in some detail how it falls short of the expectations that was raised by the Bill. At the first sight I should say a broadsheet, was made to liberate it, but all these attempts have failed so far because the Government have made up their minds not to budge an inch from the course they had previously chalked out for themselves. It has been said that the constitution and the franchise is very liberal indeed. We do recognise that a larger number of rate-payers of the city will be associated in the work of the Corporation, but though you have given the privilege to a larger number of people for electing their representatives, you have given very little power to the representatives themselves to manage their affairs in the manner that they would like to manage them. The franchise has been extended in one direction; it has been restricted in another direction. Those who had votes under the present Act have been deprived of votes under the new Act. There cannot be said to be any extension of franchise, so far as franchise is concerned. The disqualifications of candidates have been increased, but the only disqualification that remains is that no woman voter can become a candidate. There can be no worse reason, very good reason, for not giving votes to women, the reasons of unmanageability. It will be very difficult to have mixed bodies for receiving votes, women and men sitting shoulder to shoulder and brought into the same chamber offered as by male hypocrites and others. That is not a prospect that, at any rate, I can look forward to with any complacency. Separate bodies will have to be created for men and women and you will have to keep both officials to record votes and to guide them how to vote. All those difficulties you have to contend with and you have decided to face all these difficulties and have given votes to women. Then why deny them the right of standing as candidates? The two privileges of voting and serving the community as a member of a constituted body always go together but in Madras I find that the privilege is to be applied only half way.

"Then there are only 30 divisional commissioners according to this Bill. That proportion out of 50 cannot be said to be very liberal. In the district municipalities and tank boards I think there is already a majority of these kind of elected members—I may not be quite correct; at any rate it is more than the proportion given to us. I wanted the proportion of divisional commissioners to be increased by giving some seats to Municipalities. If four or five or six seats were given to Municipalities that would have been of advantage to the divisional commissioners. But all was decided there, and the recommendation of the Select Committee that under another scheme the Municipalities community may be allowed to elect or appoint four members was also blown away. And the members of municipal corporations suffered from free to elect, so that Municipalities may also get included, if they do not come in through any other route. If Municipalities come through other routes, then whether they do not bring any strength to the Corporation. When they come there through this scheme of nominating they

1912, March 1919.] (*The President; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; His Majesty's Representative; Dr. Nagar; Mr. M. Ramachandran Rao.*)

His Excellency the President:—"I do not know for what purpose the Honorable Gentlemen are raising this issue."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I have a very short speech and if you want you will listen if possibly."

His Excellency the President:—"What is the subject?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I am trying to act as a president. The only language that I ought to talk here is the local vernacular."

His Excellency the President:—"Is that one the proper course for the Honorable Gentlemen is to bring forward a resolution and the Council will have an opportunity of discussing it. I would now ask the Honorable Gentlemen to address the Council in English."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"It is my opinion that the vernacular should be used here, but I do not impose an obligation upon all people to talk in the vernacular. I propose to exercise the right which I have to speak in any language and I hope the exercise of my right will not be stopped."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honorable Gentlemen will address the Council in English. I may point out to him his constitutional remedy; he can bring forward a resolution. If he does not wish to address in English, let him exercise his right."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"Why should I bring a resolution? I do not understand under what power or rule you can prevent me from speaking in any language I like."

His Excellency the President:—"It is very unpleasant that this issue should be raised. It lies with me as President to conduct the proceedings in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Council. I have got full power to conduct the proceedings in this way. I would advise the Honorable Gentlemen to proceed in English and to defer what he proposes to do, and proceed as I have suggested by bringing up a resolution on the subject. If the Honorable Member persists in speaking in Tamil I have no other course but to ask him to restrain his voice."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"If Your Excellency says that I must restrain the voice of all people in what language I should speak, that is not legal, but if Your Excellency prefers you may take a rule on the point. I have sometimes used in this hall Tamil questions and difficult questions. Did Your Excellency then stop me? Under what right can Your Excellency now prevent me from addressing a few words in Tamil and ask me to decrease my voice? May I proceed therefore with the speech which I have got before me in my own language?"

The Hon'ble His Majesty's Representative:—"May I suggest, My Lord, that there will be difficulty if the remarks are made in Tamil. The reporter will not be able to record the speech."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAGAR:—"May I suggest that the Honorable Member should address the Council in Tamil when we go out for lunch (laughter)."

The Hon'ble Dimple Behninder M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO:—"I trust that my Honorable friend would not proceed further with this issue. The issue may be important or may not be important. I do not wish my Honorable Friend should put the matter to an issue and make the President give a ruling. It need not be considered just now. Independently of persons understanding the language or otherwise I appeal to my Honorable friend not to push the matter just now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"What is the convenient time may I know?"

The Hon'ble Dimple Behninder M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO:—"We are not prepared."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"May I know when you will get prepared?"

The Hon'ble Dimple Behninder M. RAMACHANDRAN RAO:—"I do not want Your Excellency to give a ruling. I do not want to take the ruling of Your Excellency just now. It is for that matter that I want my Honorable friend not to press this."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR:—"I am sorry I cannot take the advice. This right is as valuable as many other rights which have been lost by the ruling of the chair. If this goes by the ruling of the chair, let it be. There is no power under the existing regulations by which I can be prevented from talking in Tamil. If Your Excellency should rule me out of order Your Excellency will be acting absolutely illegitimately and it will be totally illegal. I wish to continue in my own vernacular."

His Excellency the President:—"If Honorable Members will turn to page 22 of the rules it is true that it is nothing said about the language to be used, but I have my ruling upon what has been the traditional practice. Rule 12 says: 'The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these rules. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.' I am only my duty to do so far as I am concerned as

(The President, Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Mr. Davidson; [12TH MARCH 1916.
Mr. Rangas Acharyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sarganarayana Rao.]

President of this Council it seems to me to be in accordance with the established practice of this Council that the discussion should be conducted in English. My decision is they shall be conducted in English unless the Council decides otherwise.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—“ With reference to that, I wish to quote a precedent. There have been Hindi speeches in some of the Legislative Councils in the North, but Hindi is not understood by all. If it is a question of order I have two coins and I am prepared to hand over two sops to the President. I am quite agreeable that this Council should be called upon to say whether vernacular can be used. But I may point out one thing, that they would be dealing a very serious matter if it is to be decided that the local vernacular should not be used.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—“ After the ruling of the chair, Sir, is this discussion in order?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—“ Your Excellency just now stated ‘unless the Council otherwise decides.’ Am I prevented from announcing the opinion of the Council. I am proceeding to lay resolutions before the Council. The Honourable Mr. Davidson would not be impatient.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ The Honourable Gentleman is travelling altogether jells from the mark. We are not discussing the question whether Tamil or any other language shall be used. I have been confronted with this speech of the Honourable Member. I am at a loss, I did not apprehend what was going on for some time. I do not wish to prejudge any question, but I have no option but to rule that the Honourable Gentlemen either must speak in English or I must rule him out of order.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—“ You said if the Council please I may address the Council in Tamil.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ It is not open to the Honourable Gentleman to discuss the question of my ruling.”

The Hon'ble Rao Daksaray T. RAMA ANANDARAM :—“ May I know whether I will be in order if I move that the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar be requested to speak in English?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ It is better that the responsibility should lie with the Chair.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR :—“ I simply wish to place my protest before this Council that this ruling is illegal. I do not propose to talk on this matter in any other language.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ Are there anybody else who wish to speak?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We may continue after lunch.”

The Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m., when the discussion on the City Municipality Bill was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SCHANTHANATHAN RAO :—“ Your Excellency, regarding the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar, I have only one word to say that it is a forecast of the future municipal cooperation. Your Excellency has given the privilege of voting to any gentleman who pays Rs. 5 per month and he will get it and probably we will have a congeries of languages in the municipal corporation, and the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar is giving us a forecast of what the municipal cooperation is going to be in the future. I advise the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar's behaviour is giving us a sample of what the future council will be like. However, that is a different matter.

“ Now, Your Excellency, coming to the main point, with regard to the present Bill itself, Your Excellency's Government have taken so much trouble for the last so many years and so many amendments have been made in the Bill that I really find it difficult to say that this Bill has been pushed through hastily. At the same time, Your Excellency individually and Your Excellency's Government collectively stand in the position of a gentleman who wants to give a beautiful bride, educated bride, to a dumpy, and poor sympathetic husband. Here is the municipal corporation which has passed a resolution saying that the Bill itself is not acceptable to them and on the other hand, Your Excellency's Government think that this Bill is the proper thing for them to accept. Before these amendments were put before the Council, they might have been objected; we say that when once they are discussed in the open Council, neither party admits it is delayed but if these things had been discussed before they were actually placed before the Council, several of these things might have been adjusted. The main objection that the Corporation takes on the gentleman representing the Corporation takes, is with regard to the salaries given that is bestowed upon the commissioner. With regard to this, the first objection is that as it is to be appointed by the Government in Council and the Corporation has no voice in the appointment. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Acharyar's suggestion might have been very easily accepted because he said that the paid system might be adopted and he distinctly said that the Government would not be bound to adjust out of the panel. It was therefore only a recommendation and the Government could have very well accepted that suggestion, because they were not.

12th March 1939.]

(Mr. Sengunayagam Rao.)

going to bind themselves to any particular action. Then as regards the power to enter into contracts up to Rs. 10,000, there again the corporation is prepared to give some powers to the commissioner, but the corporation is not prepared to go up to such a large figure. I think it is better like this, the Government could have decided that to the extent of Rs. 2,500, the commissioner should have the power without consulting anybody to enter into any contract and above Rs. 2,500 and up to Rs. 10,000 the standing committee should be consulted but at the same time the commissioner will not be bound by their opinion. If there is any difference of opinion. Probably in such matters, some adjustment might have been effected so that the difference of opinion might have been avoided, and the Bill might have been made more acceptable to the corporation. Then it is said that large powers are given to the commissioner. No doubt when we read the sections relating to this, sections 5, 7, 16, 17 and 18, we see that very large powers are given to the commissioner so much so that he has got the power to delegate his power even in extraordinary matters to other persons; but in all these matters, I seriously ask, was there no half-way stage both parties could meet and some modification made, so that all these things and the Bill may be made more satisfactory to the corporation? Then with regard to finance that is an important question. I really think that it is a sad mistake that forward has been omitted out of the resources of the corporation. Sir, said that forward brings Rs. 50,000 and the ground upon which the removal has been put is that otherwise, it would give upon the money, but it is also said by those who knew and those who ought to know that this removal of the forward really benefits the railway and those people who can certainly afford to pay and that the benefits does not really reach the masses. If that is so, I think it is a sad mistake that the Government have committed in removing forward from the category of financial resources. Then with regard to the Port Trust, I would not repeat what the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayya Raju said, but it was a sad mistake that 5 per cent was accepted and 2 annual instalments how we went back and accepted only 4 per cent. It was accepted on the first occasion, and hence were actually lifted. But afterwards we accepted only 4 per cent. Is a matter like this, when 5 per cent means Rs. 80,000—I do not know much, but I make the calculation on the basis that if 4 per cent brings Rs. 60,000, 5 per cent on a mathematical calculation would bring about Rs. 80,000—when there is a clear gain of Rs. 20,000 and when the Hon'ble Mr. Prasad Iyer himself had not much objection to accept 5 per cent, I think it is a sad mistake which the Government committed in accepting only 4 per cent. There in regard to minor matters such as tramways and other things, so much has been said but probably these are resources which I have no doubt will be carefully considered on the next occasion. Then with regard to some additional resources, we feel a shortage in the very serious budget adopted by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that something will be done to see. I have no doubt he is referring to the rates reward or something like it. I am glad that some promise has been made that this would be extended even to the local bodies outside the corporation, and when that question is regarding the situation of Government, I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member is only referring to some resource and that a decent proportion of it will be distributed to local boards and municipalities including the Corporation of Madras. Then I heard one or two special complaints, one of which is by the Hon'ble Mr. Theagar. His special complaint is that contract-men have not been put in and on that account he thinks that the whole thing has become unbusinesslike. I really wonder how many men who are connected with contracts would really get in error if there was no such restriction. I do not think that the whole Council would become unbusinesslike by the entry of these two or three men and would become unbusinesslike by the absence of these two or three men. It all depends upon the average intelligence of the Council. I hope that the rate-payers will not make the mistake of putting in the worst candidate because he is able to go about from house to house canvassing votes. That is what might be expected to happen hereafter, because when there are a number of voters, I think any candidate who has got a sense of self-respect or who knows the value of time, or who has very little time to spare—I do not think he would care to go from house to house to canvass votes. I only appeal to the voters would the members of the corporation that they would be voted by their best votes and that the best one would come into the Council and then I have no doubt that the Council would be quite businesslike.

"Regarding the complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Tazeb Hasan, he has got a grievance and rightly too, that some more Mohammedans have not been put in. The question was thoroughly discussed at the time. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said that more Mohammedans were not put in as a result of the constitution of the corporation and as a result of other difficulties in the way. Therefore I have not much to say on that except that I feel sorry that some were not found for more Mohammedans to enter into the corporation.

"We are deeply thankful to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that at the very end he has included him also as one of the members of the corporation. Now, Your Excellency, I do not propose to take up Your Excellency's time but I seriously implore Your Excellency's Government to make the commissioner less authoritarian and make the corporation also richer and give a little touch so that the forward may be more beautiful and then I have no doubt the bride will accept him. Otherwise, the educated and intelligent bride, the educated corporation says: 'I do not want such a bridegroom.' How can you have a bridegroom when the bride does not want him? I am therefore in this unfortunate position. Unfortunately the composition headed by Dewan Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chettiar concerns the Bill and the Government are not prepared to modify it; when that is the case, what is it that a businessman like myself can do? That is my position and therefore I reserve my vote to the end."

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; Mr. Krishna Rao.)

[12TH MARCH 1929.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KISHORE, B.A.—“My Lord, I consider it extremely unfortunate that there should have been such a long difference of opinion at this stage of the discussion of the Bill. The Bill has been before the Government, before the corporation and before the public from the year 1910; it was in the hands of a liberal-minded special officer appointed for the purpose, and there have been drafts prepared and considered from time to time between 1910 and 1919. Now at this stage of the discussion of the Bill, there have been issued differences of opinion as to some of the main principles of the Bill as also some of the details of the Bill. No doubt I have been able to gather, there is agreement between the dissentient Members who have supported the amendment, made the motion and seconded it and the Hon'ble Member who have supported the motion. It is frankly conceded on behalf of the Government that nothing like perfection can be claimed for this Bill and that if there are defects the existence of which cannot be denied, the defects can be removed by appropriate amendments. On the other hand, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. George Acharyar and the others that followed him that though the Bill contains some good points and it is to some extent an improvement on the existing state of things, it does not meet the demands of the situation, it is too behind the times and therefore it cannot be accepted. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Yagob Mann when he said that though this Bill could have been considered acceptable if brought forward two or three years ago, in view of the future that is before us, in view of the water supply in the country, it is not possible to accept this measure as a substantial improvement of affairs. That is the standpoint from which he addressed this Council and there is considerable force in the suggestions made by him. We have been looking at this measure in the light of the recent changes contemplated either in the moral constitution of the Government of India or in the Report on constitutional reforms. That is the chief reason for there having been a wide difference of opinion expressed in this Council on this point. We are now at a stage when it is conceded, even on behalf of the opponents of the Bill, that it is, in whatever extent, an improvement on the existing state of things. What is the last cause for us to adopt? Are we now to vote for the rejection of the Bill as late as we are to wait and take our chance to have appropriate amendments effected in this Bill to satisfy the demands of the people and the demands of the public? That is the standpoint from which we should look at this question. It cannot be denied for a moment that regarding an important question, there has been a change for the better; there has been a direct extension of the franchise and there has been provision made for a truly popular representation of the people in the corporation. Provision has been made not for women alone, but for men also to a very large extent; and though the change in the case of the divisional commissioner is not as liberal as it might have been made, still there is provision for the election of three-fifths, taking the divisional commissioner alone, of the total strength of the corporation. As far as the question of the appointment of the commissioner is concerned, the main objection is not so much to the institution of that office, as to the power given to him and the mode of appointment. Objection has been taken and quite properly and reasonably that the commissioner who is invested with wide powers ought not to be an officer appointed by the Governor in Council without the intervention of the corporation; but that is should be one amendment by the corporation, though he is appointed in, to be subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council. The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. George Acharyar was very modest, modest and only, when he suggested that there might be a panel chosen by the corporation, from which the Governor in Council might or might not choose. I think it is really a matter for consideration whether in the words contained in the constitution of the Government of India, the corporation cannot be given the right to nominate the commissioner and whether it is not possible even now to give the power to the corporation to nominate the commissioner, giving a discretion to the Governor in Council to confirm his appointment or not. If the Governor in Council does not accept that nomination, he may ask the corporation to re-consider the matter. The second point which has been placed before the Council is as to the powers of the commissioner. It will be remembered that the Bombay Act has been taken as a model for the purpose of framing this Act, though in view of the internal that has elapsed before the enactment of the Bombay Act and this Bill, we should have taken care to see that some more liberal provisions are inserted in the Act itself. That would have formed the basis of discussion; but that could not be adopted as a model for an Act framed in the year 1910. Amendments were moved to restrict the powers of the commissioner to the extent of Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 5,000 as in the Bombay Act, but they were not accepted. There is a serious misgiving in the minds of the members of the corporation and the members of this Council as to whether it is desirable to give the commissioner such wide powers over as against those possessed by the President under the former Municipal Act, under the present Act, or by the commissioner under the Bombay Act. That is a point in regard to which it is, I believe, possible to effect some improvement, as early as possible. The third point regarding which serious objection has been raised is as to the improvement of the resources of the corporation. There are the important points on which there is difference of opinion. It is no doubt to be noted with some satisfaction that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar has been able to infer from the Council that there is a reasonable chance—I hope it will prove a satisfaction—that the corporation and other local bodies will get a substantial share of a growing flow of revenue which will add to the resources of the corporation. I hope that the Government would pass in their decision with all possible strength and earnestness and succeed in inducing the Government of India to give a more substantial share to them so that in three years they may give a more substantial share to the local bodies. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General suggested in

[12th MARCH 1916.]

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Siva Rao)

the course of the discussion that if there are questions of detail regarding which there were objections to be made, the stage for their being raised was before the Select Committee began their deliberations. That was one of the reasons made. Following that remark, may I say that some objections made in the Select Committee to improve the resources of the corporation have been taken away by the discussion in this Council? It will be remembered that the corporation wanted a provision for a duty on brewed which has been taken out in this Council, and it will be remembered that the exemption of the Port Trust was taken away by the Select Committee but subsequently it has been introduced and limited to 4 per cent of the gross earnings. So far as the question of finance is concerned, we have gone even behind the recommendations of the Select Committee and we are in a more unfavourable position with regard to that point. What creates further difficulties in respect of the scheme now before the Council is that with these superfluous in the Bill, the corporation seems to the same conclusion that the Bill deserves to be rejected and that the Government may be requested to bring in another Bill for consideration. The resolution practically amounts to this: that they would go on working under the present Act of 1904 for some time longer before they are called upon to work under the present Bill which does at places than in a better position. That is the view taken by the corporation. With that statement on behalf of the corporation, the policy for consideration of this Council is whether it is desirable or necessary to pass this Bill in this form when they are not content with the present Act and are not willing to work it on those terms. I feel considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the course to be adopted.

While I feel that there are some good provisions in the Bill and that there are also defects which seem to be amendable in course of time, while I believe that we have spent considerable time over it, and that we should do our best to improve it, we are justified in adopting the course which the corporation for whose benefit it is intended, has suggested, to free all standpoint and has come to the definite conclusion that it would rather work under the existing Act than under the present Bill? That is the real question before us. Before I sit down, may I make a suggestion to Your Excellency's Government? Given now the points of difference if settled, can be reduced under three main heads. Notwithstanding the time spent by this Council in dealing with this important measure I do not think anything is too late. In regard to a thing like the appointment of a commissioner—the question of the mere appointment of a commissioner is not objected to, but objection is taken to the mode of his appointment and to the powers to be given to him. Is it, I ask, too late, is it impossible to arrange for a small conference with some representatives of the corporation and adopt some arrangements which will remedy some of these defects regarding the method of appointment and the powers of the commissioner? Similarly in regard to the financial provisions also.

"The members of the corporation may be requested to make specific suggestions as to the defects that they find, in the light of the discussion that has taken place. If it is possible for the Government to meet those wishes, even in a reasonable extent and in liberal manner, it would produce satisfaction and it would produce more desirable results. If Your Excellency accedes to a postponement for two years or for one year—I am not very particular about the period—it will be all right. What I am anxious about is to improve upon Your Excellency's Government, the desirability of once now considering whether any reasonable amendments should be proposed to improve the relations between the commissioner and the corporation or to improve the finances of the corporation can be settled in a private informal conference and then placed before the Council. My real difficulty is that the few good points that are in the Bill will not achieve much, if the defects in the Bill are such as to induce the corporation to say that they will reject the Bill. That is the real difficulty which some of us feel. I would only request Your Excellency's Government to consider whether it is not possible to remedy those defects and give satisfaction both to the people and to the corporation."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, one way of judging of this Bill is to see whether the Bill taken as a whole is in accordance with the policy laid down by the distinguished authors of the report on constitutional reforms. Formula No. I, as stated by them at page 93 in their report, is this: 'There should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies and the largest possible independence for those of notable control.' I dare say they intended these remarks to apply to the city municipalities particularly. Your Excellency, I might be allowed to refer also to another passage which comes at page 94 which runs thus: 'If our proposals for changes on the higher levels are to be a success, there must be no hesitation or faltering about changes in local bodies.' Now, we shall see whether this Bill as it has come out of the Select Committee and as it has recently emerged from the Legislative Council fulfils the principles mentioned in the Montagu-Chelmsford report. In other words it comes to this whether complete popular control has been granted to the Madras Corporation and secondly whether the largest amount of possible independence (including financial independence) is also granted. Then are the two tests to apply to a case like this; it is as good for the Honourable Member to change to say that this is an improvement upon the Madras City Municipality Act of 1904. It is as good for him to say that in passing this Bill they have followed the Montagu Act which is itself 64. We shall have to apply this principle whether it would still the test, whether the general gist of the provisions of this Bill would have the desired effect contemplated by the distinguished authors of the report."

"Let us take for instance the composition of the corporation. The number has been raised to 53 and there are 30 divisional commissioners. I desire to take note of the institutional arrangements. I desire to consider them closely commissioners whom we have to judge how far

12TH MARCH 1916.]

(Mr. Siva Rao : Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar,
Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao)

section 5 of the old Act, says that the whole direction of the policy, the whole municipal government should be vested in the corporation. But this Bill seems to lay down a new rule altogether. It says in section 23 the sentence: "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the municipal government of the city shall rest in the council but the council shall not be entitled to exercise functions expressly assigned by or under this Act or any other law to a standing committee or the commissioner." Comparing this provision with the old Act, section 4 of the Act says: "The municipal affairs of the City of Madras shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act by a President who shall be ex officio a commissioner and by three or more commissioners who shall be elected or appointed in the manner hereinafter provided." There is no such reservation in the old Act and this makes me apprehend that in the future arising within the purview of the commissioner or the standing committee, even the revisional powers of the council are taken away. For instance, in the case of estimates up to Rs. 10,000 the council has power of a general control or general revisional power; even that is taken away under section 23 of the present Bill. I consider it a very dangerous provision. Looking to the whole Bill it seems as if there are four independent committees before, each independent of the other and very likely working with each other. The principle should be that all the control, the superintendence, the executive power should be vested in the corporation; but section 23 beats it hollow. Even in executive matters, if the commissioner acts in one way, the corporation cannot say that it has acted wrongly.

"Coming to the measures, that is the weakest portion of this Bill. What is the use of meeting this body without endowing it, without furnishing it or supplying it with the necessary resources to carry on its usual administration? How can any Bill be passed? I do not say perfectly—how can any Bill be satisfactory if the new body which is created is not placed on a sound financial basis? The claim was made by the Honourable Member in charge that, main effect of these proposals, the corporation would get something like two to three lakhs."

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrar P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"Four lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"These the amount given by Mr. Thyagaraya Chettiar; he says that it gives Rs. 2,75,000."

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrar P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Achariyar puts it over four."

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrar P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"He says it will be Rs. 54,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"Mr. Thyagaraya Chettiar puts it at Rs. 2,75,000. I am not responsible for the figures."

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrar P. Rajagopala Achariyar :—"The figures I gave have been very carefully considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"I shall accept your figures, but that does not go a long way towards substantiating this defunct body. He has very clearly shown when he moved his resolution before the corporation, that this 24 lakhs or 3 lakhs or 4 lakhs could not go much towards relieving its indebted position. Proposal after proposal was brought forward to be simply rejected by the Government. I mean the financial proposals which went to augment the resources of this corporation, in some of which they said they had greater difficulties because the Government of India would not agree. The Government of India could not take exception in such a duty. But all these proposals were rejected with the result that the municipal corporation is where it was and there is absolutely no improvement in its financial position. Is the Bill making the corporation financially sound? As regards the water revenue and the license fees from liquor shops, that was moved very vehemently by the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar, hopes are given that there would be some financial adjustment in the relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments and then between the Provincial Government and the local bodies. If that is the case, where is the hurry for making this legislation? What is the use of asking this body to go on when it cannot go on and work it? Why should we not wait, why should not this Bill be taken up as part of the Reform Scheme? Why should we not wait until these relations are established? The Hon'ble Mr. Theagar observed: 'I should like to be an spectator in my own business'. Nobody would object to his being an spectator to his own business, but what would he be doing if the Government said that he was incapable of managing his own business and imposed a commissioner over his head and if the Hon'ble Mr. Theagar had no power to control him or punish him or remove him; and if he should be put in the necessity of submitting to him, what would he be doing? Let him be an spectator by all means when he puts his own money into the business, but the question comes in when the municipality's money is collected and when the corporation money is about to be diverted, the question arises whether there should not be something of popular control. I do not want to take up more time, I decide to vote against it for the reason that it is out of date, for the reason that it was framed in 1910. The Honourable Member in charge has given the history of this legislation which was framed in 1910 when there was only the Demarculation Commission Report before them. It was framed under old world ideas and I do not see any serious attempt made to recast the Bill in the light of the present policy laid down in the report of the distinguished authors or in the recent Government of India's despatch. I realize that it is an antiquated, it is out of date, it is antiquated and there are my reasons for voting against it, so there is an other alternative and the Government are not in favour of postponing it."

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Rangas Achariyar) [12TH MARCH 1919.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" I am sorry I have to differ from several of my non-official colleagues who have spoken on the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur has said that he is going to vote against the Bill. I want to say that I am a day in vote for the Bill. I am not concerned with the question whether it is a good Bill or a bad Bill, but the question is whether I should reject it or accept it. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee of eleven members, only four of whom were Government officials. Amongst the non-officials of whom five represented the corporation, and two were outside Madras. I must do justice to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he left the Bill in our hands."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" I should like to know how the Hon'ble Member and that five represented the corporation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar was there, the Hon'ble Mr. Yagub Hameed, the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. Theagar and the Hon'ble Mr. T. Mahmood."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Theagar is not a member of the corporation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" I am open to conviction. The Hon'ble Member in charge left the Bill entirely in our hands. The Bill is not his work; it is our work, the work of non-officials, seven non-officials against four officials. If therefore the Bill is condemned, it is condemning the work of non-officials; it is not the work of Government. Government have been steadily standing up by the report of the Select Committee. Undoubtedly they made one or two alterations which I have not accepted. If Hon'ble Members reject the Bill, they are rejecting the work not of Government, but the work of their own non-official colleagues. Whatever other Hon'ble Gentlemen might think, I do not think that the Bill is so bad that having brought it to this stage I should reject it. I think self-protection demands that I should vote for it and not only vote for it, but support it as strongly as possible. I will now refer to one or two objections raised. First, as regards the question of financing, the Hon'ble Member in charge has told us that this Bill would give us an increase of four lakhs annually and if certain concessions are made in the distribution of water, the council will have another four lakhs. They have no power to increase water rates. We have given them ample powers and if these concessions are made, the council will have eight lakhs. If the Bill is rejected, we will be throwing away eight lakhs. I ask whether the council would be wise in rejecting the Bill and depriving the corporation of eight lakhs. I accept the figure of the Hon'ble Member in charge, because Government have got all the sources of information available and I am not prepared to accept the figure given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar or Devasa Bahadur P. Pongappa Chettiar. I am glad the Hon'ble Member in charge has also promised to give the corporation, and other local bodies a proportion of some portion of the revenue. I know it that when the time comes Government will keep their word and will come to our help. Even so it is, the council are not without their resources. They have got their property tax, but it is forgotten that house-rents are doing like anything. If assessments are revised once in five years, so is the market, a very large source of income will be available to the corporation. I am sorry to notice that there is no provision for a quinquennial revision. The matter escaped my notice, but this discussion has brought it into my mind and if the Bill is amended, that will be one of the objects, one of the purposes which should be provided for, for revising the assessment once in five years."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" The Hon'ble Member forgets that the commissioner can annually revise."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—" Is the municipal it is not so. It is only when a house is reconstructed that assessment can be revised. I would not give the power to the commissioner to revise it annually. We in the municipal pay 50 per cent of our net income as land revenue. Here gentlemen in Madras require all the assessments, but they are not prepared to pay more than 20 per cent. I ask if it is just to the people in the rural areas. We want money for hospitals, for drainage, for water-supply. Where is the money to come from? Is it from the money wrong from the poor tenants? I say it is not fair. If people want the corporations at Madras they should be prepared to pay for it and they should raise their property tax until it gives them sufficient revenue. The complaint that the Bill gives no resources is based upon a misconception. No such assertion is made in the objection of the corporation. It was suggested to the corporation in the Bill prepared in 1916 that they would be given the power to levy a surcharge on income-tax, and that would have given them seven or eight lakhs of rupees and they were also given the option of levying the unimproved assessment duty. Both these things they lightly rejected and I am sorry Government in a weak moment deferred to their wishes. They should have insisted upon this provision being put in. If that had been done, we should not now have the spectacle of one member after another rising and saying 'you have given us no funds.' The mistake is that the council has been postponing year after year by annual delays and as there is a possibility of these delays being discontinued, the unwillingness of the house-owners to pay higher property tax is the basis of this objection."

12th March 1913.]

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Dr. Nagar.)

"A great deal has been said that the commissioner is not nominated by the council. The Bill provided for the appointment of the commissioner by Government and not as a member representing the corporation in the Select Committee proposed that the commissioner should be nominated by the corporation. If that question has been placed before us, we should have accepted it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. R. has pointed out that the provision for removing a commissioner by a two-thirds majority is an impossible provision. At the same time he said passages from the Madras-Chairford report referring to the danger of the commissioner being removed by small majorities of the corporation. If you find it difficult to remove him by a two-thirds majority, you will find it difficult to prevent the removal by small majorities. In every municipality there will be small wicked men and they would fight against the chairman and he would have to go out. That is why we put in the two-thirds majority. In the Select Committee no one ever questioned the wisdom of the two-thirds majority.

"Whether the commissioner is appointed by the corporation or by the Government, he remains a servant of the corporation and the Bill gives them complete power. Reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Siv. Das to the establishment under the commissioner. He has been the chairman of a municipal council and I would ask him whether he would like his old clerks and the secretary being appointed by him or not. My experience has been for the other way. Directly you give the council a voice, people go about and secure votes and all sort of undesirable people will be put in and the administration will become impossible. In every place, the man who executes the work should have the power of making appointments. The Bill has been rather lenient to the corporation in allowing them to make appointments of persons drawing over Rs. 500. Considerately we should have said that all appointments should be made by the commissioner. What I say is not imaginary. I can give you one instance. There was a defalcation by a bill-collector at Kumbakonam, the money was recovered from him and the secretary disclosed him. I proposed to prosecute him. Then the man and his father went to the council and they all combined and said 'let us not prosecute him'. This is what would happen if any power is given to the corporation over the establishment. That will be the result. Then as regards the amendment of tax, we had complaints that this house or that house has been over-assessed and appeals have come in. Certainly my experience is that my council accepted my valuation, but it may often happen that the majority of the council may combine and refuse the assessment. The Bill gives the final appeal to the Small Cause Court and we cannot object to it. Then as regards expenditure, there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension. The Bill gives full power to the council to frame its budget. Until the council say that as much money is available for meeting a particular need, the commissioner cannot give any contract. He cannot sanction any estimate unless the funds for it are provided by the corporation. The corporation has therefore full power. I think it is a misapprehension to say that the corporation cannot control the expenditure. As regards all other powers, the power is given in all routine matters to the commissioner. In all other matters he will be controlled by the standing committee or the corporation. One of my Hon'ble Mr. Friends said that these limitations are illusory. I may say that they are not illusory. I have gone over the Bill clause by clause and in my experience as municipal chairman I find they are substantially good limitations. Who is to be believed? The only thing is, to leave it to experience to find out whether these limitations are illusory or whether they are good limitations.

"I have no hesitation in giving my vote for this Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar has frightened me by saying that he would be a bold man who would stand by the Bill. As unfortunately I am forced by my constituents to stand by the Bill, I may be said to be a bold man and I would leave it to future years whether I have been successful in accepting it and whether I would not have been foolish in rejecting it."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NARAYAN:—"My Lord, I have been told that I have been brought into this Council as an expert. Because I had not the pleasure of going to study that change in the beginning, I am now forced to play the part of an expert which I find exceedingly difficult especially in the presence of Your Lordship whose immediate knowledge of local self-government institutions in Scotland makes Your Lordship one of the greatest living authorities in the country. But to a certain extent that is an advantage because for me in my lifetime I have the chance of talking about local self-government to some big official who understands it."

"The only claim that I have for speaking about municipal bodies in this country is that I gave some of the last years of my life to the service of the Madras corporation. During most of that time, I tried my best and significantly failed to act the part of a municipal reformer. Even about the very day that I joined the corporation, I have tried my best to remove out of service, to adequate reform of municipal bodies in this country, because the defects of municipal bodies as they then existed and as they now exist are quite obvious. Your Lordship knows that municipal bodies are created to perform certain work and, in constituting them, you have not only to consider the elements which are to elect them, but you have to consider the constitution, the procedure mechanism of their working and you will have to define the exact duties for them to do; and what is more, you will have to give them substantial resources to carry on those duties. I have noticed that in all attempts at municipal reform in this country, the portion with regard to the resources of municipal bodies and the assigning of definite duties are carefully left out. Reform in this country is almost synonymous with the abolition of the franchise and the settlement of the constitution of the council. I have seen one or two

12th March 1918.]

(Dr. Nagar.)

Get a commission and your corporation will be like that. I hope that with this Bill the Madras Corporation will at least have this advantage that it will be a livelier place. My main objection to the Bill is that while it gives a great deal in detail into the constitution and functions and other things, there are other important considerations that I suggested, namely, providing definite sources of revenue to the corporation which have not been considered. For my purpose it is not necessary to go into the actual financial figures. There has been a good deal of talk this afternoon, but a careful analysis of these figures will take you to the conclusion that in two or three years when you have to carry other works your income will not meet the expenditure. In Madras you want considerable extra sources of revenue. In my earlier days of enthusiasm for municipal reform, I think, my Lord, I may claim, that I first struck on the possibility of the Municipality having a share in assessed income-tax on land. I carried on the work as a subcommittee on behalf of assessed income-tax and I did get a good many schemes and the fact that I saw of this Madras City Municipal Bill before I left for England was a Bill in which there was some provision for assessed income-tax being shared by the municipality. It was to my heart's content; but now when I returned from England I was told that it disappeared and I did not know till now how that disappeared. I heard that the corporation had asked the Government and the Government accepted it. When you are satisfied that it is a reasonable source of income for the municipality, why should the Government agree to this composition, striking it out? It ought to have been imposed on the corporation as a duty to find out a substitute for it. Government should have asked the corporation to say what the other sources of income in future would be if they cut this out. 'If you point out other sources of income, we will incorporate it and pass the Bill into law,' that is what the Government should have said. So long as the corporation showed no alternative source of income, Government should not have accepted it. The compromise between the corporation and the Government seems to this: the corporation says 'we do not want this source of income' and the Government has nothing to substitute and they say 'we will give the corporation no source of income.' That is a wrong principle. You are creating a municipal body which is to carry on its work as a head-to-mouth existence and which would soon very bad habits indeed. They have had this, they embark upon schemes knowing full well that they can never pay for the schemes, all the time saying that the Government will come to their rescue. They send representations here. For two or three years I acted as their representative, an official began on behalf of the Madras Corporation, to beg and make resolutions, to try and get as much money as possible to the corporation. It is a degrading position. You not only do not develop the sense of responsibility, you train people in the very worst form of localist government. It is that I dread more than anything else and that is the reason why I say do not perpetuate that system by giving them a new constitution and a new Bill; they will go with the idea that they are a private body themselves, they would think 'we are not the old Madras Corporation.' The new corporation with the commissioners still bogging, still not being able to pay for their work—in a very degrading position. Whatever it may be, it does not advance local self-government in this country. The whole question is: is this reform consistent with the idea of carrying local self-government a step further in this country or is it not? If it is intended with that object, this Bill fails utterly; but if it is only a sort of patchwork tinkering, then by all means go on with it and I do not object to it. I quite appreciate the extraordinary amount of industry and the careful study bestowed upon it by the Honorable Member in charge and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and others who happened to be connected with it. I quite appreciate it, but in it all I throw away what you want a measure which reproduces all the bad principles of the old Act. Is that not all thrown away? As a matter of fact, you have only to wait until such time as you can get a satisfactory Bill. How many sections will you have to amend, perhaps about 25 out of 101. Now, my Lord, this Bill was introduced in the Council in the form in August last and at that time, the Government went here before them the resolution of the Government of India and also the report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in which they said that the further development of local self-government must be left to autonomous provinces. It is not the advanced demands; reform, reforms may come or may not come, but autonomous provinces are bound to come. They said that the further development should be left to autonomous provinces. That was published in July and in August we introduced this Bill; that is what I meant to understand. Why did you do that? There is no object whatever. If the report had been framed by respectable authorities, reform in the name of that must be a question of a very short time indeed, sooner or later it must come and the Madras Government knew all those years that the only thing that stood in their way was the present almost feudal arrangement. Your system of Provincial Councils and the system of nominated members was the only thing that was standing in the way of the Madras Government all this time. Probably you know earlier and the public knew in July that this system was to come to an end. Would it not be reasonable to say 'we will wait.' It would be quite as long as we had to wait in the past; it may be one or two years at the most. When we get the powers, we will get a really good Bill and start them on the way to local self-government. The Honorable Member in charge asks 'why don't you accept the Bill and get it amended from time to time?' I have got some experience of that. My Lord, ever since I have been in the corporation, we have been sending to the Madras Government representations for the amendment of certain sections which we found unsatisfactory. I do not know so how many schemes such representations were sent. They are innumerable and the reply comes 'the member's representations will be noted and will be taken up when the Act is next amended.' That will be the same adopted. If this Bill is now accepted, and you attempt to amend

12TH MARCH 1919.] (Mr. M. Ramakrishna Rao; Mr. Rangaswami Acharyar.)

usually, national services and also for local services—it is in these two ways by automatic adjustment of certain Imperial resources and also by compensating local bodies for taking up certain services known as national services, that local bodies are financed in the United Kingdom. What is the state of things in this country? We have mainly to rely upon our own local taxation and produce on any date which Your Honour's Government or the Government of India may be prepared for the moment to give. It is this aspect which was in my mind ever since and when I was a party to that motion for adjustment, I was expecting that this great advance in local self-government which has been formulated in this report on constitutional reforms would be accompanied by a change in the system of financing these bodies. It is this which causes the greatest amount of disappointment to all our Honorable Members interested in municipalities, not only in the Madras Corporation, but in local bodies. I am at one with the Hon'ble Friend Dr. Nayar that if this great change in responsible Government is to be at all of any good, it must be accompanied by satisfactory financial resources. My Lord, it is perfectly true, as has been pointed out, that every resolution of the Government of India—the resolution of 1915 and the resolution of 1918—makes absolutely no mention of the question of financing local bodies anywhere. Whenever we talk of local self-government, whenever the Government of India have referred to it in their resolutions, there is not a word on the question of local taxation. The question has been agitated in the Imperial Council more than once. The late Mr. Gokhale brought forward a resolution on this subject in the Imperial Council and the whole question has been gone into and it cannot be that the Government of India were unaware of the necessities of local bodies. Therefore, my Lord, I am very sorry that this opportunity has been missed and if I make up my mind after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar in reply to vote against this motion, it would be surely to the great detriment that it should be drawn to this aspect of the matter in order to free the hands of the Government of India to come to a decision on the matter. What has been suggested by my Hon'ble Friend Dr. Nayar is entirely sound and practical. If this Bill is held up and not accepted, it will certainly leave the hands of the Government of India to come to some agreement on this question of local taxation. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar made some kind of vague promise that the question was under consideration and it is quite likely that some kind of Imperial measure would be set apart for local bodies and we are not quite sure what it is in the air. I must therefore say that whatever may be the improvement in the constitution and in the franchise, the question of local self-government will not advance in this country unless financial resources are placed on a better footing.

"Then there are two or three other matters in which I would invite the attention of Honorable Members. That is the point which has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswami Acharyar. Independently of the question of having separate resources, the question does not seem to be quite clear even under the existing Bill whether the corporation would be very much better than it is. Here is the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswami Acharyar who tells us that the improvement would be to the extent of about Rs. 90,000 and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar says, it would be five lakhs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. NARAYANACHARI.—"The figures were supplied to me by the corporation."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO.—"I would be obliged if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar would clear up this discrepancy in the figures, between his figures and my Honorable Friend's figures. If after all, with this Bill and the scheme of taxation which has been devised in this Bill, the corporation is to have only Rs. 90,000, I should say that we have not at all advanced any further in solving the question of financial resources of the Madras Corporation. Therefore, my Lord, the whole question hinges upon financial resources. I am quite willing to recognize that under this Bill the contribution has been very much bettered than under the old Bill, the franchise has been extended, the number of elected commissioners has been extended and the whole framework of the Bill has undergone very careful consideration. There are, I recognize, serious differences between the non-official members of the Council as regards what would be the appropriate powers of the commissioners and the standing committees. On this matter I am at one with several Honorable Members who think that the powers of the commissioners should be restricted to Rs. 5,000 and the powers of the standing committees could have been similarly reduced. I felt at the time of the discussion that the financial responsibility of the corporation has been rather badly shifted both to the standing committee and to the commissioners in such a way that the financial responsibility is not quite apportioned. I am quite aware that budget estimates have been prepared and that the control of the Government has been maintained except that you still have the power of appointing the chief executive officer of the corporation. I am not quite sure what my Hon'ble Friend Dr. Nayar has meant by saying that the system of commissioners is an antiquated one. It is true that its origin is to be found in the report of the Reorganization Commission, but in all municipalities the chief executive officer is a permanent official, whether you call him town-clerk or commissioner or secretary. One well-paid officer should remain permanent and the question was whether the council should appoint him or whether he should be a member of the Government. I am not quite clear as to whether the corporation could do away with the commissioners. The question is whether he should be appointed by the corporation or by the Government. There is a clear recommendation in the resolution of the Government of India that the corporation should be empowered in the matter of the appointment of the commissioners either by the present system or

(Mr. M. Rameswandra Rao; Mr. Malaya).

[12th March 1919.]

in some other manner. As it is, I cannot help feeling that it is quite conceivable that the Local Government may force an officer on the corporation who may not be to their liking. Under these circumstances, the two divisions in which this Bill might have been improved are in regard to the appointment of the commissioners and the respective powers of the commissioners and the standing committee. As regards the various methods of taxation suggested from time to time, Honorable Members would have noticed that there was a proposal to impose a daily or a seasonal increment. It is a matter for regret that the corporation has not seen its way to accept it. Then again there was a question of the mortgage on immovables. However much in those respects the powers of the corporation on taxation may have been improved, I still believe that unless the system is at least so far placed substantially into the hands of the corporation a certain amount of money from Imperial sources, I do not think that this question of the corporation finance or even the finance of local bodies will be satisfactorily solved. Here we have the corporation for whose benefit this Act is intended and which has to work it—my honorable friend points out that it is not in the hands of the corporation, but it is in the hands of the rate-payers of Madras—but the persons who are to work it are the members of the Madras Corporation and the commissioners; we have a resolution by that body saying that they do not want this Bill. I say every day that this change in the affairs, the great change in the Madras Corporation should be initiated with such a frame of mind. I regret that no attempt has been made to reconcile the corporation to this Bill either by any suggestions for further amendments or in any other manner which might have been acceptable both to the corporation and the Government. I myself am not quite clear as to what it is that the corporation do want; they have adopted a resolution in general terms which said that this Bill did not meet with their wishes in regard to the reduction of responsible Government. The directions in which they wanted improvement have not been specified and I still believe that it would be to the great advantage of the people of Madras if the corporation could be started on this great change in their affairs, the change in their constitution, the change in the reduction of responsible Government in some way which would reconcile them to this Bill. As a member of another local body and as one who has taken a great deal of interest in the progress of local self-government in this Presidency I deplore that we are starting this great experiment under these depressing circumstances. It is this aspect of it, my Lord, that has made me hesitate very much in regard to this Bill. As I have already said, I am sorry to regret in it both in regard to the constitution of it and in regard to the financial resources and the present arrangements of the provisions with regard to public health and various other provisions; but here are we to make it acceptable to the corporation? I do not say that it is impossible upon Your Excellency's Government to take all possible steps, but I think it is a matter in which both the corporation and Your Excellency's Government ought to see their way to place this Bill on the debate here in such a manner as to have them in a considerable state of mind. It seems to me that that is the aspect of the matter which has to be considered even at this stage; what would be done in a matter as which I am not quite clear. Probably my Honorable Friend Mr. James Acheson is not quite clear on the matter. I do not know what his views are. I shall wait for the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acheson's reply in answer to the various criticisms that have been made in regard to this. I do not think he will be able to satisfy me in any measure whatever in regard to this. In regard to the financial resources, Government have had ample notice of our distress in August last when we wanted this great change to be made not under the old conditions of finance, but under improved conditions of having at least one Imperial source of revenue set apart for the disposal of local bodies. In regard to that matter, we are no further than we were. Your Excellency secured us at the last meeting of the Council that a representation would be made to the Government of India. If something could be done to start it with better financial resources and with a better frame of mind on the part of the corporation, I think it will be better. It would certainly be a waste of legislative effort after all this is done to put off this measure altogether, but if a way could be found I am perfectly certain that most of my Honorable Friends would be delighted to see this on the Statute book."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Menon:—"I only wish to supply a few facts from my knowledge of the corporation. Possibly they may give a more cheerful tone to the debate: When the Hon'ble Mr. Raja Acheson proposed the total rejection of the Bill and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataraj Rao seconded it, I thought the tone rather tragic. With all these lamentations, I cannot find any definite reason why the Bill is so bad. If I say nothing to any of the Hon'ble the Members-General gave definite reasons for accepting it, and in the speeches against the Bill, there was very little definite and the little that was definite I propose to mention in the light of facts within my knowledge. As regards the people who will elect, there is a very large liberalisation of the franchise; as regards the people to be elected, one of the objections was that whereas 11,800 voters elect 26 commissioners, 45,000 voters will only elect 20 divisional commissioners. A question like this cannot be decided merely on an arithmetical proposition. If due were given effect to, there should be 36 representatives on the corporation. Another point is that: I suggest now why several Honorable Members appear that the interests of the institutional commissioners and the amateur commissioners appear that they are opposed to those of the representatives of the people. The institutional commissioners were chosen by the institutions which have their being and are only live in the towns, who are interested in the welfare of the town, and I cannot see what grounds there may be for supposing that their interests are opposed to the interests of the representatives of the general taxpayer."

(Mr. Rams Ayyangar.)

[12th March 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—Your Excellency, when the report of the Select Committee and the Bill reached me, I went carefully through the sections and the impression created in my mind was that we were working only in the old groove. I took up my memorandum in which I labelled sections 23, 24 and 29 and comments on many other sections also. I have no doubt that the members of the Select Committee of whom we have had two excellent municipal champions, the Hon'ble Mr. Aditya-Gowder, the Hon'ble Member in charge, the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Achariyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Yagob Iyengar and others, I had no doubt that the Select Committee considered everything as carefully as they could and I have no doubt, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar that they were left as much as possible to have their way and get their points discussed. But the real point which arose and which I thought has not been considered, was that they were proceeding on a draft which had been made many years before. I thought that all that had been put into the draft Bill was taken as the standard and I have no doubt they carefully discussed and tried to add to the powers of the corporation as much as they could, that they were how far in their endeavours and that they tried to do whatever was possible and whatever they thought they could. I do not object to that. But I would quote the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar against himself for him to come to the conclusion that it does not satisfy most of us, the public and the non-official members here. That question is this. In a previous meeting he said that he was himself running in a particular groove while he was a Government servant and even after some time after he joined this Council, he continued to run in the same groove. But after he was able to dissociate himself from that groove, he was able to see all points more clearly and the interests of the masses looked by him so important as to change his views and differ from the Government very often. I would quote it here for this reason. I have not the slightest doubt that he and the Hon'ble Mr. Subbureaya Reddipati who have been on the Committee after every question very carefully; but I don't say they remembered their budget of the municipal committee which used to be considered by the Secretariat and sent back for adoption, for otherwise it would not be passed. Probably that was most in their minds at the time they set their. Every district board, taluk board and municipal council sent forth its budget and even small alterations, by way of an addition of Rs. 50 to the pay of any individual is considered and sent back for being adopted by the council. And they are more often found to adopt than reject it. I have no doubt that the statements made in and about them remained with them at the time when this Bill was considered in the Select Committee. Of course it may be said that they really considered other positions also, but as I said at the commencement, the impression left in my mind after I saw the report of the Select Committee and the Bill was that they were working in that old groove and they thought that every power was with the Government and they were only trying to give away as much as they thought could be given away to the corporation. It was more or less a gift that they were asking. That is the view they took of it and my impression is that in every section there was a tough fight whether there should be this gift. They did not start with the impression that as per the recent developments, the recent constitution of the Government of India on local self government—they did not start with the presumption that the whole power and administration should be left to the whole body and only such restrictions should be placed upon those powers as were actually needed. I strongly feel that that was the position that was taken by the Select Committee and if I may be allowed to say so, the Madras Corporation and the Hon'ble Member representing the Madras Corporation were more or less in the old atmosphere. They did not give before the Select Committee as freely as they ought to have done, having their position more or less present perhaps then as what they thought they might be able to secure to get from the Government. This has been my view and when I came here and consulted the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Achariyar in connection with section 24 of this Bill, he thought he had gained a great point by having no clause (2) of section 24, the position where he could use it for purposes come to about the view of the commission. Section 24 says: 'The standing committees and the commissioner shall be bound to give effect to every resolution of the council unless such resolution is cancelled in whole or in part by the Government in Council.' He thought that this was an escape, that this section gave them the power with which he could so manipulate section 23 which says 'Subject to the provisions of this Act the municipal government of the city shall vest in the council, but the council shall not be entitled to exercise functions specially assigned by or under the Act or any other law to a standing committee or the commissioner.' He thought that section 24 would enable him to cancel clause 23 (1) by so passing resolutions that it will become impossible for the commissioner to take action against the will of the corporation. That was the argument he advanced to me and he expressed his great success in his having been able to put section 24 into the Act. I am quite well understood his feeling in the matter but I have no doubt that he was thinking of the old state of affairs of the draft Bill of 1910 which was accepted by the draft Bill of 1915, the history of which was given by the Hon'ble Member in charge at the commencement. Therefore, when he was able to introduce such doubtful provisions—I do not think section 24 will cancel section 23 when the commission says 'I would not heed your conditions if the council proposed allow me to make an arrangement'—he thought it was a great success and I will assure the corporation and the non-officials that the whole of the committee had been working in that groove and that showed clearly to me that the whole of the committee had been working in that groove in a resolution they had thought of as the best position. The resolution passed by the corporation up to that position. I am not going to be satisfied with the statements made here that they had the whole matter in their view. In corroboration of that statement, I will refer to the recent resolution of the Government of India, dated 16th May 1918. I have no doubt that this resolution

12TH MARCH 1918.]

(Mr. Ranga Appagari.)

was specially made suitable to the conditions of Madras as a special representation to the Government; whether it was Your Excellency's personal interview or the representation of the Government, there are passages in this that show that though the Government of India were prepared to issue instructions for the whole of India, they would pay attention to Madras as a special case where they would restrict it to a certain extent, and even in regard to the constitution, they gave their opinion boldly and clearly. In paragraph 8 they say: 'So long as the executive officer of a city is protected from the possible caprices of a board by provision requiring that, though his nomination may be by the board, his appointment should be approved by Government and that he should not be removed without the sanction of the Government unless by the vote of a substantial majority of the board, it is not necessary to require that the executive officer should be a Government official, and competent men can be appointed to the post who have not been or no longer are in Government service. A system of executive officers as the above general issue has been considered possible in the cities of the Bombay Presidency by legislation passed in 1914, and in the United Provinces by the United Provinces Municipalities Act of 1916; while a similar system is contemplated by the legislation now under consideration for the corporations of Calcutta and Madras.'

'I refer in this passage with respect to the question of the commissioner and his nomination and appointment. For Madras, the matter has been specially considered and what is suggested is on the lines in those places where we find that nomination came with the corporation and of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar was in the present resolution recommended a point, I thought he had not kept this in view. That was the legislation apparently discussed when the Government Order was issued. Therefore, I submit that the Select Committee did go into it, only on the previous of the Bill as drafted prior to the Government Order and they were only confined to their experience of present control and they thought they were so much freeing the Madras Corporation from such control that they thought they were heading away so much wealth to them. I will refer to one other passage though it does not refer to municipal bodies. That matter was again specifically considered for Madras. In paragraph 9 it is said:

'The circumstances of district boards and of large subdivisional boards, such as those in Madras, are materially different from those of municipalities, since they need much more care and widely extended travelling on the part of the head of the board if the work is to be satisfactorily carried out.'

'We can see there that Madras has made a special case. The Government of India say: 'The Government of India would urge Presidential Governments to arrange for the election of chairmen, wherever this is possible, and where this is not possible to encourage the appointment of non-official chairmen.'

'Here again, they have gone into the question in detail that even when such places are argued that the board areas are large and that we want people that would travel all through, even those, they have given specific instructions that only subject to conditions laid down, the chairman must be non-official and only in special cases they would allow officials to be elected. If the Local Boards Act was started with this before us, the whole frame-work of the Act would be different from the Local Boards Act which was prepared one year ago or after the resolution of the Government of India of 1915. My contention is that the Select Committee when they went into this were purely settling themselves to the exceptional powers they were transferring to the corporation and they thought that the corporation was the sole body to manage their own affairs and as much conditions should be put upon it as would be necessary in the interests of securing efficient administration. I can also quote a section here which would later give sufficient power to the Government to see that there is no abuse and this is clause 44 of the present Bill. I read it because I know if that power is given, it gives all the power necessary to control local bodies. Section 44 says: 'The president shall submit to the Governor in Council copies of all resolutions and all by-laws. (2) The Governor in Council may at any time by notification (a) cancel any resolution in whole or in part on the ground that it is against the powers conferred by this Act or by any rule made under this Act; (b) suspend wholly or in part or modify any by-law; provided that before taking any action under this sub-section the Governor in Council shall communicate to the Council the grounds on which he proposes to do so, in a reasonable period for the Council to show cause against the proposed and consider its explanation and objections, if any. (3) The repeal or modification of any by-law shall take effect from the date of publication of the notification, if so late as therein specified, and shall not affect anything done, notified or suffered before such date.' Suppose there was that one section alone which gave the Government power to interfere, I will add to it another provision that the approval of the Government is necessary for the commissioner to be nominated by the Council and that he might not to be removed unless by the vote of a substantial majority—suppose there was only these two provisions without the Government having the power to interfere and without adding the other powers that were given there, would it not give the corporation complete control over its affairs subject to any difficulty arising being avoided? When they interfere so badly, that their resolutions should, in the opinion of the Government be cancelled, power is reserved to the Government. The commissioner cannot be removed except by a vote of the Council. Any attempt at restricting their powers should be started from that basis. Then I have no doubt that several schemes would not have passed a place. The whole thing was discussed as though everybody was put under a bondage by the present budget rules and every bit of thing that was going on was considered as much of a gift. That is the position, and I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar was absolutely dead right in his statement. If he takes the other view, I have no doubt he will be so

[19TH MARCH 1919.] (Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ I am not aware of it. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Member for that information. But after all, even the Hon'ble Member admits that it would give about 4 lakhs extra; by expending the professional tax, we would get about 2 lakhs and odd; and therefore we have not lost much.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ The difference would have been an extra 4 lakhs.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ All of us felt, especially the business people felt that it would be a great hardship to allow local bodies to impose a surcharge on income-tax. The Government agreed with us and now it does not do so. They ought to say that the fault lies with the corporation. If the corporation were so foolish, how did the Government agree to it? Why did they consent to it? The corporation has no power to enforce their demand on the Government and therefore they could not charge the corporation. In my own view, it would have been a most unpopular tax and the corporation did a wise thing in not accepting it. Therefore this method that we have adopted, namely, of continuing the professional tax is more popular. The surcharge on income-tax on the other hand, would have been most unpopular.”

“ As regards the assumed increment, I do not think any one of us was ignorant of that proposal with all these hypotheses and tables which very few can understand and the Hon'ble Member in charge had to invoke the assistance of a great mathematician in order to add him in framing those columns; how the poor rate-payers are going to benefit by such a process at law is rather difficult to understand. I know that the Hon'ble Mr. Nair has always been a keen advocate of expediting what is called this assumed increment. We are not now called upon to discuss the merits and demerits of that question. There again, the corporation exaggerate themselves that the Government of Madras agreed with them in their view of the policy. It is usually to find an argument to give the corporation a bad name that it is mentioned now, I quite agree that the objection to the appointment of a commissioner by the Government is a recent one.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ Very recent.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ But it does not lose its value because it is very recent. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, we have been meeting in groups. I do not think that I have been taken out of the groove. I wish I had been taken out of it earlier. We are all beginning to entertain new ideas, new hopes, new aspirations and it is a crime to make this modest proposal about the appointment of a commissioner.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ When was the proposal made?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ It was made in 1916.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ Was the proposal made by the Corporation?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ They did not.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ Did the Hon'ble Member make it in the Select Committee?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ No.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ The Hon'ble Member makes it only to-day.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ I do not make the proposal to-day. I suggested it two months ago when I sent in my amendment in the Bill about the introduction of the postal system. The Hon'ble Mr. McGeary suggested that we should be satisfied with stages and that will give us some voice in the nomination of the commissioner who is going to enjoy the freedom of his office in the corporation. I quite admit that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is quite right in assuming one of not having read the resolution of the Government of India, 1916, but my Hon'ble friend did not read it too; because otherwise, he would have sent in notice of an amendment. I remember distinctly well after the discussion on the postal question was over, the Hon'ble Mr. Ganesan rushed up to me and said ‘ what a fool you are, you did not mention it to the Council.’ I pleaded guilty and I pleaded guilty now. If I had read it carefully I should have. I requested the Hon'ble Member in charge to have read it and digested it and merely tried to obey it. If the Hon'ble Member in charge did not do it, we, non-official members who have to attend to these duties in addition to other duties which are taxing—what could we do? I pleaded guilty. It is not too late; I raised it at the last meeting and it might have been accepted; but the Hon'ble Member ridiculed the idea. What is the objection to recent amendments? If we had made it earlier, would it have been accepted?”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—“ I am asked what I would have done if the Hon'ble Member had done something which he did not do. It is profuse to speculate.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—“ It is merely an empty argument which cannot carry conviction. There is no one coming up of bringing forward recent amendments. If the attitude of the Government was one of acceptance, I would have requested that I move forward recently, but even if I had brought it in August or in September, my Hon'ble

[Mr. Ranga Acharyar; the President.]

[12th March 1919.]

Failed would have laughed it out. It is true that we have off scoring a point in debate. We are men of business trying to deal with business matters for the benefit of a large public. Let us not be deluded by such arguments. My Honourable Friend Mr. Holony could not understand what does mean. At his instance, I have been begging in this Council for grants for this purpose or that purpose. As regards even the special works, water-works and drainage works, he quite rightly says that we are in partnership with Government, but even there Government refused to make us any grants last year and for a long time we were at our wits' end how to go on with the current work. We indignantly appropriated the current revenues for carrying on the work; I know that the Government Member objected to it. We were about to be taken to task for having indignantly appropriated our current revenues for special work. I had to force a grant out of the Government by inducing a resolution asking for the stoppage of all special works and the Special Engineer had to be called up to Government in order to plead personally with the Government in order to get that grant; and but for that, but for those special efforts made we would have had to close our special workshop last year. That was the condition of affairs. It is all quite right to say that the Government were partners; but they did not realise that responsibility as partners last year. And the Hon'ble Mr. Holony and myself are quite aware of the serious trouble we had last year over that. All these troubles are forgotten when we get a new Act. If we are going to continue in the same fashion, I refuse to be a party to any such actions, which place the corporation again in that continuous beggary situation. That is my serious objection. My serious objections are only two. The municipality is not a nucleus of the corporation, its powers are great; and the financial resources are absolutely nil.

"I quite admit that there has been a disinclination in the services relating to franchise. Petitions have been given votes, and various other internal improvements are made. They will be available for the new members. It is all there, our labour is not lost; only we will not have the credit. It is too small a matter to have the credit, it is taking too narrow a view of the situation to say that this Government will not have the credit. We are working for the good of the people; let us do it in a right royal fashion, not in this squalidly fashion, hoping for amendments. There is one statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Holony as regards property tax. In practice the 10 per cent is allowed to say. I own 50 houses in Madras and I pay my full assessment without any reduction for special. He has not been kind enough to allow me any reduction and I pay a considerable sum. And there may be hundreds of cases like that. There may be stray cases here and there where reduction is allowed. But I cannot claim it and no man will claim it when the law does not allow it. I do not think that is a factor which you can count upon. There is no one saying that after careful valuation, you can increase it. Are you going to rely upon these things when you are going to place the corporation on a sound financial footing? I do not think much can be gained by that sort of thing. As regards those sections which require amendment, which the corporation have been reading round very often, they are not very urgent matters. We have got on for years. Madras is not going to suffer from a deluge because those sections are not amended. I do not think we will suffer by this Act not being passed. My Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Acharyar has called in question, the legal interpretation about sections 25 and 24 if this Bill is going to be passed into law. I dare say that he will enter into a discussion, but I do think I am right and he is wrong in the view that he has taken. One word about the work of the Select Committee. We had to work under great pressure and in fact it was very difficult for me to attend at 4 p.m. when the work goes on till 5 p.m. I had to come late very often and although sufficient facilities were given to go back, still when we had to consider 400 and odd sections, sitting for three months almost continuously every week, if we had overlooked certain matters under such circumstances, is it a crime? We have come in time to amend those sections and if the Government do not see their way to amend them, we say that substantially this is an advance. No doubt there is an advance in the constitution. I thankfully recognise and the corporation gratefully acknowledges this. But what is the good of the constitution without something to work upon? That is the chief defect. I therefore appeal most earnestly to Your Excellency's Government to defer the matter for consideration. It is quite possible for the Honourable Member to come to some arrangement with the Council of the Government of India, and I do not think it will be a great hardship indeed. I therefore strongly urge that this proposition of mine might be accepted."

His Excellency (the President):—"We are all anxious to recall the consciousness of Honourable Members. My Honourable colleague is ready to reply and finish it now. The other course will be to wait at 11 a.m. to-morrow. (Several Members were in favour of adjourning the meeting.) We will meet at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The Council adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 13th day of March 1919.

H. O. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & N. (Capital) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 41.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th day of March 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, DEAN PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., C.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—Presiding.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble DYWID Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARYA Aiyangar, B.L.R.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, C.M.G.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD ASAD-UDDIN HUSAIN KHAN Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.M.S.,
F.R.S., F.R.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. BUCKLEY, C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. CASTLE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lieut-Col. W. J. NIELSEN, L.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. STEWART.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. HUTTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LEVINGHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. MANNINGHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble DYWID Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. SPOONER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. TOWNSEND.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. YOUNG.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. WOOD.
The Hon'ble RAO Bahadur T. RAMA ACHARYA Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBRAMANYAM RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble DYWID Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU B.A.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble DYWID Bahadur A. SUBRAMANYAM REDDIYAR Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATY DEBAT.
The Hon'ble RAO Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYA Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Sri Raja RAO VENKATA KUMARA MARIPATI SASTA RAO Bahadur, Raja
of Poligarum.
The Hon'ble R. RAO RAJENDRA SASTRY alias MUTHUSWAMY SASTRY
Aiyangar, Raja of Sengudi.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURTHYAN.
The Hon'ble YANDI HANU SARDI Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE FRASER, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMSON.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS BARKER, Kt.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARNOLD, D.D.
The Hon'ble RAO Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS GREEN, M.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble DYWID Bahadur K. K. SUBRAMANYASASTRY NAYUDU B.A.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri RAO VENKATA KUMARA KUNDEMA RAO Bahadur,
of Suddhi.

(The President; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; {13TH MARCH 1919.
Mr. Yagob Memon; Mr. Richmond;
Mr. Saaga Achariyar.)

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on the City Municipal Bill was resumed.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to resume the debate on the City Municipal Bill."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I think the first thing that I would ask the Council to do is to remember at what stage the Bill now is. I rather far from the trend of the discussion yesterday that this aspect of the matter has not been quite realised. We have had a great deal of discussion as to the first principles of the Bill. We were told here, in view of the impending reforms, it was important to bring this Bill forward and we were treated to a detailed criticism of a large number of its provisions. May I point out to the Council is the first place that the question whether this is the opportune moment to take up and deal with this legislation has been already disposed of when this Bill was introduced? Many of the arguments now brought forward were then brought forward. When I introduced this Bill, the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms had been announced, the resolution of the Government of India had been issued and Honourable Members know what they were dealing with, and I distinctly remember in the debate—and I am sure Honourable Members remember the debate—that these things were considered and the Council came to the conclusion that the Bill should be accepted in principle and proceed with. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopaladas has rightly drawn attention since at that early stage to the financial position. He pointed out to us here, in view of the restrictions on Provincial Governments, possibly we might not be able to go far in the direction of improving the resources of the Corporation. I quite remember that and I mention it for the purpose of indicating that it is not a new thing that he has stated now. He has stated that before; we have all considered it and the Council came to the conclusion that we should accept the Bill in that stage and proceed with the consideration of its details. Then it was referred to a Select Committee which was purposely constituted, with Your Excellency's permission, so to give our official members a preliminary majority. Out of eleven members, five came from the Madras Corporation—the Hon'ble Mr. T. Saaga Achariyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Power, the Hon'ble Mr. Yagob Memon and the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond; four came from the Corporation and two were experienced municipal chairmen in the municipal—the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Chelmsford Reddy."

The Hon'ble Yagob Memon Bahadur:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond is not a member of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I beg your pardon. He was for a long time."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond:—"I was on the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"The Trades Association was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Thangar and there were only four officials—myself, Mr. Gordon, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and the Hon'ble Khan Sahibur Azam-ud-din-Siddiq. The official element was in such a hopeless minority that we came to the conclusion at a very early stage, at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Azam-ud-din, that we should not try to keep up any semblance and that we might give ourselves a considerable amount of liberty in regard to voting. I think I am recalling no secret when I say that in several of the divisions in regard to sections, we had the spectacle of officials voting against officials, just as non-officials voted against non-officials. I mention that to indicate the spirit in which we entered on our labours. We did not start with a cut and dried scheme."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ramo Achariyar:—"I wish a record had been kept of the proceedings of the Select Committee."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I wish the Honourable Member may not be interrupted."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I speak hesitantly because that was. I am mentioning the facts, but I am not going into the merits of what took place. Every one of us has got a right to change our opinions and it is far from my wish to say that any of us should continue to be of the same opinion in regard to any matter. That is the reason why we put in the last sentence of the report that this represents the view of the majority. I mention those things to indicate to the Council the spirit in which the Select Committee acted as its labours. The Select Committee went into the Bill with great care and the Bill with the report of the Select Committee again came before the Council and it was discussed for about two days and we are here now in the last stage. The first point I would ask the Council to consider is what exactly is the test that we should apply to this Bill at this stage. Is it a question of its opportuneness or is it a question of its detailed criticism, or is it whether, in view of the time and labour expended on the Bill, in view of the financial situation of the Corporation, the Bill should not be passed, or whether it is so hopefully bad that rather

15TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Rajagopal Acheriyar.)

then put such a rotten piece of legislation on the Statute Book, it is better in three ways: all the time and labour spent upon it and is necessary to pass it, a later assembly there or four years hence, to start all over with this piece of work? (The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Srinivasulu Ayyar:—*Yes, yes.*)

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar:—“That is the point which the Council has to consider. If any Honourable Member thinks that the Bill is so bad that it should be thrown away, it is his duty to vote against it; if any Honourable Member thinks that the Bill is substantially good though it does not go so far as he would wish, if he feels that though in a number of details he differs from the Bill, on the whole the Bill is one which should command his acceptance, then I say emphatically that the Honourable Member is bound to vote for it. That is my construction of the duties of Honourable Members so far as this Bill is concerned. My experience of the Council, I admit, is much less than that of several Honourable Members sitting on those benches. May I venture to suggest that the distinction we generally draw between the introductory stage, the report stage and the final stage is intended to subserve a definite purpose, to concentrate attention upon particular aspects of the thing and if it is assumed that at every stage you are going to cover the whole ground and say that, ‘Oh we produce a Bill which is satisfactory in every respect to every Honourable Member of the Council,’ it might not be passed, we shall commit ourselves to its advocacy that no piece of legislation can ever be passed in this Council. I do not wish to overstate the case but I feel from the way in which isolated pieces of the Bill have been taken up and criticised during the final debate, as if that were a sin, why the Bill should not be passed, I rather fear that there is some amount of misapprehension in the minds of Honourable Members as to what exactly is the situation of the Bill and what they should apply to it at this stage. I myself am an advocate of some provisions in the Bill to which I have objected, but which I have accepted out of deference to my Honourable Friends in the Select Committee. It did not appear odd to me that that would be enough for me to condemn the whole Bill.”

“Having said that, let me ask Honourable Members to consider it. Do they think that the Bill is so bad that they feel bound honestly to throw it out? Or do they say that this is a piece of legislation so pernicious, so rotten, so thoroughly bad, rather than put it on the Statute Book, we should throw away all the time and labour spent upon it both at meetings of this Council and at the very noisy meetings of the Select Committee? If any Honourable Member feels like that, he is certainly bound to vote against it; but if he does not, because upon himself a grave responsibility is resting in voting against the final passing of the law; or even if he is voting against the Bill he will be committing himself to a view of legislation which will be found utterly unworthy in practice. I shall not, therefore, follow Honourable Members in all those detailed criticisms which they put forward yesterday, but I admit that there are some main principles in regard to which they are perfectly entitled to criticize and to say that those main principles are so thoroughly wrong in their spirit, that they should throw the Bill overboard. So far as I feel that two main principles have been put forward in varying degrees by different Honourable Members. One was about the appointment and powers of the commissioner and another was about the financial resources. Of course, different Honourable Members stress of these two things in different ways, but I gather from a number of the discussions yesterday that there were two main things which were very much in their minds. Many of them felt that the appointment of a commissioner and the powers of the commissioner as they are laid down in this Bill are so thoroughly wrong that we should not accept the Bill. Many of them feel that the financial resources are so utterly inadequate that we should not accept the Bill. These are the two main objections, as far as I can remember the debate, which emerged from the discussion we had yesterday. Now I will take these two things one after another. Taking the commissioner first, there is the question firstly of his appointment and secondly of his powers. The Hon'ble Mr. Hoops Achariyar spoke very vigorously and the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao supported him and one or two other Honourable Members of Council felt strongly that the commissioner should not be a member of the Corporation, but should be appointed by the Corporation. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswara Achariyar pointed out that the Corporation did not at any time, or rather he said that the Hon'ble Member himself had not at any time asked for that being done. Nevertheless to that effect was brought forward in the Select Committee one amendment to that effect brought forward in the Council. I say deliberately that an amendment to give the appointment of the commissioner rest in the hands of the Council was brought forward in any previous stage of the discussion, it was not put forward until yesterday. What Honourable Members might have been feeling or might have been speaking to me another about it, does not matter. An amendment was brought forward in the Council for the obvious reason that the Corporation, which introduced the Bill on several occasions, and which you will all admit has not been particularly friendly to this scheme, has never claimed the right to appoint the commissioner or to submit recommendations to Government that it should be allowed to appoint the commissioner. At the meeting of the Corporation held on the 11th April 1917, one amendment, Mr. C. de Silva Achariyar, proposed that what was clause 7 of the Bill should be amended so as to provide for the commissioner being appointed in consultation with the Corporation, but he subsequently withdrew the proposal. The feeling evidently in the minds of the Corporation and in the minds of Honourable Members here till a very late stage was that the best interests of the administration of the city would

(Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar; Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar.)

[19TH MARCH 1919.]

be secured by leaving the appointment of the commissioner at any rate in the initial stages in the hands of the Government and I think that is a right conclusion. One Honorable Member asked us yesterday: what about the resolution of the Government of India on local self government? The resolution of the Government of India is from so long to time brought up in the Council for this or that purpose. I have myself quoted it several times. The Hon'ble Mr. Bha Han has quoted it several times, and I dare say in the next few days we shall quote it again; but it is in regard to that in the whole framework of that resolution, it is not mandatory. It is expressly stated that these are the lines on which the Government of India would work as to proceed. They do not lay down any rigid rules from which we should not depart. Honorable Members sometimes quote this or that passage from that resolution as though it were a sort of writ or statute from which we cannot depart. The Government of India document is a human document, and with all respect to that Government, I may point out that they do not claim perfection or absolute infallibility. They have themselves warned us against acting upon that resolution in any such fashion. They have told us 'these are the lines upon which we expect the whole of India to proceed.' Being at the top they naturally wish to take a wider outlook, but they recognise that each local Government should adjust these things to its surroundings. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar asks us, assuming we were legislative to this point of the commissioner being appointed by the Corporation, why did not the Government take note of it? I may venture to tell the Honorable Member that I knew it was an important point; but it is not for me to put ideas which are wholly premature into the minds of the Honorable Members of Council. We are starting with the commissioner system for the first time in our life and in it cases of custom to say let the commissioner be appointed by the Government, so that later on, the question of his being the nominee of the Corporation may be considered? Is it unreasonable? I wholly fail to see the significance or the extraordinary importance which was attached yesterday to the appointment of the commissioner."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAJESWARA ACHARIYAR:—"May I ask whether that opinion was communicated to the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Pawan Bahadur F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes. The Government of India are in full possession of our views not only with regard to the City Municipal Bill but with regard to their own resolution and the Government of India have never attempted to force anything upon us; and in reference to the Government of India, I must say that the Government of India are an extremely tolerant body. Having said that, let us proceed further with the question about the powers of the commissioner. Let us first make one general observation. What is the commissioner there for? The commissioner is intended during a transition period, when people have yet to realise completely a sense of civic responsibility, to see that the executive machinery does not suffer and therefore we are putting him in. Is it not say that the commissioner system represents the last word on local self government? No; the commissioner is there for a transition period. When you put him in there, how can you achieve your object unless you give him adequate powers? What is the use of putting in a commissioner on the one hand and on the other hand taking great care that he shall not have adequate powers? When Honorable Members of Council except my idea, I think I am entitled to say this, either accept it or refuse to accept it, but do not adopt the medium course of accepting it in one branch and rejecting it in another. Here a commissioner or do not have a commissioner. But if you have a commissioner, do not make him useless. The commissioner being there, he has to have powers. We had a great discussion about the executive powers given to the commissioner. So far as I could remember, Your Excellency, there were only two things on which the debate centered itself in regard to the powers of the commissioner. Firstly there was the interesting question of methods. The commissioner could choose contractors up to Rs. 10,000; it was said that that was a serious matter. There was no objection to his choosing contractors up to Rs. 2,500 or even up to Rs. 5,000. The difference between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 apparently makes the difference between an acceptable Bill and an unacceptable Bill. May I venture to point out to the Council that after all, the municipal administration is contracting or should be something very much more important than the mere choosing of contractors? I know contractors are a very important set of people. We all want to have the power of choosing contractors and if I am on a municipal body, I should like to have a finger in the pie; but after all, that is, or should be, a small matter."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAJESWARA ACHARIYAR:—"May I understand what the Honorable Member means by saying 'having a finger in the pie'?"

The Hon'ble Pawan Bahadur F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I mean selection and patronage."

"Patronage is a matter dear to the heart of everybody, European and Indian, and I think my European friends will support me when I say that they are not very much better than ourselves at the love of patronage. Instead of competing with each other and apply to you and you have to choose one. Another thing was brought out, namely, the question of appointments. It was said that the commissioner had executive power of appointment, but the Hon'ble Mr. Rangaswami Achariyar pointed out that if we want a strong executive head, it is absolutely essential that he should have the power of appointment in his charge. When a large body takes upon itself this power of making appointments, it is not convenient or satisfactory. Various

19TH MARCH 1916.] (Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, Mr. Rangas Achariyar.)

applicants go to them. I do not say that a single man does not make mistakes, but when you put the whole establishment under the thumb of the chamberlain, the chamberlain then administers efficiency & efficiency is all right. It is for that reason that we have taken care to strengthen the hands of the chamberlain and under such circumstances I appeal to the experience of industrial managers to say whether we are not right in that matter. We have had the endorsement of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Suddiyar to that effect and I am pretty certain that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Subbapilla Suddiyar had given us the benefit of his experience, he would have corroborated the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar in that respect. As a matter of fact, a person of this Bill would show that there are two small matters. The powers of the commissioner is a number of subjects have been defined, with regard to sanitation, roads, water-supply, etc. The whole Bill is full of the most detailed provisions as to what the commissioner shall do of his own accord, what he shall do with the sanction of one or the other of the standing committees, and what with the sanction of the Corporation. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has told you that the Government control has been greatly curtailed. If, out of this large body of details in regard to the powers of the commissioner, at the only two things have emerged which are open to criticism—his powers with regard to contracts and in regard to appointments—I, as a member of the Select Committee, most humbly congratulate myself as the respectable member with which we have framed the proposals regarding the powers of the commissioner.

“I must say in fairness to the Council that this question of the powers of the commissioner in the midst of very many Hon'ble Members did not appear to be so important as the financial position. What is the financial position? In regard to that, I begin when I commenced this Bill to this Council for acceptance yesterday morning, by pointing out that there were two difficulties in which this Bill would strengthen the position of the Corporation financially. I pointed out how in regard to water-supply there is now a great deal of waste and how under the Bill as it is framed, water powers are given to the commissioner and you will find a saving of several lakhs of rupees under that head. There also I said in addition to that, that you will have an increased revenue of about 4 lakhs. In all, both by way of saving and positive addition of revenue, the Corporation of the future will be better off than the Corporation of to-day by about 8 lakhs and that, mind you, without any increase in the valuations from the property tax. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Suddiyar was rather opposed by the fact that my figures did not quite fit in with the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar's figures. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Muthu has explained the situation. I may also explain why it is so. If the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar would allow me, I will explain. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar assumes that there is going to be a reduction in the total yield of the property tax. I do not assume it; I assume that, whatever the Corporation may or may not do, they are not going to reduce their income which they are now deriving. I think the 10 per cent abatement for repairs, etc. would be set right by raising the rate. A great many people are now getting the benefit of the 10 per cent deduction even though not under the law. There is another thing which troubled the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar, namely, about the transfer duty. He said: would the Governor-General sanction it? The transfer duty could be imposed by an act with the permission of the Corporation. The Corporation has to resolve to impose it. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar's objection seems to me to be that the Corporation may be willing to put this duty on but that the Imperial Government may not agree. May I venture to point out to him that till now it is not the Corporation which has generally stood for increase of revenue and the Government against it, but it is rather the other way? I am glad we have several members of the Corporation here. I say this for the information of the Corporation, if the Corporation would be so good, if this Bill is passed into law, to put on that day, it will have my suggested support for the introduction of this duty and there need be no apprehension that this act will not be realised. That brings us to the question of the property tax. My experience of property in Madras cannot possibly compare with that of the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar who has been so good as to tell us that he owns 20 houses in Madras. Unfortunately I own only one house. I was quite satisfied house-owners detesting the property tax. After all, this is a tax that people dislike to pay more. If there is one thing which is common to the whole world of which I am a good deal during the tour in Europe, it is this: nobody likes to pay a tax if he can help it. Our European colleagues sometimes find fault with us for not having a sufficient spirit of self-sacrifice. If I may venture to say so, in the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Gopalan Prasad and the Hon'ble Mr. Theagar, when it comes to the question of paying taxes, they are quite as unwilling to pay taxes as we are.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RAO ACHARYA:—“We are not as rich as they are.”

The Hon'ble DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—“We are all taxed proportionately to our income. That being so, why should it be assumed that the property tax is never going to yield anything more? When I mentioned 8 lakhs, as there was no agitation against an increase of the property tax, I said you would in any case get 8 lakhs, but why should there be this assumption that the property tax would not give anything more? What is the basis of it? The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar has very rightly wanted to know why the Corporation should not increase the property tax. Even if it has not, we all know that the value of property is going up by leaps and bounds. We all know that rents are going up by leaps and bounds.”

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

[18th March 1919.]

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" I know they are going up but I do not know that they are going up by leaps and bounds."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" The Honorable Member owns property, I presume, where I own my property."

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" I may mention for information that a house of mine which in 1909 fetched a rental of Rs. 270 today fetches a rental of Rs. 325. If he calls it 'leaps and bounds,' I don't know what it means."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Unfortunately things do not seem to be in very satisfactory as the Honorable Member wishes. Probably it is not in the main quarter."

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" It is quite close to your bungalow."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" If the Honorable Member and myself exchange our views about the Council, I dare say we can devise means to make people pay more taxes. Why should it be assumed that the property owner will never have a tendency to go up? Even if you do not touch the rate, you will have at least 10 lakhs of betterment. As a result of this Bill there is bound to be a rise in the yield of the property tax."

"I understand and I quite sympathize with the feelings of these Honorable Members like the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswundra Rao, who feel when they are dealing with a piece of legislation like that they would have far rather preferred tackling the larger problems. I have told him that we have our limitations. The question may then arise: 'Why then don't you put the Bill off?' Very good, if we could have put it off, we would have done so. Before I proceed in that direction, I wish to be permitted to reply to one particular suggestion which was made, in explanation as to why we are rushing through this piece of legislation. We are told, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar assumes that we are all fired with a spirit of emulation; this Council and the Government want to add to their credit and renown and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasami Raju has been so good as to say that the Municipality is apparently very anxious before he hands over charge of office to place the Madras City Municipal Bill on the Statute Book and therefore we, the members of his Government, are pushing things forward. May I venture to say in regard to this somewhat extraordinary criticism that whatever our good or bad points might have been, a desire to run glory has not been one of them. I have often been taxed by Honorable Members who have asked me 'why don't you do such and such a thing; it would not cost you anything; it would make you more popular.' I do not blame them for that, but I may mention it to refute the suggestion. As for this hurry-hurry putting pressure upon any of us to carry this thing through, I think without discussing the merits of Government, I may at once say that Mr. Ranga Achariyar has never put any pressure upon us to rush anything during the last seven years. If that is so, it may be asked 'why are you rushing it through?' The fact is that the Corporation is specially on its back legs so far as its finances are concerned. (The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar :—"How, how?") I understand from the Honorable Member's crying out 'best, best' that he agrees with me. I was extremely glad to hear that he agrees with me; and with the acquiescence of the Honorable Member who represents the Madras Corporation in this hall, I say that the Madras Corporation is literally on its back legs. I hope you agree to that."

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" Yes."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Now what are we to do when a Corporation is on its back legs? 'Are we to wait for three or four years to settle all these questions, or are we to tackle them immediately, at once?' I say that the Corporation is on its back legs. It is spending at the rate of 36 lakhs of rupees per head and the law which is inadequate at present does not give the municipality any control."

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" We cannot control for three years more."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Why?"

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" For want of action."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" Let the Honorable Members pass this Bill and the Government undertake to get the money for you. You will have priority."

The Hon'ble Euz Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—" I may assure the Honorable Member that the information given of the business people is that it is impossible."

The Hon'ble DOWA Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—" What I say is this: we were so situated in the position of the Corporation that we were prepared in May 1917—we wanted

15th March 1915.] (*Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;*
Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Mungai.)

to put through an emergency legislation giving them the power to work up their property taxes to 25 per cent. The situation was so grave. This is what we wrote to the Government of India. 'Further reasons are firstly that the Bill will be passed into law or that the financial powers of taxation conferred by it will become available for some time; in the meanwhile, the need for enhancing the resources of the Corporation has, as explained above, become very urgent. The Government in Council has carefully considered the position and is of opinion that emergency legislation must be undertaken and that the simplest and most satisfactory form which that legislation can take is an amendment of section 123 of the Act so as to raise the maximum rate of the tax on buildings and lands from 16 to 16½ per cent of the annual value. The maximum rate of the property taxes will then be 25 per cent as provided in the City Municipal Bill. This will yield an additional revenue of about 2½ lakhs a year'.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“What is the date of the letter?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“This is what we wrote; we also said, 'the actual enhancement, however, will depend upon the present means of the Corporation.' The Corporation considered it and said 'we do not want this emergency legislation.' They do not want anything which is likely even to increase their burden, the burden on property.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—“Is that quite correct?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“Quite right. Here is the resolution. I read from the proceedings of the Corporation at the General Meeting, dated 15th May 1915. 'With reference to the proposal submitted that it is the intention of the Government to apply clause 123 of the Government of India for sanction for the introduction of the Bill to amend section 123 so as to raise the maximum rate on lands and buildings to 16½ per cent, the Corporation is strongly of opinion that it will be an unnecessary increase of tax on lands and houses and the Corporation is further of opinion that the Government should not take further action until after consideration of the proposals made by it for augmenting its resources.' That is what the Corporation said. Subsequently at that time there was a slight improvement in the finances of the Corporation and so this Bill was coming up, we felt we might drop the emergency legislation. This is the Government Order, dated 19th August 1917: 'as the financial position of the Corporation has improved, the Government do not at present propose to undertake legislation to raise the property tax to a maximum of 25 per cent.'”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“Emergency legislation indeed?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“We satisfied ourselves that the Corporation can carry on its work from general reserves till 1918. We were satisfied that they could carry on their work without a hitch and we said: 'in the circumstances, the Government do not propose to undertake the emergency legislation.' Having done so, we felt bound to hurry up this Bill and in hurrying it up we extremely asked the Corporation to hurry it.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—“Will the Honourable Member kindly explain to me how the preventing of wastage of water is going to add to the resources of the Corporation?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“It will reduce your deficit under the water and drainage fund which is now funded from the general revenue. I think I explained it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. MOLEY:—“May I quote figures? After exhaustive calculation, it has been estimated that every extra gallon per day over 25 gallons per head means an expenditure of Rs. 16,000 per annum. Seven extra gallons therefore means that we are spending Rs. 2,84,000 per annum.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—“May I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Moley whether he is going to propose to stop the pumping station for a time?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“I do not know whether the Honourable Member could ask the Hon'ble Mr. Moley what the latter's intentions are. It is better to get information as to his intentions at the meeting of the Corporation of which both are members. In deference to the wishes of the Corporation, we stopped the emergency legislation and we knew that the Corporation was on its last legs and we said we would allow them to go on till 1918 but we asked them to come to our help. One of the ways in which the Corporation helped us was by objecting to the mortgage on income-tax and the revenue duties, in both of which I refused yesterday. I pointed out that in regard to these two things, if the Government had had their way, we should have been in a position to say that the Bill would have given an additional revenue of 2 lakhs instead of four.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—“Would the Government agree to it if the Corporation agree to it now?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“I should like to know whether the Honourable Member has been authorised to negotiate with the Government in this

12th MARCH 1919.] (*Mr. Rangas Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BANNA ACHARIYAR :—"We are quite able to survive."

The Hon'ble DOWNS Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"You will survive, because what is at the back of the Honorable Member's mind is the debt."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BANNA ACHARIYAR :—"We will stop special works and go on."

The Hon'ble DOWNS Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I would ask Honorable Members who have been told about the difference due to the vote of a local body in regard to its own constitution to pause awhile and consider what exactly is the history of this particular local body as far as this particular legislation is concerned. Has it acted rightly? Has it co-operated with us to act its own house in order? No; it has obstructed us at every turn and now it has done the last service after this Bill has been considered, after all amendments are passed; it has convened a special meeting, at a time when, in defence to the wishes of some, we are having the final reading—and passed a resolution saying, it will not have anything to do with this Bill.

"That being so, I think it is the right of Honorable Members other than the Honorable Member who sits here on behalf of the Corporation to exercise their independent judgment. We, the Members of the Government, are bound to put the premier local body in a sound financial position so that it would not stand before the world as a bankrupt institution. It is the duty of Honorable Members here to support us in that endeavour. To introduce all sorts of vague allegations and to leave it to the future is simply an abdication of your functions. I have no hesitation in saying that every Honorable Member who understands the situation, has a right to vote and we have a right to claim his vote, but we have no claim, I admit, on the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar who sits here as the secretary of the Corporation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BANNA ACHARIYAR :—"I do not feel so much bound as to the regulatory character of my position."

The Hon'ble DOWNS Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"I am very glad to hear this disclaimer. When the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar has expressed some signs of reticence, I think my speech has served some purpose and I hope we will have the satisfaction of passing this Bill unanimously."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BANNA ACHARIYAR :—"I do not say that. I wish to exercise my own independent judgment in the matter."

The Hon'ble DOWNS Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"We shall leave the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar's judgment for the time being to itself. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswari Achariyar, each in his own way has found fault with the Government for their weakness in having yielded to the Corporation. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar said: 'It is true the Corporation proposed the abandonment of the exchanges on interest, but why did you yield to it?' His criticism is perfectly just. The Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar told us, 'you have accepted the responsibility.' His criticism is also just. The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswari Achariyar said: 'you have shown a deplorable weakness.' I quite agree with him. I plead guilty to that indictment. I think Your Excellency's Government have been weak and vacillating in the past with regard to this matter, and it is for that weakness that we are paying the penalty to-day when we are finding all this difficulty in passing through the Legislative Council a Bill for setting in order the premier local body of the Presidency which is now on the verge of bankruptcy."

"Several Honorable Members have declined against the policy of debt. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar has told us how very much he regretted the policy of debt. It is a pity that the people who regretted the policy of debt do not hesitate to ask for debt."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. BANNA ACHARIYAR :—"I plead guilty to the charge."

The Hon'ble DOWNS Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"It may be a source of satisfaction to the Council to see that I and my Honorable Friend are gradually coming nearer and nearer. I think the policy of debt is a mistake. With all deference to Your Excellency and my other Honorable Colleagues, I say that the policy of debt is a mistake. In regard to debt works like large drainage works or waterworks, it is right that the Government should say to a local body, 'we would share it with you.'—I do not grudge the undertaking to give funds to the drainage works of the Corporation. To give debt, I think, is a mistake. I actively associate myself with very many Honorable Members who have declared against it and it is because we want to bring that thing immediately to a full stop that I am pressing for the passing of this Bill to-day. If that Bill was not passed, we cannot then let the premier Corporation go bankrupt. That will be a terrible blow to local self-government all over the Presidency. Because we want to bring the policy of debt to a stop, because we want to teach self-reliance, because we want to teach local bodies to stand on their own legs, I press upon Honorable Members to support me in passing this Bill to-day."

"In very many ways, I take the position to be serious. More than one reference has been made to the Council of the future: the Minister who will hereafter have the charge of the

(*Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, the President ;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

[13th MARCH 1913.]

department will have to face the unwillingness of local bodies to put on facilities and savings some amount of sacrifice; and the difficulty will confront the Central Government in forcing an increase. If the position of the Indian Member in charge of this department is so very difficult as I find it today, how much more difficult must the position of the future Minister be, faced with problems like these? I appeal to all of you to consider not the immediate present, not to-day or to-morrow, but to consider what the future will be. To yield to the Corporation now is like yielding to a sick man, who is very sick but who, when you prescribe a medicine, wants to be left alone. To yield to the Corporation, to allow it to have its own way, to say that this Bill shall not be passed because the Corporation has objected to it, will not only seriously injure that institution but will be a serious set-back to local self-government in this Presidency and it will increase to a tremendous degree the task of those who, in years to come, will stand where I stand, to look after these local bodies as I am doing now. I appeal without any hesitations to all Honourable Members watching the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar to vote for this Bill and pass it into law."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I put the motion to the Council. The motion has been—"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar (intercepting):—"There is the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"Would the Honourable Gentleman allow me? The motion has been moved that the Bill be passed into law. Since then, an amendment is proposed that the consideration of the Bill be postponed."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

<i>For passage of the Bill</i>		<i>Against</i>	
The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.		The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Canvel.	
" " K. Raman Ayyangar		" Mr. L. Davidson	
" " B. Venkatasami Raja.		" " G. G. Toddman.	
" " T. George Achariyar.		" " A. T. G. Campbell.	
" " Yaqub Hussain Sahib Bahadur		" " Diwan Bahadur K. Ramachandrarao.	
" " Mr. K. Chidambaramaiah		" " Mr. M. Young.	
" " Mr. Chettyar.		" " " L. E. Buckley.	
" " A. Narasimha Rao.		" " " N. K. Marjoribanks.	
" " A. S. Krishna Rao.		" " " R. B. Wood.	
" " B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.		" " Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ainsub-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur.	
		" " Diwan Bahadur M. Kappasahayam Rao.	
		" " Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramakrishna Achariyar.	
		" " The Surgeon General.	
		" " Mr. T. Richmond.	
		" " Diwan Bahadur K. Suryasomayajulu Nayudu.	
		" " Rao Bahadur S. K. M. Annaswami Chettiar.	
		" " Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayaiah Reddyar.	
		" " Mr. J. C. McLeary.	
		" " Sir Francis Spring.	
		" " Mr. B. Littlehale.	
		" " Sir F. W. B. B. B.	
		" " Sir Gordon Fraser.	
		" " Mr. J. H. Thompson.	
		" " The Hon. Rev. J. A. Allen.	
		" " Mr. W. Butler.	
		" " Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.	
		" " The Advocate General.	
		" " Diwan Bahadur E. Rajagopala Achariyar.	
		" " Mr. H. C. Stokes.	

The amendment was lost, 9 voting for and 29 against it.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"The motion is that this Bill be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL, 1918 AND RESOLUTION NO. 107
LEGISLATION TO CHECK JUVENILE SMOKING.

18TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopala Achariyar presented a bill which was taken with the following result:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon.		The Hon'ble Mr. T. Siva Rao.	
" Mr. L. Duxbury.		" Mr. E. Venkatasami Raja.	
" Mr. C. G. Telford.		" Mrs. Subbaraj V. Rangas Achari-	
" Mr. A. T. G. Campbell.		" yet.	
" Dewan Bahadur K. Ramasubrah-		" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	
man.		" Yaqub Hussain Sahib Bahadur.	
" Mr. M. Young.			
" Mr. L. E. Buckley.			
" Mr. N. S. Mahalingam.			
" Mr. B. E. Wood.			
" Khan Bahadur Muhammad			
Arifuddin Hamid Sahib			
Bahadur.			
" Dewan Bahadur M. Ram-			
asubrahman.			
" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami			
Achariyar.			
" the Surgeon-General.			
" Mr. K. Subramanian.			
" Dewan Bahadur E. Sanyas-			
anaramaiah Naidu.			
" Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Anan-			
das Chettyar.			
" Dewan Bahadur A. Subbaraya			
Bahadur.			
" Mr. J. C. Meier.			
" Mr. K. Chakrabarti's Mad-			
hayan.			
" Mr. A. Srinivasan Rao.			
" Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao.			
" Sir Francis Spring.			
" Mr. R. Lakshmin.			
" Sir Fairfax Harber.			
" Sir George Young.			
" Mr. J. H. Thacker.			
" the Most Rev. J. Acland.			
" Mr. W. Hester.			
" Mr. W. J. J. Hawley.			
" the Advocate-General.			
" Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala			
Achariyar.			
" Mr. H. G. Subba.			
" the Raja of Pithapuram.			

The motion was agreed to, 33 voting for and 5 against.

RESOLUTION RE LEGISLATION TO CHECK JUVENILE SMOKING.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

‘III. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that Government should take early steps to initiate legislation for checking the growth of juvenile smoking.’

“The reason why I ask for this measure and say that Government should initiate the steps in these directions rather than any other persons, I will now explain. As for the growth of juvenile smoking, that is a fact of which almost every Honourable Member of the Council is fully aware. It is pretty well known that tobacco habit in various forms is on the increase. On the evils of juvenile smoking, we have had various pamphlets issued by a number of medical men including Mrs. Subbaraj V. Rangas Achari whose advice has been of great service in bringing to light the great evils of tobacco smoking, especially when the habits are contracted by children. I therefore feel that I am freed from the necessity of showing that juvenile smoking is harmful. If there are any Honourable Members who require any argument on that head, some of our medical friends would be in a better position than myself to point out the various evils. It is well to inspect the lungs and to inspect the health also personally. It is not necessary to go into the subject at length. I consider that it is well-established that the habit of juvenile smoking is growing. I think I shall have done my work if I draw attention to two points which came to my knowledge. The Madras Presidency Students' Convention held its last

(Mr. Naraindas Aggar.)

[12th March 1919.]

sitting at Salem and I happened to be present on the subject, committee of that body and one of the subjects on the agenda was the prevention of juvenile smoking. I entered with to my astonishment that one young man who was not exactly a juvenile got up and said 'why do you make this subject here? This is sheer hypocrisy. Everybody smokes nowadays and why do you want a resolution to restrict it?' He said that if a resolution were passed, it would be set at naught. That frank admission, while it tended to avoid hypocrisy, was a direct confession that this habit of juvenile smoking is one which you might well despair of eradicating. This habit is very much on the increase. I can also refer to some of my constituents which have moved in this matter. Two years ago, my Kerkla constituency, the Kerkla Municipal Council, passed a resolution on this subject. I put now here in my hands a resolution of the Kerkla Municipality Council that juvenile smoking should be prohibited by law and that Government should undertake legislation on this matter. That is the pronouncement of a responsible body and that bears evidence of the increasing vice. I think it is necessary for me to add further evidence of the increase of this habit. I shall therefore proceed to consider why legislation is the means best fitted for meeting this evil. I know the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, and his predecessors are quite as keenly alive to the evils of this habit and they have done what they could in their own way. They have issued instructions to me that juvenile smoking is put down in hotels and schools ever which they have control and possibly they have, I believe, recommended it to the authorities which receive aid from Government that this habit should be put down. It is one thing for us to ask managers of hotels to put down smoking and another thing to combat it by legislation. If the evil is widespread, the percentage of victims of this vice attending schools is very small as we know from the statistics supplied by the census. Therefore, it will be recognized that the steps taken in the Department of Public Instruction will not be adequate in regard to this problem. Now I am moved to the effectiveness of intervention, and may point out that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction can only do his best by issuing the necessary instructions. If the juveniles attending a school go to a smoker and have the worst habit and others, I cannot blame the authorities of that institution. We have to recognize that the evil is as great, the means and methods that it requires other steps besides the issuing of instructions. This necessity for legislation has been recognized in other provinces. In British India, legislation has been undertaken and carried out. I may also point to the Native States where similar legislation has been carried out and enforced. Therefore, I think I have done quite enough to point out that legislation is recognized as a more adequate remedy for the suppression of this vice than the other means previously adopted, such as the issuing of notices. Still, before I recommend legislation to this Council, there are serious objections that have to be met, objections which had so much weight with me that in the past I frequently hesitated to recommend this measure. At least on some previous occasions, I came forward with a resolution of this sort and did not move it. That was with reference to some objections that I am going to mention presently. It is pointed out that in this country we have not got the same liberties and privileges as citizens of various other countries, that in a free country like England, it would not very much matter if you introduce legislation giving some more power to the executive and to the subordinates of the executive to interfere with the liberty of the subject in certain respects, because people are quite capable of asserting their own rights and they know what is due to them and they know how exactly to push or put down any interference and any over-zealous policeman is more likely to be headed roughly by the populace than in a country like this. Here, if you pass legislation authorizing every policeman to pick away cigars from every young man and to report against him, to send tobacco from smokers who deal with juveniles, then you are giving a great deal of power which is capable of being abused. That has given me serious thought. I recognize that it is a very flimsy argument, it is a serious handicap to the utility of this measure. Already there is so much police-don in this country that I am reluctant to advocate any measures which would give more power to the lower officials of this department; and yet I stand before this Council suggesting that the Government should take early steps. Why do I do so? I do so because of two reasons. In the first place, the fact that this vice is so rapidly increasing is appraising me and the physique of the young Indians of the later generation is a matter which cannot be ignored. I therefore thought it necessary to place my apprehensions both as to the fact of this increasing vice and as to the possible dangers of legislation before this Council for their adoption of adequate measures and, if they desire legislation as I do, also to place before them possible checks. We can introduce safeguards for the purpose of counterbalancing objection or any other danger which might flow from a rigorous enforcement of the Bill. For instance, we must recognize that in similar matters, we have had legislation. There is no matter on which intervention is resented by the people more than such modest and moderate arrangements made by Hindus and Mohammedans and yet in such a matter it has been possible for Native States to introduce legislation as to the age of marriage and to render it point for a father to give away his daughter in marriage before a certain age. Fountains are usually free and provision is made for young women and provision is also made for safeguarding people against malicious prosecutions by insisting that in the case of prosecutions such and such authorities should examine the question. But similarly it might be possible for the experts to devise the necessary measures to prevent this law becoming an oppressive one. That is why, all things considered, I thought it my duty to place before this Council a recommendation that legislation should be adopted for suppressing this growing vice.

Lastly, I have to explain why I ask the Government to take steps instead of bringing up a Bill myself. There are two reasons. In the first place, when I last moved in the matter,

19TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Devineni.)

Government promised to consider this question in connection with some legislation which was still on the anvil. Government have still the Children's Bill in their own hands or perhaps before a committee which they can control. The second reason which I put forward in connection with this is the fact that Government control all legislation. We just now saw that in the teeth of protest of non-official members, practically for more than one day, in spite of almost a pitched battle for eight or nine hours, Government have been able to have it their own way and pass the City Municipal Bill. When I asked for permission to remove the badge of boldery and loyalty from the poor depressed classes, when I asked that the most objectionable clause with regard to stocks should be removed, Government were able to put forward three huge official blocks against me and even the permission to introduce a Bill was denied to me. We know therefore with what powerful force Government could wield their official block and with what fatal effect on any Bill. With that thought in my mind, I thought it was wiser to ask the Government themselves to take up the matter. Once they make up their minds, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acheriyar said, once they make up their minds, it is goldmiddy for them to get the majority here. We saw the way in which they sway on things in this Council. For these reasons it struck me that the present stage is the stage in which I could put forward this resolution and I introduced it to the Government for acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENENI:—Your Excellency, this question of juvenile smoking and the permission thereof by legislation is not a new one before this Council, having been before it at one time or another in the shape of questions, or resolutions ever since 1905. On the first occasion, the suggestion proceeded from the Madras Total Abstinence Association and the answer to a question then was that no notice was taken because no attempt had been made to produce evidence of any increase in juvenile smoking. That was in 1905. In 1908, following the example of the United Provinces, Government passed on to the Director of Public Instruction a circular as to the subject of restricting or prohibiting the practice of smoking among schoolboys. In 1913, the Trigonometric Sociological Committee raised the question and again the Government gave the answer that there was no evidence that the habit of juvenile smoking was so prevalent as to require legislative interference necessary. I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar himself who next raised the question in an interpellation in May 1914 and asked the Government to issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction as the subject. Instructions were issued accordingly and circulars were sent by the Director of Public Instruction to the heads of all educational institutions. That dealt only with smoking by schoolboys on school premises or in the playgrounds. It was recognised by the Government, however, and the Director of Public Instruction has emphasised it quite strongly, that the real requisite in this matter is more efficient parental control. In May 1915, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was informed as he has reminded us today that the Government had under consideration a Children's Bill and might include therein some provision on the subject of juvenile smoking on the model of the English Children's Act of 1908. Certain sections in that Act provide penalties for the sale of tobacco to children and for giving permits and the forfeiture of tobacco found in their possession. The Government were also aware that there was a special Ordinance in Ceylon and regulations in Bechoo and Mysore dealing with these points. In November 1915, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar gave notice of a resolution which in the same terms as the present one, but he withdrew it and the brief discussion recorded in the proceedings of the Council at that meeting suggests that he withdrew it because Sir Harold Stuart said he would consider the matter in connection with the Children's Bill. The Bill was then in an embryonic stage. Sir Harold Stuart did give very careful consideration to the issue and the first step he took was to call for the results of practical experience in Ceylon and Mysore. The result of his inquiry was information that in Ceylon there were very few prosecutions and the Ordinance did not produce very particular effect. This was in October 1915. Though the regulation had been introduced into all headquarters districts in Mysore, and also in the Silver goldfields with effect from the beginning of the year 1915, the Mysore, by the end of 1915, thought that it would still take some time before the provisions of the regulation could be widely known and strictly enforced; and all that they could say was that there were 25 prosecutions, of which 16 terminated in warnings for first offences. Consequently, Sir Harold Stuart had practically no information as to the result of the special legislation there and from the note which he left on the record it is clear that he was of opinion that the application of the criminal law was not a satisfactory way of dealing with the evil if it existed apart from the fact that there was no evidence before the Government regarding the extent to which the habit of juvenile smoking prevailed. It is evident that there was the genuine why provisions regarding juvenile smoking were deliberately removed from the Children's Bill, as pointed out in the statement of objects and reasons. So exactly as last time, a question was put down by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao and the answer given was that the Government did not contemplate any general measure to prevent juvenile smoking. My Hon'ble colleague Mr. Alexander Curlew has just drawn my attention to the fact that the City Municipal Bill which has just been passed into law touches on this subject since rule 6 (c) of the Municipal rules in Schedule V of the Bill requires as one legitimate object of expenditure in the City of Madras the organising and maintaining of recreation for preventing juvenile smoking and cruelty to children. But that is not quite the same thing as legislation to provide against juvenile smoking. I have now brought the history of the case up to 1915. I may say that there was a period of three years in which local interest in the subject flagged—1916, 1917 and 1918; with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao's question, interest dropped until at the end

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Krishna Rao.)

[18th March 1919.]

of 1918 when there was some initial. As the honorable member told us, his constituency in Ernakulam took up this problem. I suggest that was the result of special legislation in Bengal where there was introduced a Bill as the subject was granted in November 1917 and actual discussion took place on the 2nd September 1918, when the Bill was referred to a select committee. The sponsor for that Bill, Doctor Bhattacharya, drew attention to similar measures in other parts of the world, Russia, Germany and Afghanistan, and also to the recent passing into law of the Punjab Smoking Bill. I have not got copies of these enactments—they were not available in the Secretariat when notice of this resolution reached me—but I may refer to the debate which took place in September 1918 in the Bengal Legislative Council in order to draw attention to the attitude taken up by the Bengal Government at the time, as that is the most recent pronouncement of a Provincial Government on such a subject. The spokesman on behalf of the Bengal Legislative Council was the Maharaja of Burdwan. In explaining the attitude of the Government he said that it was one of strict neutrality, that the Government would neither support nor oppose the motion but wished that there should be frank and free discussion and that members of the Legislative Council liberty to speak as they liked on the understanding that they should abstain from voting, as the Government desired the decision to rest entirely with non-official representatives. That was, I may say, in accord with a prevailing sentiment in the speech of the mover, who said: "I hope I have made it abundantly clear that the preponderance of Indian public opinion is in favour of the Bill. The measure before the House is certainly one for Indian opinion."

It was this discussion which probably created interest in the matter in Southern India. The first indication of its revival was in the Madras Municipal Council where Mr. B. S. Ganapathi Ayyar, a municipal councillor, moved a resolution on the subject. What he proposed was an amendment to sections 183 and 185 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, so as to empower municipal councils to license the sale of smoking materials subject to conditions prohibiting sale to juveniles and also to promulgate by-laws restricting persons and guardians responsible. He recommended, as the Director of Public Instruction has told us more than once, that the chief culprit of the vice of juvenile smoking is neglect of duty on the part of the parents and guardians. Mr. Ganapathi Ayyar thought that legislation was necessary to maintain the practice and hoped that this would attract parental interest. The municipal council adopted his resolution and he then addressed circulars to the chairmen of other municipalities in the Presidency as an endeavour to attract public opinion at least in urban areas. Out of 72 municipal councils in the Madras Presidency, only 15, however, sent any reply. These all considered that legislation of this description was expedient. The next time came up before my Honorable Colleagues Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar on the particular issue whether any amendment in the areas desired should be introduced in the Madras District Municipalities Act and his conclusion was that no such amendment was desirable, partly because there was no weight of opinion behind it and partly because he thought that such a prohibition would be unworkable.

That is the history of the case. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in his basic assumption that juvenile smoking is a vice which is rapidly increasing to an oppressive degree. There is not before the Government any evidence on that point. It may be a fact, but I am bound to say, so far as my limited experience goes, I do not see small boys smoking very often. It came to me as a surprise to find in a pamphlet of Doctor Ebenezer Hall on the evils of smoking written five years ago the statement that "all of us are aware that young boys of 10 or 12 smoke cigarettes in great numbers." And I cannot accept generalizations based on the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's young friend in Calcutta that everybody smokes nowadays and there is no need to impose any restriction, any more than I can accept the resolution of the Municipal Council of Ernakulam as a sufficient confirmation of that testimony. If Government are to move in the matter, they must first collect a substantial body of evidence to show that the practice is widespread and that it is increasing and that public opinion really does desire legislation against it. I do not want any evidence of the fact that juvenile smoking is bad for the young, because everybody knows that. But the issue is whether legislation is to be attempted to check it or whether this is left to nature which might be left to parents and guardians to check. It is not only a question of gathering evidence as to the practice prevailing, but as to the way taken by regular smokers, by which I mean mainly Indian smokers, as the matter; and it is also a question of establishing further what has been the practical effect of legislation in those provinces and in the Native States in which it has been introduced. I do not think there is before the Government at present any shred of evidence beyond what Mr. Harold Smart had at the end of 1915, but we shall be quite ready to ascertain by reference to district boards whether they think that legislation would do good and to give further consideration to the matter. It is possible that in some places evidence may be available to show that legislation has been an effective factor for good. These are reasons why the Government cannot undertake legislation on this matter, but if any private individual should think fit to bring forward a Bill, the Government will be quite ready to direct an inquiry in the directions indicated, first to collect such evidence as can be found as to the prevalence of juvenile smoking in Southern India and whether it is on the increase, then as to the practical effect of previous legislation in other provinces and as to the Indian public opinion as to the need for legislation as distinguished from the admitted desirability of preventing juvenile smoking. I have nothing more to say than that under the circumstances Government are unable to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am sorry that the Government have not been able to accept the resolution in the form proposed. It will be remembered that, so far as

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Narasimha Appa; Mr. Siva Rao; [18th March 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Action will also have to be taken to accelerate the practical effect of special legislation of this kind in other provinces and in Native States. These things will take some time and I cannot hold out any hope of measures being introduced in the Madras Children's Bill. It is not a question of mere formality. The position of the Government at present is that legislation is not expected, and that if any action should be taken, it would be necessary to follow the precedent at Bengal, where it was left to a private Bill. That is the chief reason of my answer to the Honourable Member's original speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Aiyar:—"As both these answers have been given, I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs thus—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that special steps may be taken for the development of education in the Ceded districts, by opening of more schools, by the grant of fee concessions or scholarships, by the appointment of school-attendance committees and otherwise.'

"Your Excellency, it is a notorious fact that the educational advances in the Ceded districts is at a very low ebb. It is charged as the most backward educationally of all the districts in the Presidency. To convince Honourable Members of this Council, we have to take them to the account of the educational progress which appears in the Gazetteers of the several districts. Speaking of education in the Bellary district, it is stated in the Bellary District Gazetteer: "According to the statistics of the last census, we abstract of some of which will be found in the appendix appended to this Gazetteer, Bellary is backward educationally, though slightly less backward than its neighbours, the other Ceded districts. Between a sex 5 is every hundred of the people can read and write but the large majority of these are to be found among its male population and in the education of its girls it is inferior to every district in the Presidency except the jungle agencies of Nijampur and Vengalpet. The district is also ranked by the educational department among the backward areas of the Presidency." Coming to the number of pupils that are undergoing instruction in the elementary schools and the secondary schools, we have an account of it in the appendix printed in the same Gazetteer at page 24.

"From these statistics it is plain what low percentage, the number of those that are receiving instruction in the secondary schools bears to the whole school-going population. It is also worth here that not many of these primary schools go up to the upper primary and speaking of the condition in the other districts, Anantapur, Chittoor and Kurnool, they are all similar. Chittoor seems to be somewhat better, but it is still backward. "In regard to education," it is stated "the foundation of the formidable structure of statistics elaborated at the census is thereby defaced as the ability of a person to write is better and read is very scarce. Measured by this standard, the Deccan is educationally the most backward division of the Presidency except the Agency, but within this division, Chittoor is the most advanced." It is needless for us to give the statistics of the number of pupils undergoing instruction in the secondary schools. It is stated in the same Chittoor District Gazetteer that the total number of pupils undergoing instruction in the secondary schools is 590. In the higher elementary school for boys, it is 258; in those for girls, 102; and those that are undergoing instruction in the lower elementary schools—the total number of them come to 23,851. It is needless to refer to the statistics relating to Kurnool and Anantapur. Anantapur seems to be the most backward in this respect. An account of it appears in the District Gazetteer relating to that district. It is stated that only 4 in every 100 of the population of boys and 4 in every 1,000 of girls possess this accomplishment. It is true that the district is also classed by the Educational Department as backward. Looking to the statistics of the number of pupils undergoing instruction in the secondary schools, it is the lowest in the Presidency, it is about 722 in all. I need not refer Honourable Members of Council to the state of things in Kurnool. As I stated in the beginning, things are very similar. What can be done to remedy the state of things and to bring these districts on a level with the other districts of the Presidency Government have to take up the situation seriously on hand. I am aware of what the Government have been doing in the matter. They have recently started a first grade college for the Ceded districts at Anantapur and they are also bearing the cost of three or four schools in the Ceded districts but my impression is that much more need be done before these districts can be put on the same level with the other districts in the Presidency in point of educational advances. What I suggest in this resolution is that elementary schools and secondary schools may be started, liberal grants may be provided for aided schools and fee concessions and scholarships may be granted and school-attendance committees may also be appointed. All these steps are very necessary to foster education in these districts. I am aware that something

19th MARCH 1919.] (Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Littlejohn; Mr. Venkatarati Raju;
the President.)

is done for the improvement of the education of backward classes, but if the principle is recognized that the backward classes have to be pulled up, the principle should be recognized that backward towns and districts also should be improved. I do not think it requires any words on my part to commend this resolution for the acceptance of this Council and I think it ought to command the sympathy of the Government and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. LINGASWAMI:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member has addressed statistics to indicate that the Ceded districts are educationally backward. That is the case; but I may suggest to him that other districts are also educationally backward. It is the responsibility of Government, as it always has been, to continue to open schools, to give grants and subsidies for the opening of schools, as many as possible, in the Ceded districts as far as funds will permit bearing in mind the needs of the other parts of the Presidency. Thus we have done as is indicated by our opening a college in Anantapur, by our bearing the net cost of maintenance of the municipal high schools of Bellary, Kanoor, Anantapur and Chidambaram and the another school at Krishnagiri recently taken over by the Board. Out of a total of 458 and 735 new schools opened in two recent years, 69 and 117 have been in the Ceded districts. This is a fact which indicates that the department is doing quite a lot towards the advancement of education in the Ceded districts. Turning to the request for the award of fee concessions and scholarships, the area of the jurisdiction of the Inspector of schools of the Third Circle is approximately the area of the Ceded districts. I think only 5 per cent of the total number of pupils reading in secondary schools in the Presidency are reading in schools in the Ceded districts and yet 5 per cent of the total number of available scholarships in secondary schools are awarded by the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, that is to say, to the students who are reading approximately in the area of the Ceded districts. With reference to the appointment of school-study committees, it is I think, within the powers of the local bodies even now to appoint committees which will look after the interests of education and represent those interests to the local bodies concerned."

"So, what I have said very briefly would indicate the fact that we have borne in mind the needs of the Ceded districts, that we shall continue to bear them in mind and provide facilities for education in the Ceded districts as far as the funds at our disposal will permit."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am quite satisfied with the reply of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, we are not unaware that the Government have started a college in the Ceded districts. We have heard from the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction that every possible step is taken to increase education in the Ceded districts, but there is one statement made by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction and that is that the work is not only confined to that portion of our Presidency but that it is felt in several other districts. It is an satisfaction to me. On the other hand, it shows that the Government should pay more attention to the matter of the improvement of primary education."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"That is not before this Council. The general question of primary education is not before the Council. The resolution is confined to this; we are discussing about the development of education in the Ceded districts and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction, therefore, confined his remarks to the Ceded districts. We are not talking about the general education of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I am quite aware that the resolution is confined to the Ceded districts. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has referred to the fact that a similar want is felt in other districts. I am referring to that point and I say that it does not give satisfaction. I am not concerned with the expense of education in the Presidency. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction was kind enough to say that he has opened many schools. I have various complaints that buildings were constructed and schools were opened and teachers employed but there were no students to study. This is due to the fact that the local people whom the schools are started were not consulted when the schools were opened."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"Is the Honourable Gentleman referring to the Ceded districts?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"This reference is to the Ceded districts."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"If he is not referring to the Ceded districts, he is out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"It is inapplicable to the whole Presidency. I have direct knowledge of my district; I have no such direct knowledge of the Ceded districts."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"This resolution does not refer to the rest of the Presidency but refers to the Ceded districts."

804 RESOLUTIONS RE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS AND PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE BELLARY DISTRICT AS A PRELIMINARY TO RESETTLEMENT.

(Mr. Venkatesh Raje; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Alexander Gordon; Mr. Krishna Rao.) [18th March 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. YAKHATAM RAO :—“Then leaving out that point is debatable to your Excellency's wish, I may point out that there must be an extension not only of elementary and secondary but college education. Constitutional freedom is barred unless people are enlightened. It is absolutely necessary that steps must be taken immediately in the Ceded districts as also in the other districts where economic crises. I consider that it is not enough, the attention paid is not enough to every primary education to the doors of the people. Additional attention must be paid to it in order to see that more people are educated.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“Your Excellency, the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction pointed out that there were other backward districts also. I may tell him that these are the most backward districts. I am quite alive to the fact that the Government are doing a lot for the extension of education, but a lot more remains to be done. For instance, the number of graduates passed out from the Ceded districts last year was about 40 or 45. This is very poor. The number undergoing instruction in colleges is very meagre. That is due to the poverty of the people. Government have been giving scholarships for instruction in the secondary schools. I humbly ask the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction whether it would not be possible to extend scholarships for students residing in the colleges as well as in the Ceded districts. I am quite satisfied with the sympathetic attitude shown by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction. I am quite satisfied with the assurance that Government will continue to bestow the same attention to these backward districts. I have no wish to pose the resolution. I only want the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction to note whether he could not give a few more scholarships to students from the Ceded districts who are pursuing their college course in the college classes.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE BELLARY DISTRICT AS A PRELIMINARY TO RESETTLEMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus :—

“V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a public inquiry may be held into the economic condition of the Bellary district before proposals are made for its resettlement.”

“I may tell Honourable Members that resettlement is in full operation in the district of Bellary and inquiries are going on in the taluk of Adoni. Before I proceed further, I wish to draw the attention of Honourable Members of Council to the low economic conditions of the people in the Bellary district. When it is so, it becomes all the more necessary to conduct a thorough public inquiry into the economic condition of these people before any further step is voted for. At page 151 of the Bellary Gazetteer, it is stated : ‘The soil is that the average yield of Bellary is poor. His house is inferior to that of his brother in the north, his household utensils more primitive, the jewels on his womanhood are far fewer, he has less business in the way of fruit, vegetables and handicrafts and he can seldom indulge in the delights of well irrigation. His food supply depends on the rains of June and July, if two successive seasons fail, his wife dies thousands and he himself, as will be seen later, lives from day to day and has usually barely emerged from one famine before he is submerged under another.’ That is the economic condition.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—“May I urge the Honourable Member the doubt if I say that I am sceptic the resolution if the word ‘public’ is omitted?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—“As regards this enquiry, Government in 1915 accepted a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KANHEA RAO in the following terms :—

“The Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to direct that, when the appointment of any local or subsidiary, the Special Settlement Officer shall give public notice of the appointment, before they commence, and notify that he is prepared to receive and consider representations, oral or written, from persons interested, as to the economic condition of the people in the tract.”

“This resolution is practical in the terms in which I have worded mine. By the word ‘public’ I mean that ample notice should be given to the public about the Settlement Officer would hold an enquiry into the economic condition of the people, that he will give notice of the enquiry, it will be available to the public and it should be held in a public place and any evidence that is coming should be recorded and brought on record. There will be no examination.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KANHEA RAO :—“Your Excellency, I second this resolution. I do not know if my Honourable Friend has accepted the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon. I have not heard any statement from him that he accepted the suggestion of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon.”

RESOLUTION AS PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE ECONOMIC CONDITION 235
OF THE HILLARY DISTRICT AS A PRELIMINARY TO RE-
SETTLEMENT.

15th March 1919.] (Mr. Krishna Rao; Sir Alexander Gordon;
Mr. Siva Rao.)

"I do not know if there is any hon. is retaining the word 'public'. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao reminded this Council that on a former occasion, my resolution which was practically in the same form as the one now suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon, was accepted. The word 'public' does not mean that it should be a judicial inquiry; but it simply means that public notice should be given of the enquiry. If the word 'public' is adopted, this resolution will read thus:—'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an inquiry may be held into the economic condition of the Hillary district before proposals are made for its resettlement.' These are the standing rules. Even now, I believe, it is the rule that no resettlement of any district should be undertaken without an inquiry into the economic condition of the district. If the word 'public' is omitted from the resolution, I do not think that the resolution will advance the position in any further. I would not advise my Hon'ble Friend to consent to the omission of the word 'public'. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon would agree with me that to the omission of the word, it does not make any change. It may be a purely departmental inquiry if the word 'public' is not accepted. We will merely confirm the provisions already contained in the rules of resettlement operations."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon:—"Your Excellency, there is very little between me and the Hon'ble Gentleman. The rules already provide for a full economic inquiry and Government in 1915 undertook and carried out the undertaking that full public notice should be given of the operations and that the resettlement officer should receive any representation either oral or written from the public and they are quite ready to give the assurance that the resettlement officer will receive any representation from any points attended to by the ruler who wishes to approach him. I think Hon'ble Member interested will see that, in a short, they have all the opportunities desirable and Government wish to have full information as to the Hillary district, and are anxious to have all the information that may be given to the resettlement officer and there is no objection to receive any such representation as may be made. But they do not want a public inquiry in which witnesses are called who are to be cross-examined; that will not help to ascertain the truth. We do not want to turn the resettlement officer's men into a special court. If the Hon'ble Member will use the Resettlement Manual, he will see how great is the necessity for a resettlement officer to collect information. The very first direction is to carefully enquire and study the economic condition and the material progress of a district. Rules 2 and 3 refer to that. Rule 2 says:—'The resettlement officer may, in addition to the above, collect information on any other points such as the effects of droughts, indebtedness of ryots which he may deem necessary for the consideration of the economic condition of the people in the tract to be re-settled.' Rule 3 says:—'The resettlement officer should also, by a careful inspection of the official records and localities of such tracts and by consulting revenue officials and intelligent ryots, acquire such a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the district or tract to be resettled as will enable him to proceed with confidence in framing the proposals for resettlement.' So, in every respect full opportunity is given for the collection of all information which the public can lay before the resettlement officer. I suggest to my Hon'ble Friend that he need not press this resolution because he has got in the Resettlement Manual a guarantee of a full, careful and complete inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"It is because the Resettlement Manual does not provide for a full and public inquiry, I came forward with this resolution. The Resettlement Manual only insists upon an inquiry being made. Nothing is specified regarding the mode of inquiry. Rule 2 simply says that a study of the economic condition should be made and statistics must be collected. He may do it any time or call anybody he likes. It is also stated that the resettlement officer may collect information on any other point. It states also that the resettlement officer should, by inspection of the different tracts and localities of such tracts and by consulting revenue officials and intelligent ryots, acquire such thorough knowledge of the circumstances of a district or tract to be re-settled as will enable him to proceed with confidence in framing the proposals for resettlement. There is absolutely nothing in any of these rules which insist on a public inquiry being made. It is only an inquiry. Nothing is prescribed regarding the mode of inquiry. He may consult a few ryots, he is not bound to record evidence. Under the rules, it is incumbent upon the resettlement officer to make an inquiry. What is the harm in the Government accepting the resolution? I did not intend that witnesses should be examined by one party and cross-examined by another. I only intended that he should sit in some central place and notify that between such and such hours, anybody who likes may come forward with statistics and evidence will be taken. It will have to be recorded and embodied in the scheme report before resettlement proposals are made. I have some representation from my constituents that this has not been done. Some of the richest landholders who were ready with figures of cultivation, expenditure, cultivation rates and charges, —these evidence was not taken. Whenever evidence is the official purpose, that is taken but not other evidence. That is the information given to me by my constituents in the Adilabad taluk. A public inquiry, in a harmless thing; it is not a judicial inquiry, let him notify the places where he will record the evidence, let it be done at a public place where the public, if they choose, may attend. Without the word 'public' it is not worth while moving the resolution."

13th March 1919.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

(ii) The local bodies should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation within the limits laid down by municipal laws.

(iii) If a municipal or rural board has to pay for a service, it should control it.

(iv) The local bodies should have a free hand with regard to their budgets.

(v) The local bodies should, subject to certain exceptions, have full control over their establishments.

"I will take the recommendations one by one. The first is that the District officers should advise their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern. The history of this question is briefly as follows: the proposal to transfer district administration is a very long-standing one. Honorable Members of Council will remember that this point as to advisory councils for the district officer was repeatedly pressed before the Royal Commission on Decentralization with the result that they organized the proposal; they rejected the proposal and they said that no advisory councils were necessary because one or two witnesses said that what the advisory councils are expected to do, the district boards might do. In paragraph 234 of the said report, the Commission stated: 'We also agree with those witnesses who spoke against a separate advisory council for the Collector. We consider that the district boards which include leading officials of the district as well as representative non-officials offer a convenient instrument for furnishing advice to the Collector upon matters which although not included in their administrative sphere, affect the district generally or important portions of the people. We understood that some Collectors do already make use of their district boards in this way but we should like to see this practice extended.' Thus they also stated that consultation with the district boards by the Collector should not be a private consultation. As what regarding the proposal to appoint advisory councils to advise District Collectors in matters pertaining to administration, they stated that the district boards can as well fulfil the same purpose and there was no necessity for creating fresh bodies. The bodies that were already in existence, the district boards, might be utilized and this was the recommendation made by the Decentralization Commission and the same recommendation has been adopted in the resolution of the Government of India, dated 13th May 1918. They say in paragraph 5 of the resolution: 'It should be recognized that by whatever method this can be effected, a substantial increase should be secured in the present relative element in the local bodies and in view of this contemplated increase, the Government of India desire that district officers should, as recommended in paragraph 234 of the Decentralization Commission's report, advise their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern which lie outside the sphere provided for the activities of these boards.' This is the recommendation which I propose should be carried out in practice. This is a very old question, My Lord, and time after time, resolutions have been brought forward in this Council regarding this matter. As I said, this was repeatedly pressed before the Council and a resolution in respect of a similar matter was brought before the Imperial Council in 1902. In February 1912 a resolution was brought into this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. B. S. Mahabadi Rao in these terms: 'That Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the present functions of local boards should be enlarged, and that advisory privileges should be made in the Local Boards Act now under revision empowering local boards to request their names on all subjects relating to the various branches of district administration.' The resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Mahabadi Rao brought then was not taken as the resolution, I am now moving before this Council. That resolution suggested that the functions of district boards should be increased so as to comprise all matters relating to the administration of the District Collector and to also propose that there should be advisory recognition. If this resolution had been carried, it would have gone to this: that in all those matters which are now in the province of the District Collector, it would be proper for the members of the district board to intervene. He also suggested that he would not stop there but he wanted that they should be consulted, and their advice should be taken and he also suggested that they should have administrative functions as well. In other words, he wanted that district boards should be vested with more administrative functions. What the District Collector is now doing or what if it could be transferred to the district board. The resolution I am moving now is in accordance with the local resolution of the Government of India. There is a proposal to multiply functions of the local bodies, but that is a separate matter. It may be in course of time that some matters which appertain to the province of the District Collector may be thought fit to be within the province of the district board and the district boards might have more administrative responsibility as regards these things. My proposal is that in all matters, whether they are within the province of the district boards or not, in all matters relating to district administration, the district board members should be consulted and their advice should be taken in all important matters. There is a lot of difference between this resolution and that. It simply proposes that he should consult them. Their advice is not binding on the District Collector. Several Collectors were examined before the Decentralization Commission and one of all of them said that that was what they had been doing. If they had been doing that, why the provision should not be officially sanctioned,

(Mr. Sims Res.)

[13th March 1919.]

I would leave to the Council to judge. A similar resolution was moved in this Council in November 1918 without including the item on which it should proceed. It suggested that a committee of officials and non-officials should inquire into the present system of district administration and make the district board more representative of popular opinion. That was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. His proposal was that some typical functions which he mentioned, should be extended to the district boards. But my objection is not that. It says that in all matters which do not legitimately appertain to the activities of the district board, in all matters they may be given the right of consultation and advice and the Collector may or may not act upon it, but for the present, I would only go so far. When the Local Boards Act comes up for revision and the District Municipalities Act also comes up for revision, when it is thought that some more functions could be safely conferred upon local bodies, that is a different matter; but whether or not these functions rightly pertain to these bodies is another matter. But in all matters in which the District Collector exercises his discretion and judgment, he could consult the members of the district boards. It is an extremely easy thing for him to do. Sometimes twice a month the district board meets and then when he has got a general matter to say place it before the district board who may second their opinion. It only seems that there should be something like a conference, something on the lines of what is done in Mysore; under official auspices, a conference takes place at certain places and the members may move resolutions, informal resolutions and it gives full opportunity to the District Collector to act as he likes. This is the spirit in which this recommendation is made and I hope there may not be any difficulty in adopting that resolution of the Government of India.

Secondly, my recommendation is that the local bodies should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation within the limits laid down by municipal laws. I have thought it very opportune to bring forward this resolution in view of the fact that the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act are under revision and anything that we may say and decide upon in this Council may be embodied in that Bill to be introduced into this Council. This recommendation is contained in paragraph 10 of the resolution of the Government of India where they state: "that it is open to the Government to fix the maximum of house and dwelling tax up to 15 per cent within the limits laid down by law; it should be open to the local bodies to vary it as they choose, they may have it at 14 per cent one year and 15 per cent another year provided they do not exceed the maximum limits laid down by law." They make one important proviso in the case of the unincorporated municipalities where before any alteration is made in taxation, the sanction of the Government is necessary. That is a harmless proposal and I think it is time enough that this recommendation should be accepted.

My third recommendation is "of a municipal or rural board how to pay for a service, it should control it." This is contained in paragraph 1 of the resolution of the Government of India. They say: "The Commission proposed that, if a municipal or rural board had to pay for a service, it should control it; and that, when it was essential that the control should be largely in the hands of Government, the service should be a provincial one." I refer to this service especially to the educational service and the medical service. Most of the money is spent out of local funds in the educational service, but I may say that the local bodies have very little control over education, even elementary education. I think elementary education is mostly in the hands of these local bodies but even with regard to elementary education they have not a free hand. The Decentralisation Commission made elaborate proposals as regards education. As to it, in the case of high schools we are directed to by the Inspector of Schools, in the case of the elementary schools we are directed to by the assistant inspectors and sub-inspector of schools. Even the casual leave applications of a teacher in the primary school have to pass through the sub-inspector and assistant inspectors and probably courses and traditions require that we should conform ourselves to the recommendations of the officers. In the case of the high schools, we have necessarily to seek the advice of the inspectors in making up appointments, disposing of casual leave applications and in increasing the pay even by one rupee of any teacher. We have got to thank the advice in the guise of a request. But it is a real mandate. There are certain constitutional checks if we disregard that mandate. In making appointments involving a salary of more than Rs. 100 we have to consult the supervisor of schools and in certain cases, in the expenditure of money over a certain sum we have to take the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction. In every detail of educational matters is asked for by the inspector and the result is that we do not feel or realize any such responsibility in the matter. In paragraph 71 of this is what the Decentralisation Commission said:—

"The local Governments make no formal appointment towards the educational expenditure of the boards, but we do not think that a valid objection is made to the central management of the boards of these bodies. Experience has been given that they do not take any real interest in educational matters; and this is not unusual since they are so closely restricted by departmental rules and Provincial educational rules, which settle the school accounts, the extent to which grants in aid may be given, the proportion of money to salaries, building, etc., that their management can be little more than nominal."

Probably the Members of the Council did not know that even casual leave applications have to be sent up to the sub-inspector of schools. It is rightly noticed that they may consult the inspectors but there need not be anything like compulsion. They also say that they recommend that all these restrictions should be removed. Again in the case of the medical service, we have hardly any control; we have no control over the medical institutions. Hitherto, before the Government took over charge of the district head quarter hospitals, the municipalities had to manage them; and though there are now taken over by the Government, the

RESOLUTION IN EFFECT TO BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE RESOLUTION ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

12TH MARCH 1918.] (Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)

municipalities are still in charge of the dispensaries and I may say we are not at liberty to appoint any man. Under the Code, we are bound to appoint a man for the sub-assistant surgeon's office. It must be a Government man, we cannot appoint a private man. We cannot have direct correspondence with the medical authorities in our charge and if we have orders or inspection to the sub-assistant surgeon—never must interfere if we want instructions the sub-assistant surgeon would send us of the right formulae in the matter that it should be sent through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Promotions are in his hands, leave is in his hands and everything is in his hands. Every infant that comes to us comes through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; even in the case of midwives and ward boys, all these persons come through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The result is we do not lose any responsibility. Under the Local Panch and Municipal Codes, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer has got real control over these institutions with regard to which the Commission observed: 'We consider that the hospital at each district headquarters should be taken over by the Government.' That recommendation has been carried out. They also say 'other hospitals and dispensaries in the rural tracts should definitely be under the control of the sub-district boards and the staff of assistant surgeons should, so far as possible, be converted into regular board surgeons.'

"Then it is also stated that the district boards would definitely retain for this service men possessed of qualifications approved by the Surgeon-General in Madras.

"So far as regards medical service, I may refer to one other service and that is the plague service which has been my favorite theme to this Council. We have to pay the money, presently there has been a classification of the expenditure, as to which operations should be paid for by us and which by the Provincial Government. We have to pay for the rat destruction but it has to be decided by the Collector."

The Hon'ble Edwin Rahadri P. Rajagopala Acharyar:—"Does not the Municipal Council carry out rat destruction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"When we have to pay money, Rs. 200 or 250 per month, the Council has to make and come to a decision that in certain towns, rat destruction is necessary. In regard to other matters, whenever we pay the money we must have control over that service. Applying that maxim to this case, then we must have full control of the service."

"Then my fourth recommendation is that the local bodies should have a free hand with regard to their budgets. I know this recommendation has been accepted by the committee which was appointed some time ago for the revision of the Local Panch Code and Municipal Code, with a slight modification. In the case of the city municipalities I see that the Government have gone the full length of this recommendation, the Government have prescribed one lakh and in the case of unfused municipalities it is 5 per cent of the bonded revenue which is the maximum beyond that is prohibited. Subject to the maximum standing balance and subject to the payment of loans, I think they must have a free hand in drawing up their own budgets and Government should not have any power to interfere. Notice may be given to the heads of the department just for their information. But they must not have any power to deal with these budgets in this recommendation, that they should have the power of framing the budget, some power of re-appropriation. Even if we want to raise the price's pay from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8, we have to get the sanction of the Collector. Even in such small matters we are not trusted and how can we ever realize responsibility?"

"My last recommendation is that the local bodies should, subject to certain exceptions, have full control over their establishments. The exceptions they make are in the case of the engineer, the health officer and the revenue officer, or the secretary or the chief executive officer of the Corporation. In all other cases, they must have a free hand in appointing their officers without any regard to outside sanction. They must have full liberty to punish them and the local body should not be put to the necessity of referring the matter to Government."

"Then are the recommendations that I propose may be adopted. I know that in August 1918, a resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao that a committee may be appointed to carry out the recommendations contained in this resolution and then there was no obvious reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar. I have closely studied the reply as to whether he made any statement as to the intention of the Government in regard to these matters. That reply does not contain any statement of the policy in regard to these matters which I have noted. It contained what the Provincial Government have done by way of reduction of franchise, by way of the improvement of the constitution of the Councils and by way of abolition of election expenses nomination provided and by the appointment of official chairmen wherever official chairmen provided. These matters were elaborately dealt with, but these matters have not been touched with. It is also stated in the reply of the Hon'ble Member in charge that whatever the Government of India have stated, they would loyally abide and there was no necessity for a committee in that matter. This is what the Hon'ble Member in charge stated. 'I would first of all point out that the principles laid down by the Government of India are the principles laid down by a higher authority. They are binding on us. It is our function to carry them out. Though there are several points on which we have got some to be modified, the general conclusion that we have come to is, that the resolution of the Government of India is unquestionable and must be carried out.' I expect the same reply to these recommendations. I expect the Hon'ble Member in charge in any that they are

810 RESOLUTION AS EFFECT TO BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE RESOLUTION ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Rajagopalachariyar.) [15TH MARCH 1919.]

unacceptable and that in the near future he will carry out these recommendations. When ever a revision of the rules or a amendment is necessary, that will be done. Whether we amend the rules or whether Government Orders are necessary it is then that this should be seriously considered. He also stated: "We said that we have been doing most of the things which the Government of India have asked us to do. We started doing them before the constitution of the Government of India came to us and it was a satisfaction to us that what we were doing was on the lines laid down to us subsequently. Now I ask especially as regards the recommendations about the District Boards, the Local Government had it in view that the Local Boards and District Boards should be constituted in general, without affecting the administrative of the district. I do not know any difficulty whatever in Government accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Subramanian Bhaskar supported the resolution.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. where the discussion was resumed.

The Hon'ble Member, Rajagopalachariyar:—“ Your Honnourable, the member of the resolution wound up his speech with the expression of the hope that as on a previous occasion, the Government would consider their intentions of largely carrying out the policy of the resolution of the Government of India in these respects. Let me assure him at once that that is our intention; just as in November last I said in connection with several matters that came up, that it was our intention to carry out the policy of the Government of India, so it would be our intention to carry out the policy laid down by them in regard to most of these things. Having said so, I venture to point out that in regard to the resolution of the Government of India, which is brought up from time to time, I fear it is not fully recognised that the Government of India themselves do not contemplate the whole thing being carried out immediately in a rigid sort of way. What they say in their resolution is: 'the Government of India fully recognise that it will not be possible to make all the adjustments contemplated below of absolutely uniform application and are therefore willing to reserve to the local Governments the power to modify their application in specific cases and for specific reasons. But they expect that in the absence of such specific grounds, a substantial advance should now be made on the lines laid down and, from facilities received in the course of their recent consideration in Council, the Government of India, they believe that the local Governments, each in its own degree, are also anxious to adopt a forward policy in general conformity with the wishes of the Government of India.' In the next paragraph they lay down the general policy; they say 'the general policy must be one of gradual removal of Governmental interference and of differentiating the spheres of action appropriate for Government and for local bodies respectively.' With therefore, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be our endeavour to carry out the policy of the Government of India, I do hope that Honnourable Members will realise that the Government of India expect us in applying to us principles to take note of local conditions and to modify their application to suit these conditions. No useful purpose will be served by this Council committing itself to a general resolution saying that the Government of India may be adopted and carried into effect. I may point out that, without any recommendation from the Legislative Council, the Government of Madras are bound to carry out the declared policy of the Government of India. There need be no doubt about it; only it will be as well that we should set our minds to carry out specific recommendations which make an allowance for local conditions, which ignore the fact that there may be differences in different localities which may need some change of procedure. Having said that, I will now state these things one by one. First, it is said that district officers should within their district boards have fully taken part in the constitution and advice in matters of general concern. The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has pointed out that this is different from the resolution which came before us just a year ago when it was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Rao that the boards should have advisory powers in this respect. There is nothing to prevent district officers advising the boards for constitution and advice, and I believe several of them do so. I take it that it is not proposed to put the matter on a higher platform than that. If I may venture to point out to the Council, the Report on Indian Constitutional Reform specifically says that the proposed representative district boards of the future should be advised by district officers for the purpose of constitution and advice. Taking the report along with the resolution of the Government of India, the Council will see that this constitution is supposed to come in not now, but after the district boards are reformed and made fully representative. But at the same time, I do not want to take any technical ground; all that I want to suggest to Honnourable Members is that we should not make any rule in the matter, but that we should allow a certain amount of elasticity in the working of these recommendations, and as far as is regard to the other things, members 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the recommendations. These are all principles about the convenience of which there need be no doubt. It is our endeavour to embody them into laws. For instance, we limit only this morning with legislation about the greater local body of the province and the legislation in regard to it has been passed and that legislation will now have, with the consent of the Council, we applied these principles to that body. Later on, the District Municipalities Bill which has given up to the Government of India will, in due course, come before this Council and, in exercising it, both in the Select Committee and afterwards the Council will have an opportunity of seeing how far these principles have been carried out. If, in any case, it is known

15th MARCH 1919]. (Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Ramaswamy Rao.)

that we should go further than in the Bill, we shall be glad to do so. He also is opposed to the Local Boards Bill. But if it is intended to commit the Council to definite propositions now, it is agreed to what should be immediately done, Honorable Members will see that it would mean to examination of each one of these principles and every one of these laws at a very number of local committees, all of which will cause not an affair of a day or two days, but of probably several days. If I am to explain here, how each one of these recommendations is proposed to be carried out, it will mean a repetition of a substantial portion of what we have done in the City Municipality Bill and probably a long account of what is going to be done in the District Municipal Bill and in regard to the Local Boards Bill. Also, I would venture to point out that the restrictions which are imposed not by law but by the Municipal and Local Board Orders have been under consideration by a committee provided for by my Honorable friend Mr. Toddhunter and of which I think the Hon'ble Mr. P. V. Rao was a member. The recommendations of that committee are under consideration. I wonder whether the Hon'ble Mr. P. V. Rao has signed the report of that committee. Yes; his suggestion as a member of that committee shall receive the most careful consideration and it will be our endeavour to go so far as we can in the matter. I trust the Honorable Member will see that, under these circumstances, it is rather doubtful we are able to ask the Council to commit itself to a number of not very dry recommendations like these and that he may accept my assurance in the matter."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has referred to the two committees that were appointed for the revision of the Local Board Code and the Municipal Account Code. Perhaps it is better to explain the exact position in which we were when these committees were appointed. The terms of reference made to that committee make it quite clear that it was the intention of Government that any recommendation made by these committees for selecting the powers of local bodies should be within the four corners of the existing law."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"I agree."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"That being so, we had a great deal of difficulty and I may say through several of us felt that we might go much further than we did, we had to consider the existing law in making our recommendations. I may perhaps illustrate it by reference to our budgets. Under the existing law, the budgets of local bodies have to be sent up to the Government for order and all appointments made by municipalities and local boards should be approved of by the Government. Although we felt that in these matters a larger discretion might be vested in the local bodies, we found it impossible to give effect to it. What my Honorable friend Mr. P. V. Rao wishes to do is to re-examine the question not necessarily with reference to the existing law, but as to what is desirable so far as what has been stated in the last resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government in 1915 and also with reference to the idea that the first step in responsible government should be in the field of local self-government. Judging from this aspect, it comes to me as my Lord, that the question has to be very thoroughly examined in view of what the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has said, that the two Bills had already been sent up."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"One of them has been sent up and another is likely to be sent up."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"When they come under consideration, we shall be exactly in the same position as we were in the case of the Madras City Municipal Bill. Three directions in which we would like restrictions to be removed will be found in this Bill, directions with reference to finance, with reference to budget and all the directions which have been the subject of debate, will be almost the same as at present. If the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar says that in this new aspect of enlarging local self-government embodied in the last resolution of 1915 as well as in the light of the Report on Constitutional Reform, these two Bills have been considered in this larger vision, I have nothing further to say on that matter. If he goes on to say that these two Bills, one of which has gone up and the other is likely to go up to the Government of India, have been examined with this larger vision by the Government, I should have nothing further to say on this matter. Otherwise, the question is one which requires examination and the whole object of my Honorable friend is to focus attention at this stage so that no way out again start comparing that these two Bills had gone with the old ideas, as has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Linga Achariyar. That is the whole question which is now under discussion and it is in this aspect that my Honorable friend Mr. P. V. Rao wishes to draw attention to. If for that purpose, a committee is necessary and I think the Honorable Member should see himself to appoint a committee. I may say that other local Governments have taken action in the direction suggested by my Honorable friend. The Bombay Government, I remember to have read in the newspaper, have appointed a committee after the issue of the resolution of 1915. I met two or three members of that committee in Poona last June."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"Does the Honorable Member propose a committee now?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY RAO:—"It is for the Government to decide. I do not want the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to look at it from a purely technical aspect. Let us go to the substance of it. I believe in Bengal recently, I remember to have read a paragraph in the newspaper, that a committee was appointed to examine the question in the light of the resolution of the Government of India. My feeling is

812 RESOLUTION AS TO WHAT TO BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE RESOLUTION ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; [19th March 1919.
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

this; when these two Bills come up again, we shall probably have to complain that some principles embodied in this resolution are not in these two Bills. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar feels that the Government have already taken action. If so, we have nothing further to say. If he is not satisfied in that matter, I should suggest that the matter should be gone into from this larger aspect. I may say there is one paragraph about district boards being consulted on general matters. Am I to understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar that this Bill about district boards embodies a provision to that effect, or do you find it necessary to place it on a statutory basis?"

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARIAR :—" It is not proposed to put it on a statutory basis."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" The first part of the resolution says that district officers should utilize their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARIAR :—" Does it mean that it should be put on a statutory basis?"

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" I believe so. If the Honorable Member means that they should be advisory bodies, irresponsible advisory bodies, we entirely disagree with him."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur P. RAMACHANDRA ACHARIAR :—" That is what the Hon'ble Mr. Divan has proposed."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" On that matter we have a difference of opinion with him. There are matters which have to be set right. There is the larger aspect of decentralizing as much power to local bodies and freeing them from outside control. If the Honorable Member says that, in both these Bills, both these ideas have been carried out, it is all right. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" I wish to make a few remarks on this resolution. So far as the first portion of the resolution is concerned, it suggests that 'the following recommendations of the Government of India contained in their resolutions, dated 18th May 1915, may be adopted and carried into effect.' So far as that portion is concerned, I do not think there is any difference of opinion, and it was pointed out on a former occasion by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar that these recommendations are binding on the local Government and effect will be given to them as early as possible. When we come to the details embodied in this resolution, I must confess I am not concerned of the recommendations contained in the first portion, namely, that District officers should utilize their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern. This recommendation was first embodied in the Report of the Decentralization Commission in 1906 and it was embodied in the further resolutions of the Government of India; and as has been pointed out by the Honorable Member in charge even it was stated in the Report on Constitutional Reforms, that these measures may be adopted in the case of reformed district boards. I believe, my Lord, that it is even now open to the district officers to consult the district boards; and we have advanced much since the days of the Decentralization Commission. Within the last ten or twelve years, the time has come when we can ask reasonably and justly for an enlargement of the administrative functions of these boards and for a gradual devolution of powers. It is not that I object to their being utilized more fully for purposes of consultation and advice; but that position does not meet the requirements of the case. That is a very mild and modest proposal. If we can advance in the proportionation, we may leave the details to their discretion. We should advance in certain definite directions. That is what I wish to say."

"I shall make a few remarks with reference to some observations of the Honorable Member of this assembly. While making out a case for the municipality controlling the services which it pays for, he mentioned the instance of the assistant secretary in the case of educational institutions. One might naturally think that from his experience of the working of these educational institutions, the educational officers are exercising undue control over elementary schools in charge of local bodies. I do not like that we should go away with the impression that educational officers have any real power in respect of educational institutions; and that local bodies are not exercising real power. The Educational Inspection Code provides even now that the management of these institutions is with the local bodies themselves and that educational officers are mere advisers to these local bodies. It is suggested merely that they should be consulted in the matter of appointments; and that correspondence should go through them. They have no right to interfere with the discharging of local bodies in the matter of appointments; and if we are merely called upon to utilize them for purposes of consultation and advice, I do not think we need take serious objection to that. The Hon'ble Mr. Divan has most have expressed some difficulty and some educational officers there must have felt uneasy in the way. If that is so, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction might take notice. As a general rule, I would not subscribe to the position that they have a right to interfere, so long as certain limitations are complied with. From my experience, there have

**RESOLUTION BE EFFECT TO BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS
ATTAINED IN THE RESOLUTION ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.**

15TH MARCH, 1919.]

*(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Rajagopala
Acharya ; the President ; Mr. Rama Appayya.)*

two very few instances in which they have interfered, and the real administration and management of the schools have been with the local bodies. It is expressly laid down in the Educational Code that the officers are merely to advise them. If any difficulty is experienced in the working of it, it will be for the local body to make a complaint against the educational officer and for the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to take note of it. I want to make mention of this, but we should go with the impression that the Government should now give us further powers. We have the power and we are exercising that power without any difficulty whatever. If we request the Government to consider this question, I do not know what it will lead to. It may lead to an enhancement of the powers which may lead to an enhancement."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“Your Excellency, there seems to be some difference of opinion in regard to my first recommendation. I never said that the administrative functions of the district board should not be multiplied. In fact, I welcome it. It is not going to be that all the functions now exercised by the Collector are going to be vested in the district board. He may consult them in regard to those functions. As regards the despatch of functions now exercised by the Collector, I have no objection whatever. As regards the educational authorities, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao observed that there is no need for a change. If there had been an need for a change, there was hardly any necessity for the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. Is it not necessary for the casual leave applications to be sent up to the sub-assistant and the assistant Inspector? Is there any rule that the sanction of the Inspector of Schools is necessary if the appointment is on a salary which exceeds a certain amount? and that the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction is necessary if it is some other amount? All these matters are matters of advice. We have the real management in theory, but is that so in practice? Does the Inspector of Schools consult himself in the practice if his recommendation is disregarded by the municipality? No doubt, it is intended in the form of advice to us, but if it is not at all, it will lead to serious consequences. It may be left to the chairman or to the head of the local body to consult them on any proposition, but why should you insist on his having this independent advice on all occasions? These are the restrictions at which the Decentralisation Commission after reading voluminous evidence recommended should be done away with. So long as there is an assurance from the Hon'ble Member in charge that these recommendations will be loyally carried out, I do not see any objection in pressing this resolution to a division. I thankfully accept the amendment and withdraw it.”

The Hon'ble DIGNA DEBENDU P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—“I would answer the query of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. He wanted to know whether the District Municipalities Bill which we sent up to the Government of India was received abroad; yes, before we sent it up, we examined it with reference to this resolution. This is the letter we wrote on the 22nd October 1918:—“When the Bill, after revision, was about to be submitted to the Government of India, the resolution of that Government on Local Self Government, dated the 15th of May of 1918, was received. The Governor in Council has again examined the Bill in the light of the policy laid down in that resolution, and the draft now enclosed embodies such modifications as are considered necessary to give effect to the considerations arrived at by the Government on the subjects dealt with in the resolution.” Then here is the letter to the Government of India which has not yet been sent up and which the Government propose to send up with reference to the Local Boards Bill. “When the Bill, after revision, was about to be forwarded for administrative approval, the resolution of the Government of India on Local Self Government, dated the 16th of May of 1918, was received. The Governor in Council has again examined the Bill in the light of the policy laid down in that resolution, and the draft now submitted contains such modifications as are considered necessary to give effect to the considerations arrived at by the Government on the subjects dealt with in the resolution.” These two quotations would show that we have not forgotten the matter. It is not unlikely that, when the Bills are published, Hon'ble Members may feel that we should have gone further than we have in making alterations in the framework of the Bill in which case, they would have ample opportunity of getting that done both in the preliminary meeting and in the Select Committee. I have said in reply to a question that we will publish the Bill before introducing them.

“I would also like to refer to the point about educational institutions. Whenever the theory of it gives the local body the power, there is no one complaining that the local body has no power to exercise. Unless you exercise it, you have no one. I am sure the head of the Medical Department who is here, the head of the Education Department who is also here will be glad to send the Hon'ble Members from time to time if they bring forward any complaints of cases in which the officers of these two departments have been unreasonable. I suggest that is the proper course. As the Hon'ble Member has withdrawn the resolution, I have nothing further to say.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“We might look at the Agenda. We have got down to resolution No. X. There are requests from Hon'ble Members to take up particular resolutions. Will the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Appayya move resolutions Nos. X and XI?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPAYYA:—“I do not move resolution No. XI at this sitting.”

204 RESOLUTION RE IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

(Mr. Venkayappa Raje; Mr. Ranga Acharya; (15th March 1919.
Mr. Narasimha Aggar, Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Sarganarayana Rao; Mr. Subash Chandra; The President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKAYAPPA RAJE:—"I move resolutions No. XVI and No. XIX. I will leave all the rest. I will make a statement regarding resolution No. XIX "as to why I will withdraw." The Director of Public Instruction says he would consider the matter."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, Resolution No. XIX was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Balakrishna T. RAMA ANANDARAM:—"I shall move XXI and I shall not move XXII."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AGGAR:—"I do not move Nos. XXIII and XXIV."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I shall move XXV."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAU:—"I am moving XXVI and am doubtful about XXVII, XXVIII and XXIX will be moved."

"I shall make a statement to-morrow about XXXVIII."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SARGANARAYANA RAO:—"I shall move XXX, XXXI and XXXII."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KANAKA BHAI:—"I shall move XXXIV."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKAYAPPA RAJE:—"I shall move XXXV."

His Excellency the President:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharya has asked that resolution No. XXI be taken up next. If the Council has no objection, we will ask him to move No. XXI."

RESOLUTION RE IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Rao Balakrishna T. RAMA ANANDARAM:—"I am obliged to the Council for allowing me to move resolution No. XXI at present out of its place. The resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

"XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that they may be pleased to apply to the Government of India for an initial grant of one hundred lakhs of rupees and a recurring annual grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for a period of ten years to enable the Madras Government to develop the industries in the province."

"By this resolution, I wish to emphasize two matters of vital importance so far as this province is concerned. The two matters which I wish to emphasize are those: the absolute backwardness of Madras as an industrial province in India apart from the question of the backwardness of India itself. That is a matter with which I am not at present concerned. The second point which I wish to emphasize is the great injustice which has been done for years as a matter of policy by the Government of India to the Government of Madras in the matter of the financial relations between the two Governments. Madras unfortunately is suffering under various disabilities as regards industrial development. It has no natural resources; it has a port which was until the other day nearly a sealed one and it is only in recent years that the port has come to be regarded as one worthy of consideration. If the name 'bottled Presidency' is applicable to this province it is in industrial matters that that term is aptly applicable; and that backwardness is due not so much to the lack of initiative or enterprise of the people or of the Government of the land as to the disabilities which were imposed upon that Government and upon the people by the British, Calcutta and Delhi. Madras has been unfortunate in many respects. The people have not enough resources left to themselves to help themselves. Whereas the Bengal contributes only 750 lakhs of rupees as revenue and industrial Bombay contributes only 1,000 lakhs of revenue, Madras has the good fortune or the misfortune to pay nearly 1,600 lakhs of revenue. That a man is taken from the poor people of Madras by way of taxation three times from the rich provinces of Bengal and Bombay thereby leaving little to the people with which they can help themselves. Not only that. Looking at it from the point of view of the Government, all the money raised here is not in the hands of the Government for it is applied to the Provincial needs; whereas Bengal contributes only about 60 lakhs per annum to the central Government and Bombay contributes about 60 lakhs per annum to the central Government, Madras has been contributing for years past nearly 400 lakhs. This discrepancy how any one could have allowed to take place all these years, is beyond my comprehension. This injustice has been going on for years together. I know now and then the Finance Member in charge of the Madras Government has been helplessly waiting just as my non-Official Members in this Council have been helplessly waiting. We have the central Government; but his voice was the voice of feebleness and was never heard with the volume which I could have expected from the Government. In these days, nothing pays

"The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. SARGANARAYANA RAO:—"I have General statements in the Governor in Council that the Government proposed to make a grant of Rs. 10,000 or any large amount but has asked the Government for the local contributions in Rs. 2, 5, 10 lakhs."

**RESOLUTION RE IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.**

13th March 1919.] *(Mr. Rangas Acharyar ; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar.)*

the violence. It would have saved the purpose of Madras if our Government had been more violent and insistent in their demands and if our people also had helped the Madras Government by raising a howl about this continued injustice which is referred to in matter of satisfaction by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. They say this is the historical condition and therefore they propose to leave it there. Not only has the injustice been there, but they propose to continue it in the revised proposals; if there is any unsatisfactory feature in the proposal of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report it is this aspect about it, that they want to continue this injustice in the financial relations between the Madras Government and the central Government. I wanted to bring out that aspect of it very strongly indeed at least so that some operation may be made for past injury and that is the reason why I brought forward this proposition. I am quite aware that I may be told that this is an inopportune moment, an unfortunate occasion for us to raise the question. The Honorable Member in charge will say that the financial relationship between the local Government and the central Government is in the course of accommodation and conciliation and especially provincial autonomy is going to come and he will ask "why are you proposing this at this stage?"

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Narayana Achariyar:—"I am not going to say that"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Acharyar:—"I am glad you are not going to make that statement. My object is that the Government should accept this resolution and forward it as the demand of this province for reparation for past injuries. We are not concerned how they are going to meet it; let them sort it out of other provinces that have grown rich at our expense. The whole revenue raised in Bengal does not represent one year's crop here and if you consider that Bengal has been let off with 60 lakhs contribution to the central Government, you will realize the magnitude of the injustice done to Madras; so much so that those poor merchants have landed the south and Government was embarrassed by a flood of misadventures. There is nothing left for us; our expenses have been appropriated and it was a great folly to have allowed our surplus to accumulate. There was absolutely no necessity to raise all this revenue but of the people when our local needs did not require such large taxation and having raised it, to have allowed the surplus to remain there for the central Government to take it away was an act of folly. But there is no use of bemoaning the past. Let us make preparation for the future. It is for that, that I come forward with this suggestion. The Honorable Member might perhaps ask, what is the good of making a proposition to ask for Rs. 100 lakhs initial grant and a recurring grant of 50 lakhs. What is the profit and what scheme that you have—how are you going to spend the 150 lakhs? I hope he will not ask such a question. There is so much to do. What with the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, what with the proposals which the Madras Government have been keeping in view for years past, but which they have not been able to carry out owing to financial embarrassment and also interference from above—there is much to be done. If we consider the history of the industrial movement in Madras, we cannot but feel very sad indeed. I remember in the very early eighties, the Madras Government taking active interest in developing local industries in the province and they went on acquiring into the matter and there was an Industrial Conference after some years and then the Madras Government embarked upon an active industrial policy. But the Honorable Member representing commerce will forgive me if I may say that owing to the shortsighted opposition of the then European members, the Madras Government were disabled and prevented by the Secretary of State from doing the very useful work which they have not been doing themselves. Their activities were curtailed, their duties were defined in a way that it was impossible for the Madras Government to do anything effectively to develop the industries of the province. But I am glad to note that there is a change in the angle of vision. The Industrial Commission reported that in future the Government must play an active part in the industrial development of the country with the aim of making India more self-contained in respect of man and material; and it is impossible for Government to undertake that task unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and far-reaching with reliable scientific and technical advice and various other matters. If need-be of what the Madras Government had in view for all these years were to be carried out, we will require large sums of money. I will mention one instance which has natural resources. Madras is very deficient in natural resources. There is at least one natural source which may be availed of, I mean the water power. I remember there was a great movement to tap the Periyar for water power and a project which was then new was thought of in the hope and expectation that water power would be developed to develop industries. This was about the year 1880 or 1890 and there are various other things which are still hanging. We have simply to refer to the Government Order based on the 1st of April 1918, No. 368, when, in prescribing the functions of the Director of Industries, the following functions were assigned to the Director of Industries:—

- (1) to collect information as to existing industries, their needs and the possibility of improving them or of introducing new industries;
- (2) to carry out and direct experiments connected with local inquiries;
- (3) to keep in touch with local manufacturers, to bring the results of his experiments to their notice, and to obtain their co-operation in the conduct of experiments on a commercial scale;
- (4) to supervise the training of students; and
- (5) to advise Government with regard to technical matters involving legislation.

816 RESOLUTION AS IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

(Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Sargamurthy Rao.)

[13TH MARCH 1919.]

"If we take the functions which are allotted to Provincial Governments as these considerations of the Industrial Commission, we will find that there is a lot to be done."

"The direct encouragement of industries, including a large scheme for industrial research work, the provision of technical advice and assistance to industrialists, the education of applicants for special vocations, and the grant of loans to small and cottage industries."

"I wish to lay emphasis on this aspect of the question before I leave it. My Lord, there is great scope indeed in this Presidency for improvement and we can do a lot of good to the people by developing very largely and there is great room for employing money wisely to develop the small cottage industries and again when we consider the given circumstances—"

"The collection and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence; the work of visiting Government industrial and of purchasing and inspecting certain classes of Government stores; the organization of markets for local products; the conduct of special inquiries and industrial surveys; the holding of industrial exhibitions and the management of commercial and industrial concerns."

"As one of these taken by itself will give ample scope for the employment of money usefully which if we can get from the Government of India, we can usefully apply. I therefore point out that as the Government of India have been so far as in the past we should ask them to spare it is a very small degree indeed by making these grants. Let us make them alive to the necessity of the situation. Unless the Government go to the Government of India and with public opinion in this matter, they are not likely to meet with success. That must with itself. Andhra is a far-off place for those who have the control of the purse of the Government of India. The voice of Madras is seldom heard there and therefore it is that it is necessary that Year Kailash's Government should apply to the Government of India early enough before they make their financial adjustments with other provinces. Other provinces must be told that legislation has been done in Madras in the past and that it cannot be perpetuated any longer and that it must be replaced to some small extent at least; not only in the matter of taking away our money but the Government of India voted largely towards Madras, but even in the matter of making grants and loans out of their surplus, Madras has been treated in a step-motherly manner. Therefore, having regard to the past history, I hope the measures that I have proposed will be acceptable to the Government and that to my Honorable Colleagues of this Council. As I have already stated, I would attach great importance to the development of cottage industries. Another subject which I will mention for consideration now is, how to get the co-operative movement in this direction. That is a matter which will have to be very carefully considered and I don't say if that movement is also being in the direction of developing industries, instead of being merely as it is now mainly directed to developing credit, I think the co-operative movement will have done much useful work. My L. is, however, my Lord, after a word of warning in the words of the Frederick Nicholson. In doing anything to develop the industries of this province, Sir Frederick Nicholson in his noble words emphasized this:

"I beg to record my opinion that in the matter of Indian industries we are bound to consider Indian interests first, secondly and thirdly, — I mean by 'firstly' that the local raw products should be utilized, by 'secondly' that industries should be introduced, and by 'thirdly' that the profits of such industry should remain in the country."

"We object to the profits of these industries going out of the country. My friends, the English merchants in Madras have hitherto been paying their attention, more to someone and spenders than to industries making their fellow countrymen in Calcutta. I hope hereafter the business in Madras will turn their attention to develop the industries and not to carry away the profits out of the country. Let them create with us, be of us, and we have no objection to develop the industries of the province, so long as that condition is fulfilled. When once that condition is forgotten we will object to Irish, English or East merchants coming here and exploiting the country and taking away the profits out of the country. Let them join hands with us in developing the industries of the country. My Lord, the subject is of too importance and I know Year Excellence's Government, the Madras Government, from 1890 onwards, have been all of us paying attention to this question of industries. I know the Honorable Member in charge of that department is anxious to develop the industries of this province and it is only to clothe him with financial resources, in order to develop the question, I have brought forward this proposition; and I hope it will meet with the acceptance of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. N. SARGAMURTHY RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to record this resolution that has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar. Though I do not belong to the industrial line, I take great interest in the industries of the country and I specially support the resolution because I have the interest of the district of Vangapattinam in my heart and in this connection there is the mining industry to be considerably developed in the district of Vangapattinam. Jaipur and Bahawalpur and some of these concerns are supposed to possess very valuable mineral wealth and nothing has been done regarding this. In Jaipur, there is a lot of electric current that can be utilized for several purposes and some rivers, I think, may be utilized and we can have electric current produced and supplied to the whole district. When there are these two possibilities in regard to Vangapattinam and there are similar conditions in other districts, if the Government do not utilize them, if the Government do not step in at the right time, it is possible that Tata may step in and take over the industry. If only the minerals applied to Tata or some other firm they will take it up. Otherwise, the European firms will step in and this mining industry and other industries will go into the hands of European

***RESOLUTION RE IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.**

12th MARCH 1919.] (*Mr. Sarganarayana Rao; Mr. Sarganarayanaiah Nagudu;
Mr. Raghupathi Acharya; Sir Gordon Fraser;
Mr. Nanga Acharya.*)

firm and the country will be deprived of all the profits. I think Government should step in and see that these things are taken advantage of at once and the people are given a dip through the profits. Otherwise, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nanga Acharya has clearly put it before us, some European firm, Messrs. Ford & Co., or some Calcutta firm will come and take it up and the country will be deprived of the profits. I am therefore, strongly of opinion that the Government should take it up at the earliest moment, and apply to the Government of India for the sanction of this grant of 100 lakhs. It may be said that there are no schemes. But there is no difficulty in getting schemes prepared. Some persons may be deputed to see what schemes can be developed in the near future. With those words, I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Edwin Sakseler K. SARGANARAYANAIAH NAGUDU:—"Your Excellency, I beg to support this resolution. The report of the Industrial Commission is now before us and it does not require many words to recommend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council. The industrial backwardness of our Presidency is its bane. Reform in that direction must occupy the foremost attention of Government and initiative in different directions must be encouraged. So, I hope Government will accept this resolution and try to get some money from the Government of India to help the industries in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Edwin Sakseler K. SARGANARAYANAIAH NAGUDU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble member has covered a lot of ground. He has said a great deal about the way in which this province has been treated by the Government of India in the past. I am not in a position to refer to all that, nevertheless. But I also assure him that this Government have always stood up for the Presidency and that is a point about which our conscience is quite clear. I do not think at any time any Government in Madras, either of Your Excellency or Your Excellency's predecessors, ever allowed a suitable opportunity to pass without protesting against the way in which we were treated. We have said that we did not consider it to be a fair or equitable treatment. So far as we are concerned, our conscience is quite clear in the matter. The Hon'ble Member has referred to other provinces and asked what we can do. I can only speak on behalf of this Government and I assure the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Galloway will bear me out that the Madras Government have always stood out for justice and fairly in our financial relations with the Government of India. We have done our very best for the province and I have no hesitation in saying that. In regard to industrial matters, it is less than this Presidency has had a merit. We lost a conference in 1908 but then the policy with regard to industrial matters was somewhat different then. The then Secretary of State, Lord Morley, urged our development and asked us to try hard. Later on, the Industrial Commission reported and that report is now before the Government of India and a reference about it has come to us, which we are dealing with. I venture to assure Hon'ble Members that we would do the very best that we can for our province; and we will make every scheme a success as we can for our development. We are unable to accept this resolution in this particular form, because we have really no scheme worked out, and there is no justification to go up to the Government of India at present. Unless we are in a position to put forward some definite, we will not be able to do any good just now. Reference from the Government of India has come and I have every reason to believe that they are anxious to see industrial development started as soon as possible. As soon as that is started, we will have a separate Industrial Department and a strong stimulus will be afforded to the industrial development of the province. With regard to the solving of water-power for generating electricity, I am indebted to my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Hawley for the information that a special staff has been deputed for a detailed enquiry into hydro-electricity. Two members have been to Madras recently and they have considered several things and the particular thing which the Hon'ble Member referred to—the Power is one of the things that have gone up to the Government of India. I hope the Council will accept my assurance—that is a department in my charge—that it will be my endeavour and endeavour to push the matter forward as vigorously as I can. You may rest assured that the interests of the province will not suffer, and in view of the policy which the Government of India have now taken up, I think the future action which we can look forward to will help. Under these circumstances, I trust that the Hon'ble Member would not insist on taking a division, because we have not got a detailed programme."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"I support the Hon'ble member of the resolution will be surprised to hear that I propose to support it."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"I am not at all surprised. I know my Hon'ble Friend would support me."

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—"I consider that the Government of Madras do subscribe more than their fair share to the Government of India and although this resolution is a world second thing in any actual result, I am perfectly sure that it will show the feeling in this Presidency. We hope that in future to come, the Madras Presidency will be treated better than it has been in the past. On the present form of the resolution I do not think anything will happen. The Hon'ble Member mentioned the experiments of co-operative societies and personally I have great faith in the usefulness of co-operative societies and I think they will go very far in helping the industries of this Presidency. The Hon'ble member made a remark that English firms were their objection more to co-operatives than to industries. I am afraid I cannot agree with him there and it is hardly necessary to argue the point because

318 RESOLUTION AS IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

(Sir Gordon Power; Sir Farist Barber;
Mr. Venkayappa Raja.)

[19TH MARCH 1910.]

the country itself contains full evidence to the contrary. In the lines of commerce the Indian merchant can hold his own with the European merchant but when it comes to industries, especially the mining of all sorts, up to date—I would not say to future—there is no doubt that the English Indian has not come there to his own. The Indian has not come up to that standard. The chief reason is that he prefers to put his money in land, and he does not know how to put it in industrial concerns. Also throughout India, agriculture has up to date been the general occupation and not industry. If you have to start industries, you cannot run the industries and business without export and up to date there has been great reluctance on the part of the Indian merchants and traders against bringing out exports from England and other places to Indian industries.

“Thus as regards water-power, the Honorable Member seemed alarmed at the prospect of English merchants starting in or even at the prospect of India's coming and taking up the water-power scheme. When I gave my evidence before the Industries Commission, I strongly recommended that Government should, without loss of time, investigate the question and see whether it will not be possible to develop some of the water-power schemes of this Presidency. We must have more power for practically all industries. We in Madras are very badly handicapped for coal and if we have to compete with other industries, the position is the reverse, water away, we are seriously handicapped; if we have water-power the position is the reverse. One of the greatest difficulties in Southern India is that the water-supply of South India is an intermittent and liable to failure and the rivers dry up; but I think we can not seem that Government are fully alive to the importance of developing any water-power scheme that is put forward. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acheson has just mentioned, the matter is now under investigation.

“The members of the Honorable Member of the resolution regarding the objection to English schemes opening up industries and mining concerns, I am afraid that they are not satisfactory grounds of the whole subject, it would be quite impossible for me to get into the whole question here. It is a very big question and there is no doubt whatever that whenever some up industries, he is going to benefit the country. Because an Englishman starts an Indian industry, to say that he is going to ruin the country of the benefit of the industry is too absurd. I will not go into that question, however, because it is too large a subject, to deal with here.

“One difference of opinion between the Honorable Member and the Honorable Member of the resolution is on this particular point. The Honorable Member pointed out that English firms kept in commerce and did not take to industries. The Honorable Member is very much worried that they might take up industries. As I said at the commencement, I support the resolution simply as a protest against the extraordinary inequality in the treatment of the different presidencies by the Government of India in the past. It is high time for Madras to get out for more fair treatment and if we protest strongly now, we may have some chance of a better treatment in the future, although personally I think that on this resolution as it stands, nothing will result.”

The Hon'ble Sir FARIST BARBER:—“Your Excellency, I wish to oppose the resolution. In the first place, I think it is too general and in the second place I think it is unimportant. I say it is too general because it deals with industries at large and I do not think that industries should be developed in this Presidency unless there is connection with agriculture. Recently in the Viceroy's Legislative Council there have been railway schemes largely helped for. It is really an industrial expansion and yet we have the representative of this Council in the Viceroy's Legislative Council opposing the grant for railways. Not very long ago there was a proposal for railway expansion in Madras, and no money was forthcoming then; because they would never put any money on loan, giving a return of 4 per cent. In regard to what the Honorable Member said, the intention is that Indians will not start industries without Government sanction while the Europeans can. He assumes that if there is no Government sanction the Europeans will start them. I do not think Europeans will start industries in this Presidency unless they were assured of the results and I take it that Indians will take the same point of view.

“I say this resolution is unimportant for, with the present shortage of goods, I think any more that is forthcoming should be spent more on cultivation. In the Madras-Chennai road export it is said ‘how much more should India have been able to contribute to the war if India had been led entirely more prosperous.’ I fancy she would have contributed very much more if she had been agriculturally more prosperous.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKAYAPPA RAJA:—“Your Excellency, we are glad to learn from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acheson that the Government have protested on every occasion possible, against the inequality of treatment by the Government of India. We are thankful to him for that, but we generally judge from the results. We have not received any such benefit. But we found that the Government tamely submitted all these years, but perhaps the past is past. Let us try and co-operate with the Government at least in securing our legitimate share from the Government of India in future. The second point is that the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Power has been rather nervous in referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acheson's statement that he prefers the expansion by Indians rather than by Europeans.”

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON POWER:—“That is a very wide interpretation of what I said.”

RESOLUTION RE IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

13th March 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatasami Saja; Sir Gordon Fraser;
Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Appa.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“He says that Indians would come forward otherwise Europeans would come and take it up.”

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—“The Honorable Member is not quoting me correctly.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“I understand it to be so. If the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser does not complain of the statement by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that the Indians do not like that money should be taken away from the country, if the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser agrees with that view, then there is no end of the matter and it is alright. All the same, what we want is that the country should be exploited by experts. What the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar wants is that the profits should not leave India. I do not think the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser will leave his profits in India. He will take them away for his bank and his in England. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar wants the profits to be kept here. The suggestion is that Government should come to the aid of the people in order to work these industries. So far as home industries are concerned, any amount can be spent. My Honorable friend asked for one crore, but we can spend several crores. No foreigner can compete with us either on equal terms or on any terms whatever. We can succeed as spending any amount in promoting home industries so that the whole profits that would be realised will be in the country. We have had experience of exploitation. The Indians would receive the repay.”

The Hon'ble Member Balakrishna P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“I do not want to interrupt the Honorable Member, but all these remarks about exploitation do not help the debate much. I quite see that there may be a difference in the point of view. But whether on the resolution now before the Council any useful purpose will be served by going into the question of exploitation by foreigners, I do not know; and then it appears to have any bearing on the resolution on the paper.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“It has no bearing except that the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser made the remark.”

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER:—“I simply replied to the remark of the Honorable member and the Honorable Member. I did not open any new ground.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“I do not mean anything, but everybody is anxious to keep the money in India and for that purpose we want the Government to assist in our work. Because we are impoverished, we want money; and Government are in a position to spend money and, instead of pouring it in other places, and giving it as loans, let it be given to Indians in order to develop Indian resources to enrich the people. Therefore, the motion proposed of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is to get our money from the Government of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar says that we have not got a definite scheme. I am quite sure that this state of things will continue for one year, but for a decade, unless we form the basis of the Government to prepare a scheme. Our object is to get money from the Government to make the Government prepare a scheme. They have their expert advisers and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar can, if he wants, get them prepared for several crores, not only for one crore in a few months.”

The Hon'ble Member Balakrishna P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“The Honorable Member is giving me credit for a capacity which I would never dream of acquiring to.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“There is more expert advice at the disposal of the Government. As they prepare the budget for several crores, I think they can prepare.”

The Hon'ble Member Balakrishna P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—“For industries?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“We want some substantial money made in this direction of industrial development. If the Government undertakes to move in this direction, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar will be satisfied. What is the use of saying merely ‘we will consider’? We have been considering for the last two hundred years.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“I do not know whether the Government are really opposing this proposition. It appears to me that it is hardly a proposition which the Government should oppose. It strengthens the hands of the Government in making a demand—what may be wanted for 100 lakhs now—running and 50 lakhs running again—but what we non-officials want to do is to strengthen the hands of Government in making a demand upon the Imperial Government. So far as I can follow the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, he substance he agrees with us. We are quite willing, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar will be the first person, to agree in the principle of the proposition being accepted, the details being left to be worked out by the Government. I could not quite follow the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar when he was asking my Hon'ble friend Mr. Venkatasami Saja whether really there was any necessity to go into the details. There is no difficulty in understanding the well-established historical fact of foreign or British exploitation of India. All that we want is more money for India, and what is recommended is that the Government should apply for more. Oliver Twist will ask for more but, instead of getting more food, he may get more blows. The Indian Government have got only the latter in their dealings with the Government of India. But this resolution will strengthen the hands of the Indian Government in making the request. We non-officials stand almost united, except the

280 RESOLUTION RE IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rangas Achariyar;
Sir Fairbairn Barber; Sir Alexander Gordon.)

[13th MARCH 1919.]

Hon'ble Sir FAIRBAIRN BARBER, and wish to strengthen the hands of Government in making this request. I hope the Government will not let it go forth, lest they are likely to have any scheme proposed to have their hands strengthened, by the demand of the non-official members."

The Hon'ble Rao BAKSHU T. BANGA ACHARYAN :—" My Lord, as I began as I propose to end. My object was to draw pointed attention to two aspects of the question. The first aspect is the reputation for that industry is the first point. The second point is that reputation is needed for the development of industries in the province. There were the two aspects I had in view. We are early in a backward condition with regard to industries. These were my two objects. As regards the first, I am glad to have the statement of the Hon'ble Member to charge that the Government have got the second object in view, namely, the development of industries. But the Hon'ble Member is not quite clear. I did not hear him say that he would draw the attention of the Government of India and that by means of this resolution he would bring home to the attention of the Government of India the past industries that have been done to us by the Government. We want reputation in that matter in order to develop our industries. If the Hon'ble Member will give us an assurance that he will draw the attention of the Government of India to that aspect of the question, I would be satisfied for having brought forward this resolution. These two points must be emphasized. We want money badly and we want it for developing the industries of the province. The last thing I said was that, in spending that money, you should spend it for the money, namely, in developing cotton industries, and keep us up on one aspect, namely, that the public are prevented from going out of the country. I dare say all of us are agreed about that point and let us not drag in unnecessary matters. Only one remark about the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Fairbairn Barber. He wants only agriculture to be developed."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRBAIRN BARBER :—" I said, industries connected with agriculture."

The Hon'ble Rao BAKSHU T. BANGA ACHARYAN :—" I quite agree with him. Being an agriculturalist myself, I should welcome industries in that direct or being developed, but not at the expense of industries really so called. In fact, this country has been for centuries developing agriculture and the Government have been neglecting the other industries of the province; the other indigenous industries have been killed by foreign competition, and we want to develop the indigenous industries of the province. I do not think so much is needed in the direction of agriculture as in the case of other industries. This is far more important now and we cannot live merely on agriculture. This has been brought home to us in the last week and not to all the sections of the world that, unless we have agriculture and the other industries, no country can thrive. These points are well brought out by the Industries Commission and I dare say their report is suggesting the attention both of the Government and the Government of India and I am sure that in my life time great things will be done in this direction and I hope to live to see the day when India will be not only agriculturally great but industrially great. I want a word of assurance that the injustice done to Madras, when we in Madras feel very strongly on the past financial injustice of this province, will be equalized somewhat by making some reparation to the shape of giving more substantial grants than in other provinces. We want to be more publicly treated. In working out the accommodations of the Industries Commission, Madras should have a more favorable treatment than the other provinces. On these two grounds the other provinces are more fortunately attended a ready and people have greater resources at their disposal whereas Madras has not. We get more revenue from the people and have them little to live upon. If these points are brought home to the Government of India and if we can persuade them to give greater grants in future, and to say that Madras will get preferential treatment, I shall be satisfied."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Member in this matter has been having his arguments so much on financial grounds that I should like to say a word or two about the terms of the resolution. His main point is that Madras has paid more than her fair share towards the general expenditure for Imperial purposes. That is undoubtedly a fact and the Government have on several occasions in years past represented this to the Government of India, but without any success, partly because until lately the relative claims which were payable by the different provinces were so obscure in the financial statements that it was impossible for any Provincial Government to be aware of their share. That has been cleared up in connection with the Reform Scheme, in that Scheme, as Hon'ble Members are aware, there is a fresh proposal altogether about the settlement of funds between the Provincial Governments and the Imperial Government and I am sure the Hon'ble Member that the Madras Government are fully aware of the obligations to the scheme and they have acted in the most unqualified sense that they have not escape funds at their disposal and they have stated their objection to it. I cannot go further. The matter is before the Government of India and they are considering it. We have stated our objections fully and where those objections are published, they should will see that the Madras Government have not been remiss in putting forward the claims and the interests of this Presidency. There has been practical point. All all this discussion serve any profitable purpose? To ask for one more for objects which we have not yet ascertained, will have us a balance and we shall be discussing our own financial arrangements. The budget figures show that, under 'Industries' by India was provided, in 1917-18, and in 1918-19 it was a little over 5 lakhs,

RESOLUTIONS ON IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE INDUSTRIES IN THIS PRESIDENCY AND COMMITTEE TO
INQUIRE INTO EXPENDITURE ON THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

821

15th MARCH 1915.] (Sir Alexander Forbes; Mr. Ranga Acharya;
Mr. Ranga Acharya; Mr. Davidson.)

and 1914-20 it is 15½ lakhs, showing an advance of 25 per cent. To get a more would involve an enormous expenditure of those apartments, but I do not think it will really serve any useful purpose to ask for one more now; when the substantial proposals of the Industries Commission are brought under review and the Madras Government had sufficient cause, they will ask for further allotment on this account. Undoubtedly they will ask for it, but at present I do not think we have a scheme which will hold water. Last year we did ask for a grant of 30 lakhs for the development of our roads and the Government of India simply replied, 'we will not give it to you, you can take it out of your balance.' Then we took the amount out of our balance. The Imperial Government had a deficit about 5 millions sterling and with the excess profits taxation, when the expenditure due to the war is closed, it will take a year or two for the loss to be built up, with the enormous loss of value; I would suggest to the Hon'ble Member that it is hardly a practicable suggestion to ask for one more now. It is not practical, perhaps. We may depend upon it that we shall do all that we possibly can do to see that Madras gets a fair share under the new financial arrangement."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGA ACHARYA:—[I do not think it necessary to press this point. My object was to draw pointed attention to the matter and I hope in making a further demand upon the Government of India, the Government of Madras will make a more insistent demand and say that the Government of Madras will not be satisfied unless Madras is preferentially treated hereafter as compared with the other provinces. I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO EXPENDITURE
ON THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANGA ACHARYA:—"The resolution that I propose to move runs as follows—

"X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report upon the expenditure on the Police department with a view to put it on a permanent basis and also reduce the expenditure, if possible, as far as it could be done."

"My first, this is practically a resolution which I moved in the year 1910 at the March meeting of this Council. I do not propose to detain the Council with a full examination of all that I had said at that occasion. Fairness to the discussion on the resolution in 1915 will show that I divided the subject into right parts and I wanted these should be an inquiry made into each one of them. The points were (1) the organisation of village police on the lines suggested by the Police Commission."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Which of the clauses is 1915? The Hon'ble Member moved three resolutions in 1915."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANGA ACHARYA:—"I am referring to Resolution No. XXII in the meeting held on the 15th of March 1915. That was in those terms—'This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into the question of crime since the police commission was introduced into this Presidency and report on the progress and necessity of the existing establishment and on the distribution of the area (such as station-house, watch, circle and divisional ranges) and on the suitable location of the police buildings to be constructed.' I brought to the notice of the Government that spirit under which this would have to be considered."

"I fully discussed the recommendations of the Police Commission and referred to the improvement of the village police organisation as suggested by the Commission. The second point that I moved was the strength of the force as compared with the recommendations of the Police Commission. The third point related to the station design and the subsequent to be in charge of these stations and their relationship with the local authorities and the police inspector. The next point was the separation of the second branch of the Police Department into the preventive branch, the preventive establishments and the detective establishments. The next point was the duty which was being then discharged by the police to some the previous of criminal courts and the eighth point was the location of criminal establishments and work under the seventh chapters and other personnel suggested by Sir Herbert Pearce was that the Commission had no effect had been given to the report of the Commission only partially only about 1915 or 1916; though it began to be given effect to in 1916, it was not till 1919 that the matter had been given a fair or a complete shot. Therefore, it was considered that within about five years of that time of course it was not proper to recognise or necessitate a committee to go into the whole question and that some more time should be given. After the resolution was moved, I just took up one or two points in connection with that, about the

(Mr. Rams Apparent.)

[12th March 1919.]

relationship of the sub-inspector towards the head constable and the inspector and the question of the village police on different occasions. The second occasion on which this question of the relationship of the sub-inspector was considered was at the meeting held in February 1918. The main point then was: "This Constable movement is to the Government is. Constable that steps might be taken to reorganise the police staff so as to train the head constables into a grade of the constabulary and since inspectors into the sub-inspectors or other grades by lowering suitable grades in three officers so as to improve the efficiency of the work of the sub-inspectors and the constables and deputy superintendents of police." It was in that connection suggested by the Honorable Member in charge, Sir Harold Stewart, that a deal would be made in about districts and I know that from then, in Harrow and Youghampt and in a small district from Columbia, trials were made to see that the sub-inspector was the only person in charge of divisional officers who were to be deputy superintendents and the question of reorganisation of the village police I brought up on the 14th of February 1917 and the Honorable Mr. Graham who was then in charge said that he would pay attention to my remarks and would come for the question. There were his last words. "This question of the selection and appointment of village inspectors, I believe, engaging the attention of the Government and I shall certainly have in mind all that the 11-constable Members have said on this resolution. I shall look into the matter and see whether it is possible to evolve any system whereby we can distribute responsibility. I think we cannot have more than one person responsible for a particular area." That was in the discussion in 1917.

I have to point out that the expenditure that I advanced during the discussion in 1915 now apply with still greater force. We find that while the expenditure has increased from 58 lakhs then to about 108 lakhs, exclusive of village police which is added on now and the total is 120 according to the present estimate for 1918-19, if we deduct that transfer from the Revenue department to the Police department, it was 58 lakhs then it is about 108 lakhs now. There have been already an increase of about 10 lakhs regarding expenditure. We do not include in this expenditure, the expenditure on police buildings which we have not been incurring during the war period, but we had been incurring steadily before, to the extent of about 7 or 8 lakhs per annum; so that the police charges now would be 116 lakhs inclusive of building charges if we want to go on the programme. The cost has increased but what we find is that another number of serious crimes over the total number of cognisable crimes has materially diminished since 1917. In question is one to two places as is shown in the present Administration Report of 1917. In Trichinopoly and Coimbatore there has been a decided increase in the number of cases of dacoity and the murder in dacoity. In few other places like Youghampt, Chittoor and other places, there is a tendency in that direction and the Administration Report of the Inspector-General of Police explains what steps were taken to cut out of three districts and how it was possible to keep down the crime in three places. He complains of the inefficient members in the village police and he refers to the good work done by the deputy superintendents who had come into contact with the village officers more than before and he refers to the good work done by the sub-inspectors when they are placed in charge of stations and when they are placed directly in charge under deputy and senior superintendents. In fact, I have said a note of it. At page 7 in the latest Administration Report for 1917 - that is the one available - it is stated: "The inefficiency of their (the village police) members, constables and consequently the seriousness of bad character and strangers and patrolling are still deficient." Again he notes that crime has decreased and he says: "In this district the subdivision scheme was recently introduced and the superintendents noted that the village police who are generally recruited from the criminal classes is now successfully employed to watch the movements of its criminal members. The Superintendent of Trichinopoly where the subdivision scheme has been working for more than a year reports that the deputy superintendents have come into close contact with village officers and the public, and have recognized all instances of co-operation, that consequently the relations between the regular police and the village police have improved and that the latter have realized their responsibilities to a large extent than before." Later on he says: "No serious outbreak of crime occurred on the railways but there was a general increase in the number of thefts especially of railway materials such as brass or iron-work, due to the prevailing high prices and partly also to the insufficiency of lights and watches in several stations." In another place he says: "The attention of all superintendents has been particularly drawn to the importance of the system inaugurated in this district, the main principles of which are now receiving attention in all districts." Similarly on these various points, there are observations which go to support the view that I have pressed in this Council on these occasions. As I indicated, though there is an increase in the expenditure there is really no proportionate increase in the reduction of crime or in their detection. Therefore the argument that I advanced then apply now and the whole matter deserves looking into and what I said applies with greater force just now. To my interpolation which I said in for this meeting, No. 33, the member says that the Government are not yet in a position to make a definite proposition as to the scheme relating to circle inspectors and sub-inspection. There is a separate police provisioning staff which has been strengthened but in respect of the other provisions staff no proposals have been made and the Government have not considered them. I beg to draw the attention of the Government to all these points. As we find that the police charges are steadily going up, I am not sure that the increased charges are being returned in the right direction. There was an addition of about 500 stations where the Police 11-constable movement was brought into force and there was an addition of about 44 stations and outposts about 100 and said, so that we have 900 and 400 police stations and 375 outposts. It is found that though we have added to the staff, the police force

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO EXPENDITURE 459
ON THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

15th March 1916.]

(Mr. Rams Appagar.)

that was recommended by the Police Commission was Rs. 25,000, before that it was Rs. 28,000, on the date of the previous discussion we went up to Rs. 35,000 and now we have a police force of Rs. 55,000. In spite of that, we find that wherever this has been intelligently applied as in the case of Calcutta, Trichinopoly, Chittoor and a few other districts, where we find that efficient working has reduced the crime, in the case of the rest of the presidency, that is not the effect I submit therefore that it is not more income of the staff but a proper utilization of it and proper application of the money that is spent on the staff that will enable the department to do its work properly. One of the points brought out in the recent report which is a worthy continuation of a point in the previous reports is that a little power of enquiry into a considerable help in the detection of crime. Similarly it has been pointed out that the ordinary police constables are not able to do much work in people who are in charge of investigation and the preventive departments and even there, protection is more important. It has been found that while the sub-inspector who is in charge of the station and a clever deputy superintendent or an assistant superintendent who puts his foot into the work, it has been possible by proper supervision of those men to maintain and control the plot and reduce confidence in the villagers. These are the points that I raised previously. All these together show that in the particular districts that I refer to, there is an additional expenditure but there is really more efficient work done. There is another point deserving looking into, though I should not fail to draw the attention of the Honorable Member to a memorandum that I submitted after the discussion in 1915 to members of this Council. That was subsequently acknowledged as one that dealt with the police fairly well and Sir Harold Stuart was kind enough to acknowledge that and was prepared to adopt some of the suggestions and since 1915, that was the latest report at that date, the reports acknowledged fully that the points that I brought out in those discussions deserved great attention and they were adopted and they actually improved the efficiency of the police. I don't say the Honorable Mr. Davidson would, with his usual keen scrutiny, go into the questions that I now raise and satisfy him if that many of the suggestions are held by the department to be suggestions that it is impossible to accept and in other cases to which better might be adopted. The few years' reports will clearly show that. Under these circumstances, I thought it was my duty at this stage, in bringing this up, five years after the previous discussion when we have no improvement in the reduction of the total number of serious crimes as the ordinary register shows in this presidency; it has been found that where it has been intelligently worked it has produced much better results and crime has gone down by 100 or 400 cases. I submit there is force in the contention that the matter must be examined fully. In fact Sir Harold Stuart was Secretary to the Police Commission and he had full knowledge of the whole question and he at first thought that most of the suggestions were against the spirit of the recommendations but subsequently held that they were sound; and the department has suggested them to be useful and it is for the Government now at least to make up their minds that the whole matter should be gone into. I have been always advocating that if the efficiency of the Police Department requires more expenditure, that is a thing that should not be grudged by this Council. I do not think Government have at any time grudged the expenditure on the department of the efficiency of the department or the needs of the department required that expenditure. I am not going to contend that that should be sacrificed for the sake of expenditure but my firm belief is that it is not by adding to the expenditure or by the enlargement of additional heads that we can effectively manage it, but by reorganizing the Police Department and so finding the staff that a two-headed police of the work will be done by the staff whereas the intelligent portion of the work will be done by the efficient staff who will have complete control of the work they are doing. It has been proved that such staff have been able to reduce crime more successfully and manage the Police Department better. One answer to the interpretation that I already referred to, shows that there is no problem made for keeping extra staff other than the staff of police employed in the detective, preventive and protection staff. The answer says: "No proposals such as those referred to by the Honorable Member are under the consideration of the Government". This is an answer to almost all of the questions which are: "What is the total number of constables proposed to be allotted to each station and what extra staff of head constables and constables is proposed to be kept in the mofussil in the presidency case and where there is in the police stations?" This matter is important and I will only refer to the recommendations of the Police Commission and it will be seen that in the proposals they made, they wanted a total strength of 33,000 and they proposed a reserve of persons who might be called upon to attend to particular riots that may happen in certain districts and who may be kept at headquarters. That has not been paid attention to till now. That is a point that may be taken into consideration. The question which is often very difficult in this Council to carry and which is often viewed with great disfavour by the Government is the question of a committee of officials and non-officials being asked for any purpose. I must bring home to Honorable Members of this Council that the various points that I place before this Council now cannot be done simply by any one officer, even if he is placed on special duty without taking a little evidence as to how the recommendations of the Police Commission have to be altered to suit the conditions of the province. In the matter of trial of the sub-inspectors and the Divisional Officers in charge, suggestions have been given why it has not been successful. What are the conditions to effect success?—that may be one of the points. But however, the points that deserve to be noticed in that connection will have to be decided and the whole matter of the scheme and the force for the province such as would be needed under the scheme as proposed will have to be fixed. There is a temporary staff also which has run up to the strength of about 1,500 or so. Whether it is to be a temporary or a

(Mr. Hans Appenger; Mr. Fehinipoff Ryk; [19th March 1919.
Mr. Davison.]

permanent staff would have to be considered. This appears in the statement B attached to the report and the observations of the Inspector-General of Police in the paragraph that I read out previously shows that the location of police stations in the Kamrad district also contributes to the inefficient work of the police in that district. That was a point which I placed before the Government on a previous occasion also and any report in connection with the question of police stations will have to be considered. All these cannot be disposed of by one special officer and therefore it is that I then recommended and now recommend a committee of officials and non-officials. On the previous occasion, the committee consisted of both and they recommended things for the whole of India and they said that it must be adapted to the needs of the province. I do not want to refer to it again. It will be very proper to go into the question and as the police force, the police rank one, the number of sub-inspectors and assistants and deputy superintendents and other inspectors needed and the charges which the Government have to bear in respect of such a force—all these questions are fairly complicated and important questions and it cannot be said that we can put off these matters indefinitely. It is necessary that the efficiency of the department should be kept up and if we find practically during the last four years that the strength of the department is not kept up, on the lines on which it ought to be kept up, but that it is only worked on other lines, it is time for us to pause and consider how the matter may be better judged and placed on the budget of this province as far as the Police department is concerned. My Lord, I have briefly referred to these various points and I do not think it necessary to refer to further points. They have been referred to in a previous discussion and therefore I do not think it necessary to repeat all the arguments again. The recommendations of the Police Commission, if only the head notes are referred to, will clearly show that all the points that I raise are important points and they have been considered and have come to the conclusion, and after a complete survey of the situation they have recommended, that the force should be 23,000, whereas we have now 20,200 and the charges they recommended were Rs. 25 lakhs whereas we are now incurring Rs. 125 lakhs per annum. All these must be submitted. I do not want to refer to the points urged by the Honorable Member in connection with it to have a comparison at that stage, and to the last that some of the observations I made have been found useful. I hope the Honorable Member to change will therefore find his way to accept the resolution and see that the Police Department is placed on a sound basis and is not subjected to any attack.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Venkatarao Rao:—“ Your Excellency, I moved this resolution. This subject was discussed therebefore on several occasions. I must state that there is a complaint that money is being spent in greater proportion than the benefit which the people are receiving. Property rendered as stolen property is not at all in proportion to the better condition of police than before not is it borne in the matter of detection of crime. While we are spending nearly 200 or 300 times our former expenditure on police, it is not fair when the Honorable Member asked for an inquiry into the economic aspect of the question whether the whole amount is necessary or whether economy can be observed in the matter of raising the same class it should be granted. This is a subject which requires inquiry and I entirely support the Government to be ahead of public demand in economical expenditure; it should not be left to Ministers of Council to move resolutions year after year, conventional this saying that there is no use. We know what we are about, what we are spending; one should be able to see that it is really and usefully spent.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davison:—“ Your Excellency, I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Hans Appenger through the maze of his discourse on the administrative details of the Police department. In virtue of his long study he may be able to find his way about in that maze but I am afraid I cannot. I may say that he has been responsible during the last five years for seven resolutions on the administration of the Police department. For the purpose of this debate I abandoned the discussion on some of these but I regret that owing to my own lack of application or to an error in the transcript, my attention was not given to the resolution on which I have based the speech. I have more referred to the discussion of that resolution and find that after a somewhat heated debate between the Honorable Member and Mr. Harold Stuart it ended in a very definite rejection of the idea of a committee. The discussion today seems to have followed in some respects the same lines. Mr. Harold Stuart was a past-master in police administration and I am bound to accept his statement that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs in March 1915, the same as, as I find he gave detailed reasons in regard to a very similar resolution in November 1913, having been formed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narsinhji Gopalji. One year later than 1915, in 1916, Mr. Harold Stuart was moved to withhold increased expenditure on the Police Department in a resolution of which notice was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hans Appenger. Now, what, Sir, I propose to talk is the starting point for my answer, because Mr. Harold Stuart demonstrated that there was then no question of extravagance in the expenditure on the Police department and hardly any specific economy was urged on that occasion. He pointed out that further economies expenditure in 1916-17 as compared with that of 1914-15 when the proposals of the Police Commission began to be one after another. The figure which he worked up to was Rs. 125 lakhs. This resolution calls for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the expenditure on the Police department with a view to put it on a permanent basis and reduce the expenditure if possible as far as it could be done. If there is a valid ground for the appointment of such a committee, it should not be difficult to show that there has been uncontrolled expenditure since 1916. As for the idea of placing the expenditure of

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO EXPENDITURE 825
ON THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

15th MARCH 1916.] (Mr. Davidson; Mr. Ramsay Aiyemba.)

the Police department on a permanent basis, obviously no department of the public service can have its expenditure placed on a permanent basis. Changes in the price of necessaries alone would make it impossible. The only practical issue therefore is reduction in expenditures.

"Has there been any unanticipated increase in the expenditure since 1914? That is the only point with which I propose to deal. The budget estimate of the department for 1915-16 is put down at 135-55 lakhs. That represents since 1916 an increase of 24-64 lakhs beyond the figure which Sir Harold Stuart proved to be necessary in the previous debate. Of this increase of 16-58 lakhs, two-thirds, 10-50 lakhs, relates to the provision for enhanced war allowances and I do not suppose that any one will dispute the necessity for that. Three lakhs and nineteen thousand represents increase in the pay of the constabulary in the mainland. The introduction of this system actually begins in the budget year to which Sir Harold Stuart was referring, 1915-17. The representation was sanctioned by the highest authority and partly took the shape of additional increments for additional years' service with benefit that enhanced expenditures has been growing from year to year. Civilian allowances in which there have been large developments since 1915 amount for an increase of 1-24 lakhs. If you have these items set of account, the reduction is just over 2 lakhs, which is under 2 per cent of the aggregate outlay in 1915-17 and represents an annual reduction of only 0.6 per cent on the department. I do not think there is any evidence in these figures of any undue expenditures and still less when you consider that the 0.6 per cent, which Government notes put down in the ordinary expenditure of the department, is actually found to include two factors which were specially due to war conditions, namely, increased price of clothing for uniform and increased expenditures on railway warrants owing to the enhanced scale of passenger fares. In these circumstances I may fairly contend that the expenditures on the Police department has, except for causes the validity of which as one can dispute, not increased since 1914-17 when Sir Harold Stuart succeeded in satisfying the Council that the expenditures on this department was not extravagant. It seems to me therefore that the demand for a special committee to inquire into the financial aspects of the Police department is plain fact not supported by good reasons and I ask the Council to reject this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has disposed of the resolution on a short ground. He took it up from the year 1917."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"One thousand nine hundred and sixteen."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"Therefore it was that I referred to my resolution in 1915. Also as will be seen from the discussion which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has just had time to go through, from the full discussion it will be seen that at that time it was contended that the police force in the way in which it was being expanded, was necessary. The whole question was raised then and it was only experimentally tried as the resolution in 1915-17 will show. The question of utilizing the sub-inspectors and the Deputy Superintendents in charge of divisions and the removal of inspectors and the question of the establishment of a number of police stations—all these were unsettled questions at that stage. Sir Harold Stuart at that time did say that these questions would not at that stage be said to be questions set at rest. He said it was only a few years since the Commission set and the report of the Commission was given effect to and as the whole matter was open and the question that I saw raised in case that is supported by the subsequent administration reports which practically prove, as I said, that where in some districts it has been worked on particular lines it has been successful and efficient. In other districts, inspection of the distribution of money and the staff, it has not been worked successfully and the reason why in those districts I referred to, it was not successful was explained in the administration report. The Honorable Member in charge may come to other conclusions on examination, but I was not at all concerned with that. The whole matter is open for reconsideration and it is kept open by the Government also. Sir Harold Stuart when he gave effect to some of the recommendations promised to try them in some of the districts and he did say that there was considerable firm in the conclusions reached and that the effect of it would be considered in due time. Even the reply that was given by the Government to me shows that the Government have not come to a definite conclusion on the question of the number of police stations, the number of Deputy Superintendents and the number of inspectors to be retained, the number of constables to be given to each station. The whole question therefore is a thing that will have to be gone into sooner or later. I must indicate, my Lord, that the reply of the Honorable Member has not completely touched the points that I have raised. I thought I was able to persuade the Government to see that there are important questions to consider and they are being tried. Under these circumstances, I am not satisfied with the pronouncement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson. I should not make it a point to divide this Council if it is possible to get an assurance that the matter will be looked into. I must certainly say that the view taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that he may take up the question from 1914 and account for the 24 expenditures does not answer the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"It is 19-59 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I have that out of account. I did treat the war allowance portion as a portion peculiar to the year. I never took it into account. Therefore I said 15 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"The Honorable Member referred to village police and not to war allowance."

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday,
the 16th day of March 1919.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon^{ble} JOHN, Baron FORTLAND of Lyth, K.G., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—President.
- The Hon^{ble} Sir ALEXANDER CANNON, K.C.S.I.
- The Hon^{ble} DINGO Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Avargal, C.M.S.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. L. DAVENPORT, C.A.
- The Hon^{ble} MURUGAIYANDI AND-TO-CHI HIRAIK RAO Bahadur, Khas Bahadur, C.I.S.,
I.C.S., C.M.S.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY, C.A.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. A. Y. G. CAMERON, C.I.E.
- The Hon^{ble} Lieut-Col W. J. NIMMO, I.M.S.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. W. HUTTON.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. R. JENNINGS.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. N. K. MAJUMDAR.
- The Hon^{ble} DINGO Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA Rao Avargal.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. S. SIVAKAMA ATTANAYAK (Advocate-General).
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. H. G. STONE, C.I.E.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. C. G. TOSKENTON.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. M. YOUNG.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. R. B. WOOD.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. A. SUNDARAYANA Rao PANTULU.
- The Hon^{ble} DINGO Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA Rao PANTULU GUN.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. A. S. KANHA Rao PANTULU.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. P. SIVA Rao.
- The Hon^{ble} DINGO Bahadur A. SUBRAMANYA KRISHNA Avargal.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. K. SANKARANARAYAN.
- The Hon^{ble} DINGO Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN Avargal.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.
- The Hon^{ble} Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MAHAPATI SIVA Rao Bahadur, Raja
of Pithapuram.
- The Hon^{ble} B. Raja RAJAGOPALA SIVAPATI SIVA MUTHUSWALARAO SIVAPATI
Avargal, Raja of Ramanad.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. E. CHANDRANATHANATHA MYNAGAN.
- The Hon^{ble} Sir GEORGE FRASER, M.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. J. H. THOMSON.
- The Hon^{ble} Sir FREDERICK HARRIS, M.
- The Hon^{ble} the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, B.C.
- The Hon^{ble} Rao Bahadur S. H. M. ANJANABAI CHRISTIAN Avargal.
- The Hon^{ble} Mr. T. SIVAMON.
- The Hon^{ble} Sir FRANK STONE, K.C.B.
- The Hon^{ble} DINGO Bahadur E. R. SUNDARAYANARATHI NATHU GUN.
- The Hon^{ble} Raja, Raja Sir RAJU VENKATA KUMARA KRISHNA RAJA Rao
Bahadur, of Bobbili.

222 RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE
SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

(*Mr. Venkatsudh Rajs; the President.*) [14TH MARCH 1919.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a. m.

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE
SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ With Your Excellency's permission I read the Nos. XII and XV order to the same subject and we can conveniently discuss them both together.”

* His Excellency the President :—“ One is housing, the other is agricultural societies. They may be discussed together.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—“ Resolution No. XII runs thus :—

“ XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to provide a sum of five lakhs in the ensuing year to finance co-operative housing societies on terms recommended by the Co-operative Registrar, providing reasonable rate and longer term for repayment.”

“ Resolution No. XV runs as follows :—

“ XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to authorize the Co-operative Registrar to recommend Government loans to co-operative agricultural societies on such terms as may be approved by the Government, where Government help is indispensable.”

“ The underlying object in both is, we feel that the Government aid is necessary, not only to encourage building societies to carry on their work but also to relieve the agricultural indebtedness of the people. With that object in view these resolutions are moved. Though we cannot overstate ourselves as the success achieved by the co-operative movement is most completely the credit of the people, we may take credit that which we are doing in our province is better than what has been done in some other provinces. That does not mean that it does not need additional encouragement or additional trouble to be taken in order to bring home to the peasant the advantages of co-operation.”

“ So far as building societies are concerned, in our province there we take a dash of them. From the latest report we find there were two building societies in the beginning of the year and one was added at Coimbatore, but unfortunately the report observes ‘the societies at Madras, Coimbatore and Dindigul did practically no work during the year. Those at Coimbatore, Coimbatore and Dindigul lost considerable sums to their members for building houses. The Madras society continued to sell to its members plots from the large area purchased by the society last year ago. Two buildings have been constructed on these sites by the members without the assistance of the society. The Dindigul society has lost nearly Rs. 2,000 to its members for building operations. The members of the Madras building society have erected 12 houses with loans advanced to them by the society’. I submit the work is not at all adequate and we must find out the reasons why this was not taken more in hand by the co-operative societies.”

“ Your Excellency is aware that, so far as the building of houses is concerned, it requires not only a larger amount but longer terms for repayment. The central bank and the other societies would not be in a position to find a huge sum at reasonable rates of interest to be repayable in a long number of years even if the rules permit it. That is a drawback which cannot be ignored. I need not remind the Council that State aid was forthcoming and is forthcoming in the civilized countries more especially for building societies for the poor and the working classes. I may parenthetically mention that in India states have been bought and subdivided and nearly 50 small houses have been built there. We are told that other European countries have done similar work. I am gratified to learn that in New Zealand with a population of a million they have obligated themselves to provide funds to the extent of a hundred million dollars in order to enable settlers to get houses at a very low cost. I need not add that Australia is following the good example of New Zealand. Germany has taken a different rule of compelling even insurance companies and savings banks to provide a certain portion of their income for the purpose of looking for building societies. We notice in India also that industrial concerns are faced to face with the problem of providing houses for workmen. I am glad to find that the first firm Messrs. Bunn & Co., of this town, who manage the Chinnai Mills, have not only provided houses for the superior staff but also for the lower classes of the establishment in their mills. That is a good sign. Even the Government do not forget their duty in providing houses for the Police department. Large sums of money are being spent from year to year in providing buildings for the constables and sub-inspectors. When we were considering yesterday about the present position of our Madras town, I was reminded of what was its position as far as this building activity is concerned. I do not know those persons who invest large sums and build huge houses for their own use, but I know houses for the poor people. Was any attempt made? It has been stated that though there is a population of over five lakhs, we have got only 50,000 houses which means that every house should be occupied by eight

RESOLUTION AT PROVISION FOR FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSES 629
SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

14th MARCH 1912.]

(Mr. Fennelipati Raja)

or alone people. When we refer from the Co-operative's accounts that nearly one-third of them have an annual rental valuation of Rs. 15, that is a monthly rent of one rupee, we cannot but regret that these houses are secondary dwellings and for houses not yet to live in. It is no wonder, as often reported in the Madras papers, that infantile mortality under one year is very great to the extent of 27 out of 1,000 and the general mortality also, leaving out of consideration children on account of influenza, or plague, is very high. It appears that the Government should no longer neglect—I won't say neglect—should no longer help taking immediate steps to provide healthy dwelling houses for the poor people.

How to do it is the problem which the Government should take up. We are spending merely two lakhs of rupees every year on co-operative houses to educate the people. Education is one way of bringing home the advantages of co-operation. But the more essential object is that we must provide means to do it. It cannot be denied that the present share capital of all the co-operative societies is very small and their borrowing power or working capital does not exceed one crore; it is only 10 lakhs or so. Taking that fact into consideration, we have to see how we can help building societies. The Central bank or the Union bank or other district societies are not prepared to lend this amount for long periods. Taking this aspect of the question, the Bombay Government approached the Government of India that some aid should be given. At that time the Government of India were under the impression that all this should be relied by the people themselves and it was not the duty of the State to bother themselves about it. Against such sympathetic answer the building society in Bombay emphatically protested and sent in their requisition again that it is necessary in the interests of the people that the Government should accept their opinion and come to their aid. Thus the Bombay Government have freely urged, which I think this Government also can very well adopt, the necessity of State aid. The Bombay Government said 'As the Government of India are desirous where, the improvement of housing conditions by the grant of State assistance has long engaged the attention of European administrations. The State could bear a rate of interest much lower than the central banks.' The Government of India themselves agreed that, with proper safeguards, including more especially a sufficient security for the repayment of principal and interest, loans by Government to building societies with the object of providing sanitary dwellings were not open to objection on principle. First of all they said that it was not open to objection on principle. We have received a victory. Instead of being indifferent the Government of India say that this is a legitimate expenditure. That was in the year 1911. In the year 1912 Sir E. B. Wodehouse put a question in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Government of India replied—I only quote what is necessary for our purpose—that the Government of India need not provide anything in their budget, simply because no local Government asked for any loan to be given. I would read the exact wording. On the 4th September 1912, this was what the Government of India said: 'We have not been asked by any local Government for any financial assistance to provide houses for working classes, and therefore it is not the duty of the Government to provide any sum for this object in the annual budget.' I say, why should we provide money when no local Government has applied for it? They do not object to the principle; they say it is because no Government asked they have not provided. I think I can very well approach Your Excellency's Government that they should either provide out of the funds available or approach the Government of India for making the necessary provision. I may also mention that the Government of Bombay provided in this year's budget Rs. 5 lakhs for this purpose. Taking their example I request Your Excellency's Government to provide a similar amount in our province. I do not think there will be any difficulty in providing such a small sum because for the purpose of loans a certain sum is provided in our budget; out of that sum the Government can utilize this amount for the purpose as well. Or they can make a special request to the Government of India that they should provide for it. In either case it is not a difficult matter. I have wanted my association with sufficient limitations so that the Government might not feel any difficulty in accepting it. I state that this sum should be given 'for financial co-operative housing societies on terms recommended by the Co-operative Registrar, providing reasonable rate and longer term of payment.' Therefore, it depends upon Your Excellency's Government and upon the Co-operative Registrar's recommendations on what terms and to what societies money should be lent. Therefore, this is a large sum provided out of which grants can be made. As the Government of India cannot themselves that local Governments have not asked and therefore they have not provided anything, the local Government also might excuse themselves by saying that the Co-operative Registrar has not applied for it. If the Government of Madras provide the funds and indicate that money is available and has most willing in the best manner possible so as to leave that the matter is not worked, I have no hesitation that the Co-operative Registrar will come forward with definite proposals. I need not be taken in made for not providing a scheme myself, but as my scheme I may suggest may not be acceptable to the Government. So I leave it as general as possible giving simple scope for modifications in all possible ways.

*The other suggestion which also practically resembles this is that Government loan should be given to societies where money is indispensable, but only to agricultural societies. My Lord, in this connection I may state that somehow or other some mistaken impression or wrong principle was adopted in India and more particularly in our own province, that it is not the duty of the State to relieve the necessities of the people or to come to their help but only to

RESOLUTION RE PROVISION FOR FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE 331
SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

14th March 1919.] (Mr. Venkatesh Rao; Mr. Narasimha Apper;
Sir Alexander Garden.)

conference at Simla I drew attention to the uniformity, to put it mildly, of borrowing India's money from in England and elsewhere while India is starving for money.' He stated: 'The real is a small sum but really every three hundred millions, against his own and his country and he becomes a giant able to move the world. Finance the real and he will secure the Government and new industrial developments and several important advances. Let us look on him as, and India will receive what she is, a land of waste and want.' When he speaks of waste we do something to help the system existing would be a land of waste and want, you must take heed—waste in the matter of expenditure of our public money and waste in the matter of promises to our people. In these circumstances I may also quote what was done in the night. During Vice of 19 years in this connection, which is added in the Industrial Committee's report as an appendix. Your Honorary State is on page 465. They have given authority to their officers to recommend any loan for the purpose of achieving that result. I do not want to see my Government beholden of a Native State. In order to produce better results and to secure the most complete of by Sir Isaac Newton, I have thought forward this resolution and I would appeal to the Government that they would not have any stone whatever without effecting the purpose for which this resolution is brought."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAR:—"I wish to second the Honorable Member's resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GARDEN:—"Your Excellency, if I had known what wide scope the Honorable Member was going to give to his second resolution, I should have had a few more figures ready for his benefit. But possibly he has studied the subject more deeply than I have. He must know what the extent of the consumption of the precious metals in India has been in the last 25 years, and he will be able to tell the Council that the land of waste and want has consumed perhaps half the world's production of gold in the last 25 years. In Mr. Dalton's report on prices he touches on this question. Fortunately I have not got complete figures which I would like to give to the Honorable Members of the Council, but at any rate there are a few of them. The annual absorption of gold in India rose from 24 mowas in 1899 to 24 mowas in 1901-02 and to 24 mowas in 1910-11. It is a rather remarkable thing for a land of waste and want to be absorbing 24 mowas of gold a year. What does it go to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAR:—"Waste."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GARDEN:—"Waste in one sense; it is put into jewellery and not utilized as it should be utilized for the purposes to which this resolution has reference, that is to say some form of productive expenditure. The Honorable Member who moved this resolution has evidently looked at the financial statement made by the Hon'ble Sir James Weston the other day. I should like to draw attention to paragraphs 72, 74 and 75 of that speech statement. Sir James Weston quotes the remarks which the Hon'ble Sir Venkatesh made in September last in the course of which he said: 'From time immemorial, India has been held up to reproach as the grave of the precious metals. If she is to take her proper place among the progressive nations of the world, she must be her own interests do as Japan and other civilized nations do—put her hitherto accumable wealth to profitable use.' Sir James Weston points out that from April 1915 up to the present time nearly a hundred and twenty mowas has been added to the circulation in India, but he says: 'To provide India this amount it has been necessary, besides adding up the world's current production of silver, to deplete its accumulated stocks. Without the aid of the Government of the United States, we should not have been able to satisfy the appetite of India for metallic currency. To say that, who gives the subject a moment's thought, two conclusions are inevitable. In the first place, the long ages which it has been necessary for India to pay for the purchase of silver being borne to be the wasteful and extravagant nature of what we have been doing. In the second place, a continuance of demand for metallic currency on this scale must need violently as our waste currency and exchange policy.' He goes on to point out that until some change occurs in the habits of the people of India this enormous drain of the currency of India will continue to hamper the progress of the country, it forces up prices and raises the cost of living to everybody and it is not used for productive purposes with the result that India is getting no benefit from the metallic currency and hardly her metallic improve. I entirely agree with the Honorable Member that a better system of banking for the people is greatly needed, but I do not know if its absence is to be entirely put at the door of the Government? Has everything to be done by the Government? Are not the people to provide banks for themselves? There is a lot of money. Only our bank has been forced in India, how may branches be it over the Presidency? All these points will be taken further after this the resolution ought to take us."

"The second resolution is that the Government should authorize the Co-operative Registrar to recommend Government loans to co-operative agricultural societies where Government aid is indispensable. Is Government aid indispensable? That is the point. That is what the Honorable Member rather assumes, but it is really so? Is there any evidence that the progress of the co-operative movement has been hampered by lack of money? I did not hear the Honorable Member giving any evidence on that point. One of the things that we are proud of in this Presidency is that the co-operative movement, whatever else may be said of it, has been entirely a non-official movement. The whole of the funds, if the Honorable Member will look at the figures, have come from the public, and it is a remarkable circumstance that

532 RESOLUTION AT PROVISION FOR FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE-
SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

(*The Alexander Garden; Mr. Venkatasah Rayu.*)

[14TH MARCH 1919.]

our working capital is the biggest working capital in India. We have got over two crores of working capital. That is the largest in any province in India. These are the figures for 1916-17. In that year the working capital of Madras was Rs. 200 lakhs, of which the Government had supplied Rs. 2,50,000, so that practically the whole of the capital has been raised from the public. That is the best evidence of the vitality of the movement in this Province. Two provinces have relied most upon Government. One is Baroda which received 91 lakhs from the Government and the second is Bombay. We all know what an enormously wealthy province Bombay is. It is fifteen times wealthier than we are. But Bombay has relied upon official support, instead of putting its hand into its pocket. The result of that it is inferred from the fact that its working capital was a little more than half of the Madras working capital.

"I personally think that it would be a great mistake and a most retrograde step to begin to draw upon the State for working capital for the ordinary agricultural society. Now in these days evidence is not scarce of that such a step is necessary. In the last report of the Legislature he does not say there is any lack of the working capital. He says that the total agricultural credit rose from Rs. 84 lakhs to 86 lakhs, that the share capital of the agricultural societies showed a gratifying increase, and that there was an encouraging increase in local deposits and he goes on to hope that the societies would succeed to a greater extent in drawing upon the savings from merchants and other local persons. At present they rely upon loans, and their financial position would be much worse if they rely on loans from the Government. Would it not hamper the movement if they are to come to the State? We know that the State is supposed to have a pocket with an unlimited depth. Would not it weaken the motives which now lead the co-operator to be an enthusiast in the progress of co-operation, if he is to come to the Government and say, we want the State for capital assistance? I think it would have a very bad effect and I believe it would not be appreciated by those who really have the interests of the co-operative movement at heart. I believe much of the co-operative in this Province like to feel their independence of Government support; they like to feel that they stand on their own legs and provide their own working capital for carrying on their movement without constant official support. I believe my self the acceptance of this resolution and the consequences flowing therefrom will not at all be welcomed by the more thoughtful workers of co-operation. It will certainly be detrimental to the feeling of self-reliance and therefore to the general progress of the movement.

"So far as that resolution is concerned, I am quite unable to accept it. I really feel it is in the wrong direction. Unless it can be proved that it is impossible to find money from private sources, it will be quite wrong for the Government to begin to step in and supply funds. The moment they do that, it would stop the provision of funds from private sources.

"The other resolution is much more limited in its scope and therefore has a better claim for consideration. Moreover, as the Hon'ble Member has said, money is wanted for long terms at five sites for building societies and it may well be that it will not be possible for the particular class of societies to provide the whole of it. Without plunging the Government too deeply, I believe that they will be prepared to follow the lead of Bombay as far as fact has gone, and provide funds for building societies. I did not hear the Hon'ble Member say clearly in some parts of his speech. I thought that his motion was intended to cater to the poorer classes."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. VENKATASAH RAYU:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER GARDNER:—"If that is so, perhaps he remembers that only last November the Government accepted a resolution to encourage and assist co-operative house-building for the poorer classes. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar brought forward that resolution and the Government accepted it, so that the Government have accepted the principle and thereby given at once in whatever way all the money is wanted. If we receive any information that any society wants any money and has not received the money, I will take steps to provide funds for suitable building societies to provide houses for the poorer classes. I do not know if the Hon'ble Member knows of any case where money was needed and was not forthcoming. If not, I fail to see the object of looking up 5 lakhs in the budget. I shall endeavour to see whether money could be found in the course of the year. I am sure it can be found by the Finance Department. There will be no difficulty in supplying the necessary funds. If sources for loans for this purpose arise in the course of the current year, I hope to that extent the Hon'ble Member's object will be regarded as achieved. As regards the provision of a loan in the budget I believe the Council is aware that we have already found the budget. We had a meeting last month for the express purpose of carrying out such changes as the Council may desire in the budget and this resolution had better have been put forward in that meeting. It is unnecessary to make a large alteration in the budget which upsets the Government of India's balances. That is the reason why we had the Special discussion put back from this very date the 13th March to the early part of February in order to enable the changes to be discussed. I have already indicated. That makes it difficult to carry out the present suggestion. For the understanding that such funds may be necessary will be claimed in the course of the year should it be necessary. Therefore, I cannot accept the resolution. I am quite in sympathy"

RESOLUTIONS RE PROVISION FOR FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE HOUSES 333
SOCIETIES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND OPENING OF A UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS.

16th March 1918.) (Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Ramaswami Ashwagur;
 Mr. Venkataswami Ravi.)

with it. I hope the Honourable Member will be convinced that the Government have done all that can be done. As to the other resolution we are entirely at cross purposes, at opposite poles."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Your Excellency, I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew that no help is required for ordinary agricultural societies. We have been getting on very well without Government help and we shall continue to do so. But with regard to the building societies some help is necessary, because they cannot enjoy the loans on a short time; they want long-term loans. The Central Bank is not in a position to give them long-term loans. If, therefore, the Government will obtain money for long terms and give it to Central Banks, they will be glad to take it and give it to the building societies. We do not want any other help from the Government of Madras or the Government of India, but we want long-term loans on debentures; or if they will start a loan bank and obtain money from the people to give it on long-term loans, we do not want any National help or any other grant."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Your Excellency, I thank the Honourable Sir Alexander Cardew regarding the acceptance of the principle of resolution No. 12, but I cannot accept the offer of the Government or myself in inducing Government to accept it. As regards the second resolution I think the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew is very right when he said that we are at cross purposes. That is true; if the people or the people's representatives want to get independence secured by Government help and the Government's object is 'help yourself', that is really cross purposes. But what I ask is, why should other civilised Governments go and spend their State money in relieving the distress of the people? I may mention that the Dutch Government in Java when they found that a whole population was infected by some Malarian disease, passed a law that no merchant might hoard money; and they provided banks and they offered money at six per cent to discharge every one of the millions of their debt. Even now other civilised countries are doing it. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew says it is not helpful to help people who will not help themselves to get money, and they would not put their last penny when the Government are prepared to supply them funds. It is not a question of their being willing to put money but of their being unable to put it. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew stated one other fact, that 120 crimes were looked up in jewellery and if it is realised it would be useful. Not only the people but the Government should be blamed. I do not think men will degrade themselves with jewellery. It is the ladies that deck themselves with jewels for want of education. If they are educated as English ladies are they will not deck themselves with jewellery. Leaving that point aside the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew very rightly asked where was the demand, and he said unless we found evidence of complaint of a lack of funds he did not see any ground for making it the matter. I may invite the attention of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew to the report of Mr. Henningway for the year 1916-17, because in 1917-18 no reference is made to the question whether it is sufficient or insufficient, but in 1916-17 report on page 8 there is a clear reference made. I will just read that portion: "Loans from Central Banks and other societies to societies other than Central Banks rose from Rs. 37.47 lakhs to Rs. 71 lakhs and the money fund from Rs. 4.49 lakhs to 9.52 lakhs. An even larger sum could have been profitably employed by the societies had it been available, but the banks were unable owing to the general financial stringency to satisfy all the applications received and a good many societies had to be refused money they needed." They need money, the applications are rejected; how are they to get on with the work as which they are profusely spending money? Your Excellency, when we find that out of 40 million people not more than a million are agriculturists who have joined the co-operative societies it does not show that it is widespread or that the money received is sufficient to raise their condition. The object is to relieve those of their indebtedness and if it is not forthcoming I cannot understand how it is possible to keep quiet. It is for us to do something to relieve them of their position. If the Government think it is not the State's business to remove them from their chronic condition of their poverty, that is another matter. If they think it is the duty of the Government that their subjects are well off and well provided not with luxuries but with material to eat and dress, I hope the Government will, if not now, at some other session come to a different conclusion that it is the duty of the Government to come to their help. With these remarks I press both the resolutions."

Resolution No. XII was put to the Council and lost.

Resolution No. XV was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF A UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"My Lord, my next resolution is—"

"XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to open a University Institute of Economics at Madras at an early date."

"Your Excellency, I propose to the Government the opening of an institute of economics in this Presidency as a sum and certain means of enlarging the opportunities for the

(Mr. Venkateshaji Raja.)

[14th MARCH 1919.]

study of economics and associated branches of political science. No civilized country can afford to overlook the importance of training several hundred young men in economics and allied political science, knowing as it does, the inseparable connection of economics with the political problems of the country. The Government has recognised the importance and appointed a University Professor to lecture to the students on economics and grant diplomas even. In our University, economics is studied by the history students of the honours course. In Calcutta, Bombay and Aligarh separate faculties of economy have been opened conferring degrees B.A. and M.Sc. and D.Sc. in economics. We generally expect two classes of students to specialize in economics: (1) students who seek economic knowledge for professional purposes; (2) others who study the subject to enable themselves fit for public life and business. The institute should be open to all who wish to do so, group and assimilate what is taught there. Even School-Glad students (S.S. I.C. holders) may be admitted to the three years' and five years' course of study for B.Sc. and M.Sc. respectively. Unnecessary restrictions should be avoided, the sole aim being the spread of economic knowledge among larger number of the people who are anxious to enlarge their horizons. Professor Russell of Cambridge has well said: "nothing is more evident and I can give more examples of it from the history of legislation and from personal knowledge than that the power of applying principles to social affairs is extremely rare and can only be developed in economists by making their study more realistic. Men of undoubted ability constantly show themselves unable to handle principles which, in the abstract, they evidently understand, because they are not trained to observe the details, difficulties and complex relations of the historical situation to which the theory has to be applied." He adds we must make the study sufficiently thorough or so being it to allow enough to realize either to give the best teaching or to interest the practical man. "Is there any wonder to suppose that our administration would be better and legislative activity would be more useful if the services of the public men are furnished with the true knowledge of economics. Professor Marshall has well pointed out that economic studies will for and develop the faculty of sympathy and especially the rare sympathy which enables people to put themselves in the place, not only their own, but also of other classes. It helps the movements by which our growing wealth and opportunities may best be turned to account for the true well-being of the present and coming generations."

"He quotes with approval what Sir Richard Jebb said that economics and associated studies afford a liberal education as it trains the intelligence, gives elasticity to the faculties of the mind, humanizes the character, and forces not merely an expert but an efficient man."

"I am quite sure that there would be risk of students if the curriculum is so arranged as to afford proper training for business and public service and public life. The present system of education with all its advantages has one essential defect—it is divorced from the active affairs of life and affords no guidance in subjects in which the students are interested in their everyday life in later years. Professor Marshall has given a curriculum which is adopted in Cambridge. The London School of Economics and Political Science is attached to the London University. A three years' course of training including provision for investigation and research in economic, social and political subjects, has been established, providing courses of lectures, classes and tutorial supervision in all the subjects which fall within the faculty of economics and political science. For B.Sc. pass course the subjects are: (1) economics including statistics, (2) public administration, (3) history of accounting and business organization and one of the following: (a) accounting, (b) industrial and commercial law, (c) constitutional law and history, (d) public international law. For the honours course an additional subject out of (1) economic principles and statistics, (2) economic history, (3) banking and currency, (4) international trade, (5) transport, (6) insurance, (7) statistics including demography, sociology and public international law. These faculties of Sciences in Economics may offer the prescribed tutorial period by Theses Examination to the D.Sc. degree in economics. The subjects are varied enough to enlighten the eyes and be of much advantage in after life. The Calcutta University has given a different curriculum which can with advantage be referred. For the pass course in Political Economy and Political Philosophy we have Political Economy, Political Philosophy, application of the principles of Political Economy to Indian topics. The subjects for the honours course was a higher course in the above three. Of which the last is treated very fully under various heads. Under the geographical factor, physical features and conditions of the country and their bearings on Indian economic products, facilities of transport. Under the social factor, the village system and rural economy, social conditions of the people and their influence on Indian industries, trade, wages and prices, organization of agriculture, handicraft and domestic industries in rural India, trade and transport, banking and agricultural credit. Under the political factor, political relations of India with England and economic effects, particularly on the balance of trade, India's debt, loans charges, currency legislation, gold standard reserves and expenditure, value of land revenue and incidence of taxation."

"I quoted at length so that it may be understood by one and all that this is a useful branch of study meeting ample ground of practical subjects which cannot be neglected. It may be pointed out also that co-operation may be advantageously be added as a branch of study in the optional group, as we are in need of free fields of trained men to cover up the whole Presidency with co-operative organizations. History of co-operation, organization of credit societies, purchase and sale societies, and co-operative societies of other kinds may be taught with advantage. I propose a separate institute for the study of economics instead of making it an adjunct to the existing colleges as is done in Calcutta and Aligarh by adding a separate faculty

14th March 1919.]

(Mr. Venkateshaji Raja; Mr. Littlehales;
Mr. Karanika Ayyar.)

because I want along differentiation between cultural and professional studies and massive technical importance will not be attached to the professional aspect in Arts colleges and the staff do not seem fit responsible for its good management efficiently for the profession. "These over-literate education imparted with scarcely a touch of modern side" as Mr. Karanika states. The Engineering College and Law College were at one time more adjacent to the Presidency College but later on, it was found necessary to establish separate institutions.

"Under the heading of an interesting facet of British conservatism in an English Journal I notice the following: 'The position of the nation, whether in the general sense of technical equipment for every great ambition or in the special sense of advance and discovery in the interests of national progress and prosperity, must be the sphere and function of the University.' Simplification of the accepted and venerable machinery of academic instruction and administrative is also called for. The relaxation of rigid conditions for graduation, the institution of innovation in new subjects is already stirring the University consciousness. It requires a statesmanlike and comprehensive direction. In India it is wanted a hundredfold. Professor Slater moved last week in the Senate for adding separate faculty of economics and to refer the matter to the Syndicate. It was graciously referred. The speaker not wanting there that some Fellows of the Madras University determined to oppose the motion proposed as preposterous, unnecessary and unneeded for. Hence I am not satisfied with the attitude of some members of the Senate and the future progress of economic study under their interfering care. It is the duty of the Government to provide educational facilities for such an important branch as this. The Government should always be ahead of popular demand. We cannot afford to procrastinate this matter. It has been already delayed too long."

"An Institute of Economics is more important than any of the existing professional colleges. The material well-being of the nation demands a proper study of economics. The college should provide accommodations for at least 200 students with four Professors and four assistant Professors costing about Rs. 5,000 annually while meeting Rs. 20,000 from fees, leaving the rest out to the State for training a student in economics at Rs. 200 only, which may well be borne by the country. The capital outlay on buildings and decent library and equipment would not be more than 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees. I would only say that any amount spent on the complete will be a great national investment bringing in a hundredfold return in diverse ways. I hope the Government would take early steps for establishing the institute with such modifications as its expert advisers might suggest."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Sarat Ayyangar assented the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHALES:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which has been moved as that a University Institute of economics be opened by the Government. The provision of facilities for advanced specialized study in economics is the duty of the University and the duty is now being performed by the University who have a professor of Indian economics and a course of study in economic subjects conducted by and under the general supervision of Professor Slater who is assisted by part time and whole time lecturers, some of whom are specialists in the subjects they lecture in. The University examinations is held at the end of the course and a diploma in economics is awarded on the results of the course and examination. In fact a University Institute of economics already exists in Madras in an embryo state. It is growing, and its activities will extend; it is a fact well known to the University authorities that it may develop even a quasi-independent entity. But the organization, management and control of this developing entity is not a matter of the present day concern. When the time is ripe for a full grown Institute of economics, whether it is to be controlled by the University or the Government or jointly by the University and the Government can be well asked. Meanwhile, the Government and their officials are watching the development of this Institute and are not manifestly either of the possible needs of the University or the demands for the provision of facilities for specialized study in economics. The honorable member himself has indicated that only a week ago the Senate of the University instructed the Syndicate to inquire into and report upon the institution of a separate degree in economics. It would be wrong to force the growth of the University Institute, and even more wrong and prejudicial to educational interests for the Government to open an institute with the avowed object of undertaking work that properly belongs to the University and is now being developed by the University. The honorable member would like an institute which is open to all persons. The persons who are now undergoing the course of economics are selected from all classes, there are very few graduates among them. Dr. Slater is well alive that the Institute at present does not suffice purely and simply for a graduate course, and it is not his intention nor is it the intention of the University to restrict the course to graduates. I do not wish to go in details into the arguments of the honorable member. I have explained the position in outline. I suggest, sir, that the honorable member's intention in moving his resolution is already met by the action that is taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. KARANIKKA AYYAR:—"May I know what is the embryo institution referred to? Where is the institution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. LITTLEHALES:—"The classes are held in the Senate House."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESHAJI RAJA:—"Your Excellency, I have not been a bit wise after listening to the speech of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. I know that the classes are being held and lectures are being delivered in economics, and also that the economics might be taken by the history student. That is not what I want. I want an

(Mr. Venkayyuti Rao; the President.) [14TH MARCH 1919.]

[illegible][illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMA RAU :—“ I print it.”

The resolution was put in the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF AN ITINERANT RURAL
SANITARY BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARAMI SAHAY :—I have knowledge, the resolution that I propose to move runs as follows:—

*XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to appoint an itinerant rural sanitary board to survey the rural parts of the Presidency and propose a definite plan of expenditure of sanitary grants and submit consolidated figure necessary for sanitary improvement village per village.'

"I find the situation of the Council to the contrary given. In my question No. 148 printed on page 27 of the agenda. The question is 'will the Government be pleased to state (a) whether the Government is in possession of information regarding the sanitary requirements of villages in the Presidency, village per village, and the amount required for the sanitary improvement of the same, and (b) whether such information will be made available to the public.' The reply is that 'the Government are not in possession of such information.' Knowing full well that the Government are not in possession of such information long before the reply was given, and also knowing that grants are being made by the Government to local bodies for sanitary purposes in various ways and the money is being spent, I thought in these days of scientific knowledge it is far better to have a clear and definite plan before us. What is the present condition of these villages or far as sanitation is concerned? What are the things that have to be done and what is the amount that is necessary, and to how many towns are you going to do and fulfil the sanitary requirements and improve the condition of the whole Presidency? If you want such a state of things instead of providing for a haphazard manner wherever a grant was sent, come out of the budget room and bring to that department in order to distribute it amongst local bodies, would not be better for the Government to send upon living plans and estimates? What is the plan of our country? I want a plan of our conduct completely. Whether it costs five crores or 25 crores does not matter. Let us know what is the nature, whether it improves the sanitary conditions of the whole Presidency and in how many years we can do it. Changes will have to be made when time comes. But we must have a definite plan. If we accept the idea, my submission is complete already here and there are even taluk boards or district boards are in possession of clear and definite information about the needs of each village within their area. Some villages comprise of vast of districts; water and other only the taluk boards or district boards will get information. We must know completely the sanitary condition of the people, how they are living, what is the condition of their houses, what is the sanitary condition of the surroundings, how they are disposing of their rubbish and other

**RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF AN EMINENT RURAL
SANITARY BOARD.** 337

14th MARCH 1919.] *(Mr. Venkataswami Sanyal; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Krishna Rao.)*

injurious matter that should not be left by the side of the house, what provision is made to keep everything away from the villages, and whether there is or is not any official at these points which ought to be known to the Government. If we leave it as a theoretical measure, it will not satisfy the conditions and therefore though it is an sanitary programme it is a programme which ought to be fixed, if not now at least some time hence. Therefore why not begin at an early date? Therefore, my suggestion is for an eminent rural board. I do not want a rural sanitary board independent of the present Sanitary Board. What I want is a rural sanitary board under the control of the Government and under the present Sanitary Board in order to look and see for themselves and advise and suggest means for improving the sanitary conditions of the country. It cannot be said, I do not think any one will be in a position to venture to suggest, that we have got a complete idea of the sanitary conditions of the rural areas because the Government of India admitted more than once that the sanitary condition of the rural parts is not at all good and it requires much work to be done to improve the conditions. Every one who has any business to go into the villages would find dirty holes surrounded by all sorts of unsanitary things, hopelessly unsanitary surroundings, and in some villages even there is absolutely no water-supply and even if there is a water-supply it is much contaminated. My first point is even the Government avows it that the people are suffering? If the Government are aware of it there would be no difficulty, because they would not sleep a day without discussing it. But how do they know it? They must send their officers. Suppose all these non-officials make a report themselves, they would not attach as much value to that as they would to the report of their own men. I want a man of the status of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, a Deputy Sanitary Engineer and also a non-official, in order to see that it will not be finished in a departmental fashion and in order to have some people's representatives also on it."

The Hon'ble Member Baburao P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"With the Honourable Gentleman tell me the personnel of this board?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SANYAL:—"It may be modified as will please the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar."

The Hon'ble Member Baburao P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"What is your suggestion?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SANYAL:—"My suggestion is a deputy sanitary commissioner, deputy sanitary engineer, and a non-official assisted by a hospital assistant, an officer of the Public Works Department, a cooperative inspector with clerks, disinfectants and peons. These people would go from district to district and from taluk to taluk and from village to village and work in co-operation with the taluk board. Whenever they go to a taluk they can examine the taluk board and take their suggestion as to what is actually needed, village per village. Whether these instructions should be carried out or no depends on whether the Sanitary Board accepts it and whether the Government are prepared to spend for it. So far as the actual condition is to be reported, this board is quite sufficient to suggest what is absolutely necessary and what is the present position. Then when they formulate their proposals the Sanitary Board and the Government will see how best to meet the situation. We can decide by which class they can improve the surroundings, whether 50 years or 60 years, and we can decide what to spend in one year. We may give Rs. 10 lakhs for sanitary works one year and 20 lakhs in another year. But let there be this data. Now Rs. 10 lakhs is given, because the boards say they can spend Rs. 10 lakhs, and the grants are distributed, but this does not cause satisfaction. I ask, is this the only way? Can we not devise a better method? The Government must have before them actual knowledge of the areas, village per village. If we know what is the actual condition and what steps we have to take, then it is easy for us to go further. Unless we have such a knowledge I think these haphazard grants, though they will be helpful as far as they go, will not be permanently useful. For those who do not want to take the trouble all this would appear very irksome. In order to relieve the situation of millions of people, the Government should have better knowledge and more co-operation to carry out improvements to rural parts. I submit this is not a matter for laughter. This is not a matter which can be joshed. This is a matter which I sincerely press upon the attention of the Government, whether they accept my resolution or not they must one day or other have the information that I suggest at their disposal. Better suggestions can be made and better methods can be devised, but I think the object should be achieved at an early date and I invite the earnest attention of the Council to this object."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second this resolution, Your Excellency; and in doing so I wish to point out that regarding the main principles underlying this resolution there cannot be very serious differences of opinion. The main principle underlying this resolution is that the sanitary condition of the rural areas is not satisfactory, that the present sanitary staff is not able to cope with the existing condition of things and that some means must be devised for improving the staff. I only wish that in dealing with this resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar will not concentrate his attention on the particular scheme suggested but will try to see whether the idea is or is not acceptable when the resolution does not commit us to any particular scheme."

The Hon'ble Member Baburao P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"It recommends a sanitary board."

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)

[14TH MARCH 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA RAO :—“ As suggested by my Honorable Friend in the course of his remarks, what is suggested is an itinerant rural sanitary board which will work under the present Sanitary Board. Honorable Members of Council will see that if we are agreed upon the necessity for improving the rural sanitary condition, if we are once agreed that the present sanitary staff, sanitary agency, is not able to cope with the ever-increasing work, it is our duty to devise means whereby that condition of things can be improved. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar will be in a position to state that it has been possible for the Sanitary Board to deal with this ever-increasing work in an expeditious manner as he would himself wish.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—“ You mean the existing Sanitary Board?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA RAO :—“ Yes. The Honorable Member pointed out in the course of his remarks that the sanitary board has spent much work under the existing Sanitary Board. I do not wish it to be an independent body; it may be another travelling agency working under the existing Sanitary Board. That is the suggestion made by him. So far as the details are concerned, I do not think it is possible for this Council to come to a conclusion as to the exact composition of that board. We must take some time; I believe it is the duty of the Government to consult expert advisers as to the agency to be appointed for the purpose, how it is to work and how the duties are to be distributed. The only point I wish to impress upon the Council is, in case it is not necessary to increase the sanitary agency now working under the Government? If you think it is not necessary, it is not possible for you to submit to the resolution; but it will be otherwise if you think it necessary, though you may not agree with the specific scheme. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar will accept the principle satisfying the resolution and see his way to work it out satisfactorily.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—“ Your Honorability, I wish to take the nearest actual course of dealing with the Honorable Member for of the resolution before I proceed to reply to what the Honorable member has said. The Honorable Member particularly wanted me to point out the importance to the scheme put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataraja Raja. He has asked me to write what he calls the ‘underlying principle’ of it, to recognize that something has to be done and it is only that recognition that is a particular thing. If by the principle of this resolution the Honorable Member wishes that the sanitary condition of the rural areas is generally unsatisfactory, that a count had been put to be done in regard to it, and that the Government should do all that they can by way of staff and expenditure of money to better that state of affairs—if this is what he means, may I agree if this is what he means?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA RAO :—“ Yes.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—“ The Honorable Member says ‘yes.’ If that is so, he has my entire concurrence with the principle of his resolution, and I am pretty certain that he has the entire concurrence of this Council. We all know that sanitation is at the strong point of our village life. Early through ignorance, partly through climatic conditions, for a number of reasons, I am grieved to say that filth and dirt are the characteristic of rural life. The way in which villages are dealt with and the way in which the water supply of the village is dealt with and the fact that we sometimes have villages dominated by perfectly avoidable diseases are proof, if any proof were wanted, that the sanitary condition of village life is in no means satisfactory. The efforts usually at this will be firstly a very large increase in the volume of sanitation; without sanitation, village people will never be responsive to sanitary ideas. Even in large towns well-educated people do not even to realize that there is any very substantial difference between sewage water and drinking water. I have heard with regard to the drainage system of an important town an educated man saying what does it matter, why should the Government have a drainage scheme upon it? I asked him, “If you do not improve your sewage water, what will you do?” He said, “We will go on as we have been doing in the past; it will only flow.” If that is the feeling prevalent in large towns we cannot blame the villagers for not knowing anything better. A large volume of sanitation is needed to make the villagers understand the harm of drinking impure water. You will probably say that the same expenditure of money will not serve us for. I entirely agree that an sanitary staff is absolutely insufficient. I am aware, I am sure Honorable Members here who sit on behalf of the Public Works Department will agree with me, that the Sanitary Engineering Department has not been able to dispose of all its work as rapidly as we desire. Nobody says that we have worked with ideal expedition either in the sanitary department or in the matter of that in any other department. The Government also know that in the districts our staff is very insufficient. We are trying now with great difficulty to induce municipalities to appoint well-paid health officers; in a few districts we have reduced the district boards to appoint officers of the order of sanitarian engineers to have charge of sanitation. We have sanitary officers posts which we have made permanent. This question of greatly strengthening the sanitary staff of the provinces is a real question of the confidence of the Government. If I remember right, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner are now engaged in elaborating a scheme for very substantially strengthening the sanitary staff so that, just as we have a district staff in other departments of the Government, in every district there may be a strong sanitary staff which will go round and point out the defects of the village to the local

14TH MARCH 1919.] (Mr. Rajagopal Acherar; Mr. Venkatesh Raya;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

authorities concerned, the unions or the tank boards, and advise them what to do, and if they want and get money for any purpose, see that the money is properly spent. These things will be the function of that department. We recognise that the staff requires very substantial strengthening and I am sure Honorable Members that this will be one of the things which we hope will be taken up by the Government in the near future. My Honorable Colleagues Mr. Alexander Carlew will consider most sympathetically the aspirations of local bodies to have a strong sanitary staff.

Having said that, we are face to face with, we cannot ignore, the particular resolution, unless the Honorable Member is satisfied with the explanation as to what is being done and with the recognition by us that the sanitary administration of rural areas is extremely defective. If he is not satisfied with my statement that a scheme for strengthening the district sanitary staff is being considered, it will be my duty to deal with this resolution on the paper. I assume that he wants me to deal with this resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VASANTAPATI RAO:—“I accept the assurance, but I want the Honorable Member to deal with the resolution because I want to know what his views are.”

The Hon'ble Director Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA AKARANTHA:—“With pleasure. The Honorable Member's resolution is that ‘this Council recommends to the Government in Council that the Government be pleased to appoint an itinerant rural sanitary board’—presumably a single sanitary board [The Hon'ble Mr. P. Venkatesh Raya:—Yes]—to survey the rural parts of the Presidency and propose a definite plan of the expenditure of sanitary grants and submit consolidated figures necessary for sanitary improvements village per village? He wants a strong central establishment which will take in hand at once the whole question of rural sanitation which is now being dealt with by district boards and tank boards and union panchayats and informal panchayats all over the province. And this one board will go down village to village and hold an inquiry into its sanitation in the matter of drainage, disposal of night-soil, drinking water, and exposure of its sites and indicate how these things should be controlled, and then their schemes should be taken up by us and the thing set right. That I believe is the Honorable Member's scheme [The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkatesh Raya:—Yes]. I am glad I have his concurrence in the purporting of his scheme. I ask what will be possible. He says the sanitary board is to consist of an officer of the rank of deputy sanitary commissioner, a deputy sanitary engineer, and non-official—presumably a non-official is intended for the whole Presidency [Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkatesh Raya:—Yes]—and they should be assisted by a hospital assistant—I presume he means a sub-assistant surgeon—and an officer of the Public Works Department, an engineer, a lower sub-inspector, and a cooperative inspector—I have not understood what the co-operative inspector is for, I have no doubt he will be an important member in the travelling party—a few clerks and a few ghos. These people will have to start and go from village to village. In the last few minutes I have been trying to find out the time which this peripatetic party will take. I have two or three estimates of the probable time. Assuming that this body is to work under conference pressure from the Government, helped I have no doubt by resolutions brought into the Legislative Council from time to time as to what they have done and why they have not done more, it will take according to one estimate over a hundred years to finish this work.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“At what rate?”

The Hon'ble Director Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA AKARANTHA:—“I will give you all the estimates. According to another estimate, it will take 547 years. I am ready and responsible for the accuracy of these figures. I am only indicating the gigantic nature of the problem which the Honorable Member has raised. I have no doubt with the best of intentions, intentions with which we are in entire sympathy. But probably he does not realise what a huge problem he has presented to his colleagues on this Council for consideration. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes to try and reconcile these two figures and he has worked out a statement which shows that it will take 200 years. I am prepared to put the most charitable construction on the thing, let us assume that it will take one century. It is a matter for consideration what exactly is to be done with a party which will take a century to finish its work and whether we may not, in view of the prodigious amount of time which will be spent on this task, proceed in the less ambitious way we have till now adopted, of visiting the existing local bodies, municipal councils or tank boards or district boards or union panchayats, allowing them to benefit by the advice given by our medical and sanitary staff and greater strengthening that staff to examine and make recommendations from time to time, and with the funds at our disposal rectify all these things.”

“I do not want the Council to be under the impression that we are really any nearer as to the condition of our villages. The Honorable Member wants to know how this particular scheme appeals to me, I am therefore bound to mention it. I admit I have not adopted it with sufficient care. I undertake to do so if the Honorable Member wants it, but, so far as I can see, this is a tremendous task which will never attain the purpose. Now the whole scheme of our local self-Government about which we talk from time to time, as the Government of India have told us, to allow the local bodies to develop in their own way, controlling them where absolutely necessary, but with as little outside interference as possible. Here we see Honorable Member of this Council proposing precisely to take the whole question of rural sanitation out

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) [14TH MARCH 1919.]

[illegible]

The Hon'ble Nirmal Chandra M. Banerjee, M.A.:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya has become a great pundit in the art of uttering so-called resolutions. He can deliver all his ability and his great method of presenting a case is uttering a resolution superficially when it is weak. With all his knowledge of Government departments, I did not require much assistance to show the weakness of his resolutions. It is perfectly true that the resolution as framed is correct, but the knowledge of the people in regard to history and the nature of the resolutions like this the general knowledge of the people in regard to history and thus, the existence of the Director of Public Instruction in dispelling ignorance in various and various other matters.”

The Hon'ble Dewa Bahadur P. Radhakrishna Acharjee (interposing):—"I did not call them into question."

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Mr. RAMACHANDRA BAO (continuing):—"Which might have a chance bearing on the subject under discussion. Especially in view of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkayya Raju's assurance that he is not going to contest with the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyer, the acceptance of the criticism in regard to the exact approval has not put forward, as good purpose will be served by examining the criticism of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyer or the statement made by my Honorable Friend in support of the resolution. I feel there is absolutely no doubt then, if my Honorable Friend suggested that this new motion should be so considered over the hands of local bodies for the purpose of carrying out the words such as those suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyer, it would be as honorable proposition. But I understood my Honorable Friend's proposal was merely for the purpose of dispute at a programme."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Kallavodda Acharyan:—"Village after village."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister: **SHARADKANTH RAO**—I estimated the time as 100, 200 or 300 years according to the nature of the work. I was inclined to estimate the efforts of the Government of Madras. I might perhaps draw the Honorable Member's attention to the programme of a water-supply scheme in this Presidency, the survey of a scheme which took 20 years before the Sanitary Department was in a position to give effect to the particular scheme. I answered all this once to this Council. A certain scheme took 25 years for investigation, 5 years for execution, a single year for supply, and another year for the completion of the work. Mr. Madhavji Maharaj's objection is rather correct. Honorable Friend's programme can be carried out in 100 years. I think he is rather quite correct.

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Balasubramanian:—“I did not say the carrying out but preparing the programme.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister M. RAMAKRISHNA MAO:—^(a) That makes it much more interesting. I would invite attention to the past history of many water-supply and drainage schemes—the expenditure, the delay the interdepartmental references and then in the end we come to the question of finance, in which another two years is taken before coming to a decision. Therefore nothing is known in the matter of sanitation. By the time this programme is started, the resources will have been depleted and the sanitation programme will keep poor.

The Hon'ble Member Beharur P. Rajadurai ACHARIVAR (Interjecting):—The education will become obsolete."

The Hon^{ble} Mr. Dewan Bahadur Mr. Ramdasrao Rao (proceeding) :—“ Yes, then another Government will be asked to review the rate of the rent which will be proposed and it will be sent to the Gikah boards and from there they will go elsewhere. I see give him the history of interesting promulgations in the various departments of the Government. It is quite easy to draw up an indictment against the delinquents of this Government. My Honourable Friend if I may venture to say so, with our poor knowledge of administrative malices and expeditious, has brought forward a resolution which is open to all the objections. No doubt I admit it is perhaps a design of which many of us see guilty. What I submit to your Excellency's Government is that it is better to let it stand as it is proposed, but I wish to make one inquiry. The Hon^{ble} Mr. Gopalrao has said that he has been asked to have under consideration a great scheme for increasing the sanitary staff in the districts.”

RESOLUTION ON APPOINTMENT OF AN ITINERANT RURAL
SANITARY BOARD. 343

14th March 1918.] (Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao;
Mr. Venkatespati Raju.)

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“I did not say a good scheme.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“I hope it will not be a pretty scheme. It will be fairly satisfactory scheme.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“Yes, for strengthening the sanitary staff.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“May I ask him is all ready to publish that scheme before it is approved?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“Yes.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“That is my suggestion I would like to make in contributing to this discussion. My feeling has been that we have had the assistant medical and sanitary officers going about the districts and looking into the sanitary conditions of the parts and drawing up a huge indictment, saying that this post should be kept, in order that a better one be constructed or that petty post should be removed or a road must be improved. Piles of reports will be found in the district boards' offices. In fact two district boards' offices have abolished them. Unless we are prepared to give enough money to improve the sanitation, I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar can take any credit for increasing the staff. I won't give the Government any credit for increasing the staff. What the staff will do is they will go to the villages and draw their travelling allowance and send up big schemes and programmes, but when they come to the execution of a single work, it is all one problem that the district board has no money. I wish to emphasize this aspect of the question. If my Honorable Friend's proposal is open to many objections, I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar's proposal with reference to the sanitary staff is open to greater objections.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“I made no proposal.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“It is under consideration. I do not know whether it is a proposal or whether it is under consideration. I hope it will not take many years of consideration. Whatever may be the merits of the particular proposal, I would appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to consider the financial aspect and, as I have mentioned, immediately publish the scheme which he may have for strengthening the sanitary establishments. I know everybody is keen about it.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“Publication will be by communication to the local bodies.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“In many cases that is forgotten. In the case of the salary of the sub-assistant surgeons the Government increase the pay, but the district boards who had to pay were never consulted and we had to get an intervention. We had to pay to the tune of Rs. 25,000 from our funds without any being previously consulted. With reference to these matters there is no doubt that not seldom, the salaries of the local bodies affected, will have to be sufficiently increased. If it is a scheme which will be binding on local bodies, we should like to see what it is before it is forced on us or before we are asked to accept it. Your Excellency, I do not minimise in the slightest degree the anxiety of your Excellency's Government for sanitary reform. I quite recognise the difficulty, and I trust that the activity of the new Health Association in spreading a knowledge of sanitary matters would be a great adjunct to our efforts. I trust there is no need to examine this particular proposal in much more detail. I trust he would publish the scheme as early as possible.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESPATI RAJU:—“I shall withdraw the resolution after a very few observations. I am thankful to the Government that if my proposal did not serve any other useful purpose, at least it has had the advantage of causing a conference as the part of the Government that there are defects in sanitary matters and that their previous action is not sufficient and that they want to strengthen the sanitary staff. So far as the proposal is concerned, it suggests that a district rural sanitary board should be appointed to survey the rural parts and propose a definite plan of expenditure of sanitary works and submit consolidated figures necessary for sanitary improvement village by village. It suggests an itinerant rural sanitary party to find out what is wanted village by village, because we have got no experience that whenever we have to take any report with reference to districts, we have got very inadequate and practically useless reports of the condition of the villages. I want the Government to get accurate knowledge and to proceed further. If the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar found that my proposal was not quite appropriate, I expected that a person of his position, experience and knowledge, with the help and assistance of several hundreds of officials of the Government, could have easily suggested what is the method which the Government proposed to adopt for meeting the exact problem. He says that we will never be able to find out the exact condition, and it will take centuries.”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“I never said that we will never be able to find out. I said that under the particular proposal of the Honorable Member it would take a century to find out.”

8-2 RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF AN ITINERANT RURAL SANITARY BOARD; GRANT-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING; COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE DRAINAGE CONDITIONS OF THE DELTA DISTRICTS AND MORE FACILITIES FOR VERNACULAR DAILIES TO REPORT COUNCIL'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Mr. Venkayya Raja; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [14th March 1919.]

[illegible]

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION OF GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR
PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The following resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkateswari Raju was not moved :—

XVI.—The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to provide grants-in-aid to the schools and colleges where (a) Jin Jiam is taught to the students or (b) swimming baths are provided or (c) compulsory bodily training is efficiently undertaken.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE DRAINAGE CONDITIONS OF THE DELTA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasail Raju put off for another meeting having resolution No. XVIII of which he had given notice and which was as follows:—

"XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to appoint a committee to inquire into and report upon the present drainage conditions of the delta districts and suggest suitable remedies."

The following stations were not used:

RESOLUTION RE MORE FACILITIES FOR VERBAULAR DAILIES
TO REPORT COUNCIL'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. KANAKURA ARIAS :—

H. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that more vernacular dailies should be permitted to attend and report this Council's proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF A CIVIL JUDICIAL OFFICER AS ASSTANT SECRETARY IN THE HOME (JUDICIAL) DEPARTMENT; EXPUNGING OF A PARAGRAPH FROM THE INTRODUCTION TO THE MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT. THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION REPORT TO BE PASSED BY A COMMITTEE BEFORE PUBLICATION AND STEPS TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

14th March 1919.] (Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao.)

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF A CIVIL JUDICIAL OFFICER AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN THE HOME (JUDICIAL) DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. Ranga Acharyar:—

XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a third-grade subordinate judge at a first-grade district must only be appointed as Assistant Secretary, Home (Judicial) Department.

RESOLUTION RE EXPUNGING OF A PARAGRAPH FROM THE INTRODUCTION TO THE MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—

XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that paragraph 1 of the introduction to the last Madras Administration Report be expunged.

RESOLUTION AS THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION REPORT TO BE PASSED BY A COMMITTEE BEFORE PUBLICATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—

XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to whom the next administration report should be presented before the same is published.

RESOLUTION RE STEPS TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—“Your Excellency the resolution which I have to move is as follows:—

“**XXV.** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that special steps may be taken to promote irrigational schemes in the Ceded districts.”

“I may at once proceed to describe the condition of the Ceded Districts by quoting one or two extracts from the District Gazetteers.

“Mr. Ponnala in his District Gazetteer of Bellary observes “The average rainfall is smaller than that of any other district in the Presidency and in Bellary and Raichur owing to the interposition of the Eastern Hills the south-west monsoon is generally light, it is only about 19 inches.”

“The average recorded per year is from 15 to 25 inches for the district, vide page 127 of the District Gazetteers.

“In the same book he further states “The rainfall of Bellary is not only very light but is a detailed description of the statistics of each month will show capricious and uncertain”. And he winds up by saying “Forecasting therefore an exceedingly light and mistal monsoon, rainfall and being as has been said is previous drought a district in which three-fourths of the people are dependent upon agricultural and pastoral pursuits, where the soil much of it is poor and where irrigation works are few and far between and many of them dependent upon local rainfall, Bellary is as a necessary corollary more than usually liable to disastrous famines.”

“The same officer gives a gloomy account of the famines that occurred year after year in the said district in pages 125 to 145 of the same book. He sums up by saying “To sum up, then, in the century during which the district had been in the British possession is addition to the numerous seasons in which crops had been lost but not bad enough to warrant State relief there have been six or seven in 1804-05, 1821, 1834-35, 1893, and famines in 1845, 1894, 1895-97, 1905, 1901-02, 1909-10.”

“As has been truly said the pernicious cycle has hardly emerged from our families before they submerged under another.

“Again in the same book it is stated in page 91, “low land is under irrigation in Bellary than in any other district in the Presidency except The Kârgum, Molstar and South Kanara. The total area watered by wells, tanks and channels in several years only some 160 square miles or between 2 and 3 per cent of the net area cropped. The percentage of the cultivated area in each taluk which is protected in ordinary seasons and in all seasons respectively is shown below; and it will be seen that it is only in Hospet, Kodagu, and Rayachoti that it is above the miserable average for the district which is the lowest in the Presidency:—

Taluk.	Protected in ordinary seasons.	All seasons.	Taluk.	Protected in ordinary seasons.	All seasons.
Adil.	1.3	1.1	Harpasahalli	2.0	1.5
Alur	1.4	N.L.	Hospet	14.4	10.2
Madagali	1.4	1.3	Kodagu	5.7	4.4
Bellary	1.4	0.9	Rayachoti	5.4	2.5

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

[14th March 1919.]

"The condition of Anantapur district is described by the same officer in similar terms in pages 72-94 of the Gazetteer of that district.

"It is also observed in page 45 of the Anantapur District Gazetteer 'As has already been stated only 8 per cent of the cultivable area of the district and so many of the irrigation schemes are unexecuted that only 3 per cent can be said to be protected in all seasons. It will be seen that out of the 1 per cent of the cultivable which is irrigated 3 per cent is watered from wells, 4 per cent by tanks and only 1 per cent with the aid of the channels.'

"While speaking of Cuddapah district in his District Gazetteer Mr. C. F. Brackenbury observes in page 125 'The rainfall of the Ceded Districts is higher than any other division in the Presidency but of these Cuddapah, on account of its situation derives a greater benefit from the north-east monsoon than do the rest and this advantage is measured by an excess of about 5 inches of the average rainfall of Bellary and Anantapur and about 3 inches over that of Kurnool. This average is for the whole district something less than 27 inches but the variation between its parts are often very considerable. Agriculture is so predominant a fact in the life of the population and the area effectively protected by irrigation is so small that the prosperity of the district is said to depend almost entirely on an adequate rainfall and its timely prospectives. But it is nevertheless subject to variations of seasons which necessarily entails its liability to periods of more or less acute distress.'

"The similar state of things prevails in Kurnool district also.

"The Irrigation Commission of 1904-1905 say—

"The most important districts are those known as the Decans districts, comprising Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, which have suffered several times from famine during the past century. They cover a total area of about 22,000 square miles, with a population of nearly four millions, the majority of whom depend upon agriculture for their support. The country is broken up by hills and consists largely of soils of poor productivity, though there is a very considerable stretch of black cotton soil on the southern and western boundaries of the Kurnool district, and in the adjoining taluqs of the other three districts. Owing to the general poverty of the soil, one-sixth of the cultivable area is sown at rates not exceeding eight annas a sow; in Cuddapah the proportion rises to nearly two-thirds, and in Anantapur to over three-fourths of the whole area. In the latter district more than one-half of the cultivable area bears a partial assessment of two to four annas per acre, and in Bellary nearly a third of the area is similarly assessed. More than two-thirds of the husbandry per less than Rs. 10 a year is returned for their lands. The disastrous famine of 1876-77, which swept away nearly a third of the population, was followed by a succession of unfavourable years, and the districts have not yet fully recovered from their effects. A very large portion of the cultivable area is still uncultivated; and the recent census of 1901 showed that in two of these districts, Kurnool and Cuddapah, the population was still about 45 per cent less than it was thirty years ago, while in the remaining two, Bellary and Anantapur, the losses were not more than 4 and 65 per cent, against an increase for the whole Presidency of 22.44 per cent for the same period.

"That is the description they gave of these districts in particular and towards recommending this will they proposed the projects in particular. In paragraphs 242 and 244 of the report they refer to the Tungabhadra project and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, in paragraph 245 they recommended the further investigation of the project known as the great Tungabhadra project. The project has been re-investigated fully in pursuance of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission and the conclusion that was come to in the year 1910 was that this scheme should be deferred to the present. I am quoting from the Government Order dated 2nd October 1906.

"The Government have given their careful consideration to the question whether the Tungabhadra project, as revised by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation with reference to the Irrigation General's note received by the Government of India's letter No. 210-L dated 15th June 1906, should be submitted for the sanction of that Government. They are of opinion that, as the Kistna and Coimbatore River projects are likely to prove productive, they must take precedence of the Tungabhadra project, and that even if that project were now sanctioned it could not be commenced within the next 10 or 20 years, i.e., not until the two other projects are completed. They therefore consider that the project should be deferred for the present and the Government of India will be informed accordingly. That project if it had been carried out would have brought plenty in the whole of the ryots, not only in the Ceded Districts but Nellore also. It was intended to irrigate one million acres of land and the water-right which was expected to be realised from that scheme was to about 50 lakhs. I may mention that the total estimated cost was about Rs. 12 crores, but that cost was not meant to be any for the present. I insist upon the official importance, the extreme importance of protecting famine areas from drought. That is the essential aspect of the question which was before upon by the Irrigation Commission. They are looking simply at the great material object of protection against famine it might be profitable and it is the material object of protection against famine that I insist upon. I do not want to propose that the districts I mentioned should be made more prosperous. What I contend for is that they should be protected against famine, and I have quoted several years in which famine has broken out in previous years. There must be timely warning for the Government to take note of it and start protective works. They need not care for protective works at once. Then as other projects, the Kistna reservoir and the Godavari reservoir which may be productive. But even protective works should be started just to save these districts just from the famine scourge of the Presidency from drought.

RESOLUTION AS STEPS TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION SCHEMES 645
IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS

14th March 1919.] (Mr. Sam Rao : Mr. Krishna Rao.)

" In May 1912, I interpellated the Government as to what they had done in this matter and incidentally I may mention that Mr. Clark, who was Secretary of the Public Works Department for Irrigation in those days, drew up a scheme to be undertaken for the Ceded Districts. I asked for information as to whether all of them were investigated, whether any of them were still under investigation, and if investigated with what result, whether any of them had been sanctioned for execution. The Government were pleased to give me a full reply as to what schemes included in the list given by Mr. Clark had been investigated. Then later on, I moved a resolution in November 1917 on similar lines that irrigation schemes should be sanctioned especially in the Ceded Districts. It may sound strange to Honorable Members in the Council, why we should be adopting in a sort of piecemeal fashion, upon something being done to the Ceded Districts alone. My reason is this: The Ceded Districts have been neglected not even by the Irrigation Commission. The result is, namely, the sources of irrigation are bad and the economic condition of the peasantry bad. So I drew the urgent attention of the Government to this. Raising my voice, I moved the resolution, and the late Mr. Giffman intervened and made a statement which was pleasing to me at that time and I was tempted to withdraw the resolution. He gave me full liberty to bring forward the resolution again if I was not satisfied with the progress. Now coming to the list of irrigation projects in the Ceded Districts, I may say there are two statements A and B reported upon by Mr. Clark and a lot of work taken up subsequently, a supplemental statement as regards the projects as to which the Government state that they have no information. Coming to this list, most of these schemes have been investigated on doubtful basis; what is the actual result of it. How many have actually been carried out? I am referring to page 3 of the Government Order of the 20th January 1918. Only very few works were sanctioned. The Madhav tank and supply channel, No. 6 on the list, has been completed. I say that very few of these schemes have been sanctioned and fewer of them have been executed. Some of them have been sanctioned as future relief works to be undertaken when distress prevails. I am justified in saying that most of these projects have been rejected as not being profitable or not sufficiently productive or feasible. I do not blame anybody for rejecting them. I want the actual result. I want a protected area. In ordinary cases and also in all cases the condition of the ryots must be secured. I do not think the Honorable Member can satisfy me that since 1909-10, since the date of the Irrigation Commission, an appreciable extent has been added to what is known as the protected area and the permanent sources of irrigation. That is the test which I apply. No doubt a lot of trouble has been taken in the matter, but for any reason or reason the schemes are abandoned. One test I would apply is that they are protective and if they are not so valuable they should be taken up. I do not want to go into the details of this matter. I do not think that these schemes that were sanctioned and executed have met the present unsatisfactory condition of my districts.

" I move the Government Order of the 14th February 1912. Every year the Government have been reviewing the schemes in progress in the whole Presidency and that was in pursuance of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. I find upon two projects relating to Anantapur. The first is the Upper Penna project; the rest of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 20,000 representing a return of 1.50 per cent. It is stated 'Allowing for increased rates and certain items such as special tools and plants not included in the original estimates the project is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 28.8 lakhs. In order that the project may prove profitable a net revenue of Rs. 1,72,000 should be procured. This would be possible only if an average water-rate of Rs. 12 per acre were realized.' I do not know whether the ryots expressed their willingness or entered into an agreement with the Government. Even if there is any smallness of revenue to Government it should not prove much, provided these works will save these districts from famine. There is one other scheme, that is referred to, that is the Velgode project. It is stated with reference to that 'In order to realize this a water-rate of Rs. 11 per acre at the wet season, and of Rs. 8-9-0 on the dry season has to be levied.' That rate does not seem to be much. The ryots may be induced to pay it in order to fulfil the protective test. I am aware that the Government have been gradually repairing or restoring tanks in these districts as in the other districts but tank-fed irrigation I do not pay very much attention to. That does not improve the material condition of the people permanently. The tanks depend for their supply upon the provisions related. Unless there is 17 or 18 inches rainfall they cannot be sown. They must depend upon perennial rivers and Tungabhadra is the only one. As far as the Hooper taluk is concerned, where there is 14 per cent of the protected area, I find all these schemes were dry up during Krishna Rao's time in the nineteenth century. I cannot lay my hand on any one big scheme in these districts except the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal after these districts came into the possession of the British Government. I do not think they have done any important work, say new tank or very new channel. Without taking any notice of this Council I would point out the extreme urgency of doing something for these districts. Ryots have been investigated and some other schemes may be thought of and they may be sanctioned. The Tungabhadra project whether in the original form or in the modified form may be revived. Without depriving the needs of the people, in Kurnool or Tungabhadra, we ought to benefit by those two projects and the urgency for irrigation schemes is more kindly and better felt in the Ceded districts than elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—" I moved the resolution. As the representative of one of the four Ceded districts, Cuddapah, I take this opportunity to impress upon the Government the urgency to promote irrigation schemes. It will be remembered that after the investigation of the Irrigation Commission of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, and after it was completed, it has caused considerable disappointment and worked at a considerable loss as it did not satisfy the expectations originally entertained in regard to the scheme. So far as the

RESOLUTION AS STEPS TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE CEDHO DISTRICTS.

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao;
the President; Mr. Davidson.)

[14TH MARCH 1919.]

Tangabhadra project is concerned my Honorable Friend has referred to the fact that it was unfortunately postponed after an investigation extending over several years and after I believe more than Rs. 5 lakhs were spent on the investigation of the scheme, as appears from the information furnished by the Government on a former occasion. It may not be possible to take up the Tangabhadra project at once in view of the magnitude of the cost involved. It is highly desirable to ascertain whether small water projects cannot be taken up for improving the irrigation in the four Ceded districts. The chief reason pointed out in this connection is that they are admittedly in the hands now of the Presidency and require special sanction. So far as this sanction is concerned it is quite general and I do not think there can be any difficulty in accepting it. It says "that special steps may be taken to promote irrigation schemes in the Ceded districts." I do not think that Your Excellency's Government should take exception to this resolution. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson can find fault with the object of the resolution, and if only to make up his mind to find some additional staff required for the purpose and, set them on the work as early as possible, I have not the slightest doubt that some improvement might be effected."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"Before the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson refers to this resolution, I should like to place on record in connection with Justice said—"the construction of irrigation works in regard to the districts affected with the famine."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I do not think it is necessary to this resolution. We are not dealing with famine relief. We are dealing with the urgency of irrigation projects in the Ceded districts. The Honorable Member must not open the general question of famine relief."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"I do not wish to raise the general question of famine relief. My submission is this. The Ceded districts are liable to famine and one of the ways in which I consider something may be done to prevent irrigation schemes is by the State constructing wells."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Honorable gentleman did not say anything about wells."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"Irrigation schemes would include wells. My Honorable Friend confined this to river systems and, also to systems which can be fed by tanks or otherwise. But there is another way in which I believe something may be done to improve the condition of things, and that is the construction by the State of wells and the digging of a water tank. Some years ago I brought this matter to the notice of the Government and it was suggested that the scheme for the construction of wells was approved to the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission. I believe, my Lord, that the question is one which requires re-examination. It has always been the usual practice of the Government here that whenever any recommendation is made with their own views, the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decadentation or the Punjab Commission or the Irrigation Commission are relied upon. No doubt I have this against my proposal, that as a general rule the Irrigation Commission did not approve of the construction of a system of wells by the State, but I believe, my Lord, under the difficulties pointed out on various occasions as to the construction of river systems an attempt has been made to urge subterranean wells in these districts. If a system of deep wells or a system of boring wells can be started and a water-tank dug under some suitable method, it will greatly benefit the Ceded districts. I venture to place this matter before the Government because I advanced the system some years ago, and if Your Excellency's Government can see their way to investigate the possibility of the construction of wells for agricultural purposes in the Ceded districts that may be one method of solving this difficulty of water in these districts. Both my Honorable Friends confined themselves, as I said, to the construction of river and tank systems."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, I feel myself is more difficultly in sympathy to this resolution. It comes the question of general policy with which I am not very familiar but I suppose it is quite sufficient to say that the Government can hardly be expected as a matter of policy to give precedence to protective over productive works. That is the main reason why the Tangabhadra project is in abeyance. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has made a brief reference to the reason why an further action has been taken on that. I am from the belief which was advanced to the Government of India in 1912 that the estimate then was a capital outlay of 13 crores and the low return of 2½ per cent. We have got to face as much more conservative projects also on a gigantic scale in the Gueary and the Kistna. One of the questions put at this meeting of the Legislative Council, inquired why no action has been taken in regard to the Kistna project."

The answer given is that it is much less promising and much less urgent than the Gueary project. There is the initial difficulty in large schemes, that one staff is limited and that we cannot command the large technical staff required to cope with several such works. If we took up the Tangabhadra project, it would necessarily involve indefinite postponement of the Gueary project and a further of the Kistna project. I have every sympathy with the condition of the Ceded districts in which I have served myself and which I would gladly help as a member of the Government if there were any reasonable ground for assistance. But one must bear in mind that other parts of the country are entitled to consideration and also the amount is small. It must be remembered that if a project is recommended, the resources of the Government as a whole are improved and assistance towards famine relief becomes possible which would not otherwise be available so readily. If, however the Tangabhadra project were constructed at a cost of 13 crores with a return of 2½ per cent, there would be a loss of interest to

RESOLUTION OF STEPS TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION SCHEMES 617
IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

14TH MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Davidson.)

the Madras Government of about Rs. 5½ lakhs a year. That is the figure that has been worked out. The Finance of the Madras Government would suffice to that extent positively, apart from the fact that the capital of 13 acres would constitute such a drain on the world's market that it would be difficult for Your Excellency's Government to raise another 13 acres for the Kottas or the Coovary project. If, on the other hand, the Coovary project were carried into effect—the estimated cost is less than 18 acres—if that were carried into effect, instead of the Madras Government suffering an annual loss of over 5 lakhs there would be a substantial gain and the revenue position would be much better. So far as to the relative merits of remunerative and protective works.

"I have taken the Tenguabhadra project as something which would be indefinitely postponed. There is another great work mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. That is not in such a picture position as the Tenguabhadra project. As a matter of fact both the Kurnool-Cuddapah project and the Volga project, which is intimately linked with it, are a good deal more hopeful. The improvements under consideration involve the bringing under irrigation of something like 55,000 acres first year, and 15,000 acres second year. The revenue imported is not likely to be sufficient to make the projects absolutely self-providing, but they would, I am told, constitute very good finance protective works and they stand on a different footing from most other works in the Ceded District which are of little, if any, protective value, because their catchment areas are liable to the same severe drought as the areas which they are supposed to protect. The combined scheme for the improvement of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Volga project is still under the Hon'ble Mr. Howley's examination. In a note written the other day he said that he was waiting for the results of the recent readings of the gauges and trying to make out a case for obtaining money from the Government of India by showing the improvements to the head "33 Farms Protective". There is another difficulty as to the Volga project, that is, its dependence on the willingness of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which requires a special plant to be brought out from Home. That is one great irrigation project in the Ceded districts which fortunately is still on the anvil and which need not be regarded as outside practical politics.

"Another scheme under investigation is the Tippeswarpet project, where the Superintending Engineer is engaged in examining the proposed dam. There is some doubt as to the stability of the foundations. There is another project in the Cuddapah district, the Papaganga reservoir, but I am afraid it is not hopeful. At present it is held up pending gauge readings for 1918. There is also on hand, the Chikhalpet project now abandoned and again taken up, the Collector is being asked to estimate the revenue obtainable from the project. It is believed that the discharge from the river being less than that originally estimated, the original capacity of the reservoir will have to be cut down with a consequent change in the aspect necessitating a further examination of the financial aspect. Finally, are three other projects temporarily in abeyance, namely, the Gudalurpet, Krishnapet and Gundlupeta schemes in the Kurnool District. The reason why they are in abeyance is so wide to learn what will be the result of the Venkateswara tank project. The success of that project is largely dependent upon the extent to which the ryots will actually come forward with demands for water. It is an unfortunate circumstance that in that part of the Kurnool District there is no very great knowledge and the ryots seem to be indifferent. Mr. Clark in his inspection notes on the Venkateswara project was very doubtful about this. He hoped that his anticipation would prove entirely pessimistic and that the ryots, when they saw the water, would make use of it. In the first year after practical completion, 1917-18, however, only 192 acres of dry land were irrigated and, in the next year, 220 out of the estimated 4,000 acres. This is not rapid progress. The conditions are very much the same in regard to the other projects which I have mentioned, viz., Gudalurpet, Krishnapet and Gundlupeta. If we find that the ryots take full advantage of the Venkateswara tank which has been completed, there will be a fair case for starting the further work of investigating these three projects.

"I will not detain the Council, Your Excellency, with the details of other works. There are some other forces under examination. I may say generally in regard to the minor works in the Ceded districts that none of the small projects, practically none of them, are really finance protective works. The reason is that the catchment area is subject to severe drought. If you carried out a large number of the small works put forward from time to time and expected that they would help you in famine years, I am afraid your expectation would not be realized. That is the main reason why the Irrigation department is concentrating its programme on the extension of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Volga project.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao suggested that there was no reason why this resolution should not be accepted. When he read it out, he did not say so, as I should like to do, on the word 'approved.' Really there was scope for speed steps to the matter. The Irrigation department, the Hon'ble Mr. Howley and his associates, are paying close and constant attention to all protective irrigation projects in the Ceded districts. We are furnished, and the Council has been furnished, with every possible information, far more than I can convey in my brief. The position is, as Mr. Gillman stated when the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao had moved his resolution: 'The Government have during the past few years and have made a very thorough, and they think an exhaustive, investigation into protective works in the Ceded districts and they are in possession of information showing the nature of the works proposed and the progress made, and, where a decision has been taken, the outcome of their outcome.' It is not a case that the results of that investigation are not being followed up. Every project which seems promising is followed up. Mr. Gillman then concluded by giving the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao two alternatives. One was that if he was not satisfied with the information which would be subsequently supplied to him he might move a resolution at a subsequent meeting, which is what he has

(Mr. Pandey; Mr. Siva Rao; the President.)

[14TH MARCH 1919..]

new done. I wish he had adopted the other alternative which Mr. Gillman gave him and which was much more practical. He said "If the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao thinks that there are any works which should have been undertaken, but which have been omitted, he may address the Secretary on the subject." I should think that would have been a much more practical way of dealing with the same matter. We should then be able to reconstruct the discussion on particular items and I should be able to get the expert advice of the Hon'ble Mr. Howley and his staff and to give a detailed and precise statement of the progress made in regard to any particular item which Mr. Siva Rao's opinion should have been included or passed and, I might satisfy him after that it was likely to be taken up or that there are reasons why it should not be taken up. It seems to me that the Government are doing all that they can in this matter. I cannot think of any special steps which can be taken further in the matter. On these grounds I cannot undertake on behalf of the Government to accept this resolution.

"Before I sit down, there is one point to which I should like to refer. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao referred to a possible programme of well construction, deep well-boring, a machinery effort, whether that is at all feasible, but the Hon'ble Mr. Howley thinks, I believe, that there is no practical prospect of success well sinking. As my Honorable Colleagues Sir Alexander Carver reminds me, there is plenty of scope for ordinary wells and a Deputy Collector has been put on special duty to apply the well rules, but that is a different matter from deep artesian water-supply."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I heard the Honorable Member refer to some projects, the Telagala project and Kanakot-Chidambaram canal. Both of these are situated in Kurnool. But I have not heard of any project under discussion in either Anaparthi or Bellary. He suggested that I would have followed a better course by corresponding with the Honorable Member in charge of the department and pointing out certain works which had been omitted and which ought to have been investigated. As a lay man as I investigate anything in regard to the northern Pannar project? It has been abandoned. That is the one of my suggesting that this should be taken up? They will say it has been abandoned as it is not profitable. The Honorable Member has not said anything about it. He merely said that it has been abandoned. He invited suggestions from me as to the works that ought to be executed. I am a lay man, I am not able to make them. The idea I recommended to Your Excellency's Government is that steps should be taken to improve the material property of the district and not only the social prosperity. I put it on that ground. Steps should be taken to prevent those tracts containing four million people from the material danger of drought. I cannot investigate the nature of the projects. I have not got a staff. I do not know what to do. The Honorable Member is in full sympathy with the resolution, do not let me differ only he has in accepting it. I should like to know whether he is willing to accept it if I want the word 'special'. They are in the business even in the Presidency. Some preferential treatment ought to be given to them. Then I may be able to take the measures that there is no need to pass the matter to a distance, a matter in which the Government are also interested. I appeal to the Honorable Member that some other scheme may be devised."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. RAYANAM :—" I have only a few words to say. There are some schemes under investigation and under consideration both in Bellary and Anaparthi. One of them is the Kurnool-Siddhanta tank and another is the Telakshetram improvement scheme. Also there has recently been a general examination of the feasibility of restoring abandoned irrigation schemes in the Ceded districts. His Excellency the Governor presided at a conference which examined the prospects of doing something more in this direction but they were found to be unworkable."

"The Honorable Member is familiar with Mr. Clerk's investigation of the irrigation possibilities of the Ceded districts. As a result of a resolution passed in 1915 by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart undertook to call the attention of Superintending Engineers and Collectors to the duty of bringing forward any other works, in addition to those already dealt with in Mr. Clerk's report, which seemed to have a good prospect of success. The result of that, so far as Bellary was concerned, was that nine schemes were put forward by the Collector and he was instructed to furnish the Superintending Engineer with all the information available including the rough end of the land acquisition. None of these proposals are still so small and I cannot give off-hand any information as to the result. But no other proposal relating to the Ceded districts has been received from any Superintending Engineer or Collector. That shows how very thorough was Mr. Clerk's investigation of the irrigation possibilities. The Honorable Member asked if the Government would accept the resolution if he changed the word 'special'. It seems hardly material whether the resolution is withdrawn or accepted after the assurance that the Government are doing everything. But the Honorable Member will have the word 'possible' inserted between 'practical' and 'unprofitable' and delete the word 'special'. I can accept the resolution. That would be just what we are now doing."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. SIVA RAO :—" I have no objection."

His Excellency the Paramount :—" If I may say a word or two I should be inclined to advise the Honorable Member to accept that assurance, we know the difficulties of the Ceded Districts with some largely from the physical conditions which have caused the generations. I quite agree with the Honorable Member that the Government and the Public Works Department need not do to these districts to do everything they see in execution and procure all possible material resources of the land be less advocated. I am sure there is no doubt as to the intention of the Government as to this subject. It is impossible for any one who has visited the Ceded districts and has seen for those who have received them as the Honorable Member does, not to

**RESOLUTIONS RE STEPS TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE 449
CEDED DISTRICTS AND APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS AS DEPUTY
AND UNDER SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.**

14TH MARCH 1919.] *(The President: Mr. Krishna Rao)*

I feel the greatest sympathy with the people as to the want of water. I may assure him I am speaking on behalf of my colleagues—I am able to give the assurance—and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Douglas will agree with me that every step is taken to examine and find out possible measures to relieve it. I hope that with that the Hon'ble Member may be disposed to rest content in a matter of this kind where there is such difficulty, specific pledges would tend to be misleading. The assurance has been given that the Government will not be idle and the Public Works Department will keep the matter before them and examine all the possibilities of the case. The Hon'ble Gentleman is at liberty to press the Government again and ascertain the progress that has been made.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m. when the discussion was resumed.

**RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS AS DEPUTY AND UNDER
SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAU:—Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

“XXVI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take early steps to appoint Indians as the Deputy Secretary and the Under Secretaries to Government, Public Works Department.”

“I move this resolution in the hope and belief that there will be no difficulty in accepting this resolution, because it suggests that the question of the appointment of Indians to these offices may be given effect to at an early date. It is clear that there are no statutory or other difficulties in the way of the appointment, because under the system now in force, it is only persons occupying administrative posts that are appointed either as Secretary or Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary. It will be found by a perusal of the latest Quarterly Civil List—that the Deputy Secretary is being appointed from among Superintending Engineers. There is one Deputy Secretary who was appointed, and he gets a handsome allowance of Rs. 40 extra. There are Superintending Engineers of the first class and second class and third class, and we find from the list one that occupies the first place of Superintending Engineers in the third class is appointed Deputy Secretary to Government—Mr. Bhawani. In the case of the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, we find that two Executive Engineers have been appointed to that post. We find that one who occupies the sixth place in the list has been Under Secretary to Government with a handsome allowance of Rs. 48 and a duty allowance of Rs. 100. He is the Secretary to the Ministry Board with an allowance of Rs. 100. We find another Mr. Mangra, who is also Under Secretary to Government with a handsome allowance of Rs. 48 in Madras and a duty allowance of Rs. 100. I have brought this question before this Council because in respect of these appointments there are persons, Indians of the service grade in this department, and there can be no real or technical objection to the appointment of Indians either as Chief Engineers or as Secretaries in the Public Works Department. We find the holders of these offices are satisfactorily serving in the service and there is now no need for looking that problem. That is why I have not referred to the question of Indians being appointed as Chief Engineers. When we come to the question of appointment of the Deputy Secretary, we have an Indian Superintending Engineer of the second class and another Indian Superintending Engineer of the third class and there can be no reason for not giving them the benefit of that training and experience. That is why I have placed that question before this Council. Secondly as regards the Under Secretaries to Government, it is only those who occupy the sixth and the sixteenth places that have been appointed Under Secretaries when we find Indians occupying higher places in the Service List who are available for that place. If there was any special disabilities imposed, it will be a different matter altogether. I said so far that those are no special disabilities or restrictions imposed in the way of Indians being appointed to these offices. I have not been able to find any reason or any justification for that principle not having been deferred on them. It will be remembered that we have since successful prospects of the whole scope of the work of this department being placed on a different footing. The Public Service Commission entered into this question at considerable length and among the various recommendations made in connection with the reorganisation of this department, they suggested as one of the principles to be followed that the Public Works Department should suffice itself to work which cannot be discharged by private enterprise or through the agency of district boards and municipalities with the necessary Government support from Government. After that report, Hon'ble Members of Council will remember that the Public Works Department's Reorganisation Committee was appointed by the Governor-General and sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the 26th November 1910; and they also made various specific recommendations to give effect to that policy laid down by the Public Service Commission. They also suggested that they ought to be made over to district boards with some financial help given by Government; and they also made specific recommendations for encouraging private enterprise. They also suggested the reorganisation of the present Imperial and Provincial Services into one service and they pointed out that while the former Public Service Commission created that distinction, no distinction was maintained and they said:—“In practice, however, no such difference has been established (between Imperial and Provincial service). We find on inquiry that both in the Public Works and in the railway departments, office

250 RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS AS DEPUTY AND UNDER SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, AND COOPTATION OF MEMBERS ON DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Davidson; the President.) [18th MARCH 1919.]

respected in India are engaged on work of the same importance and responsibility as officers of the same official standing recruited in England. In those circumstances we are of opinion that the present system of giving a life appointment and permanent salaries should be abolished. There should for the future be only one superior engineering service.

"With this system of reorganisation before us, notwithstanding the fact that final orders have not been passed upon the definition created by the Public Services Commission, which has been only in name, no distinction is maintained in actual practice. As to the work of the department, it is likely to be lightened owing to the dissolution at a portion of the functions to district boards. Under these circumstances, I am not able to convince myself that there can be any real reasons against the appointment of Indians on an early date as Deputy and Under Secretaries to Government, Public Works Department, and if any objections are urged by the Honourable Member in charge, it will be time enough to consider them."

• The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member, I think, concluded the speech with the remark that he was not aware of any objections that might be urged to the early appointment of Indians to these offices. Now and I, if they are qualified for them. It may be of interest to the Honourable Member to know that as a matter of fact there is a vacancy occurring almost immediately in the post of Under Secretary, and if he will go to the Public Works Department, he will find on the notice board an order showing that the officer who is going to be appointed next is an Indian. There is no real question as to the earlier or the appointment of the Deputy Secretary or the Under Secretary, but they are not seriously appointments as the Honourable Member seemed to assume throughout his speech. They are serious appointments and serious as are filled by the Government on the recommendation of the Secretaries to Government concerned. In this particular case the Hon'ble Mr. Horton and the Hon'ble Mr. Bowley were both concerned, and when the vacancy occurred, they were both consulted. It is not very long since another Indian officer, Mr. Khosla, held the post of Under Secretary. I do not think under these circumstances that there is any necessity to pursue the discussion. The Government cannot accept the resolution which runs on the basis of an invitation to appoint Indians in particular posts. That is not a proposal which could be accepted, for the policy is, not want candidates to be, the appointment of the best man irrespective of race."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Perhaps the Honourable Member is satisfied with this discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao:—"I do not wish to press it to a division but I want it to be clearly understood that there is absolutely no sort of difficulty in the appointment of Indians and that the claims of Indians and Europeans should be equally considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"That is exactly the case."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao:—"I do not wish to press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE COOPTATION OF MEMBERS ON DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

"XXVII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take such steps as are necessary to make provision in the Madras Local Boards Act, for the cooptation of a certain proportion of the members of the District Board by the remainder."

"Your Excellency, so far as this question is concerned, it is one affecting the constitution of the District Board. Honourable Members of Council are aware that for some time there have been proposals for the re-constitution of the district boards, and the Madras Local Boards Amendment Bill is under preparation, though we understand, it has not yet been submitted to the Government. It is now agreed that even according to the existing Act, three-fourths of the members of district boards can be appointed by election and one-fourth only can be filled by cooptation by the Governor in Council. The Act also provides that officials can be appointed to the extent of not more than the total number of members of the district boards. Therefore, it is clear that when we work up the provisions of the proposed Local Boards Act, we shall have a seat when all the members, all the three-fourths of the members of the district board will be elected by the various taluk boards in the district; whereas the remaining members will consist of officials appointed by the Governor in Council. The point has often arisen as to whether it is or is not necessary to provide for the existence on these district boards of non-official persons who are not necessarily members of the taluk board, but who are willing to place their services at the disposal of the district boards. Questions have been raised and considered as to the desirability, of forming separate independent associations for direct election to the district boards. Another question has been raised whether the better plan is not to allow the district board composed of elected members of the taluk boards to co-opt a small proportion in addition to its own strength. I think first on this occasion I can usually refer to the resolution of the Government of India wherein they laid down some general principles relating to the subject. It is a point for consideration as to whether it is desirable to appoint officials to the full extent of the one-fourth provided by the Act or as to whether it will not be enough to limit it even much lower down

14th March 1918.] (Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Rajagopal Acharya.)

and to have officials only for the purpose of advice and assistance. While dealing with this question, the Government of India have stated as follows :— "When the members of the district boards are elected by the sub-district boards there is no reason to interfere with the arrangement, but the observance of the principle should be enforced as regards the elective element in the membership of the sub-district boards which make the elections for the district boards. As regards the special representation of minorities when this is necessary, the Government of India would prefer that this should be effected by extending the practice of nomination rather than by introducing some system of communal or proprietary representation." This is a point which the Government of India suggested for the consideration of local Governments. I have not raised the question whether the time should be long or short, but I have raised the point whether it is desirable to introduce the system of co-optation. They go on to say :— "The two portions proposed are now under consideration for dispensing altogether with nomination by (1) reserving for official members in view of the existence of assistant servants of the boards, (2) meeting the case of minorities by communal representation, and (3) introducing a system of co-opted members" on the lines above described in order to attract men who will not stand for election. It is in pursuance of the suggestion made by the Government of India in their resolution of May 1916 that I have considered it desirable to place this aspect of the question before this Council for consideration. I know that on a previous occasion, when there was a conference of representatives of local bodies, they could not themselves come to a definite understanding regarding this question; but the conference met before the publication of this resolution so local self-government, I have not the slightest doubt that if they had this authoritative expression of opinion of the Government of India, those conclusions might have been different. As this resolution could not at that stage be placed before the conference, they could not come to any conclusion on this matter."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Acharya :— "Which conference?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :— "The conference which considered the Bill."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Acharya :— "They considered it and rejected it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :— "I hear that the conference which met some time before, was not in favour of it. If they had the resolution of the Government of India, they would have come to a different conclusion. It is a problem for consideration. The resolution which I now suggest that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to make provision in the Madras Local Boards Act for the co-optation of a certain proportion of the members of the district board by the remainder. As to the initiation of the Bill to be taken by means of an amending legislation, it is left to the Local Government. It is unnecessary to mention in detail the district board, I do not wish to quarrel with that position. It is a specific suggestion which I now make and which, I believe, deserves acceptance when we are dealing with the bill elective strength under the present Act and when we eventually aim at a fully elected board with only the necessary official element on the board; it is absolutely necessary and desirable that provision should be made for co-optation and the best system that can be devised is the one that was suggested by the Government of India. If the Government should consider that there should be consultation with the district boards as the first step, I do not wish to dispute that position."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :— "The resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopal Acharya :— "Your Excellency, I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in this matter, in view of what the Honourable Member has said, that if we undertake to refer this question to the local boards for an expression of their views, we would not press this resolution. At the same time, I feel bound to say that, so far as the information before me goes, opinion is decidedly against this proposal. I remember having assembled several men in the museum who are working in local boards and their point of view is, let us have either a man whom we elect or a man whom the Government nominate, but let us not have this sort of person who is neither our nominee nor your nominee, but our nominee's nominee; he is the nominee of our nominee and your nominee. I think it fair to say to the Council I must say that the arguments are not all in one way, as one would imagine from the speech of the Honourable Member. Suppose you had this decision, what will be the result? It will reduce the volume of direct election. Suppose a district board with a strength of 15, you reserve to three or four seats for election and reserve 5 for nomination, the device proposed would mean you allow 10 seats for election and allow three men to choose 5. What is the basis of this suggestion is that there will be people in the museum who do not come to stand before their countrymen to seek their suffrages, to go in an honest and straightforward way as the people of their countrymen. They are afraid of being defaced; they are afraid of being unaccepted, but at the same time, they are considered to be valuable and it is thought that we must have some sort of help like this, so that those men who cannot come in the usual way can be put in. May I venture to point out that that particular species of human beings does not exist? Do they exist—a man who is so valuable that it is very necessary to have him on a local body but at the same time who is not likely to be returned either by his own constituency or to be nominated by the Government? I notice that if there are people in the districts—they may be worthy people—who are afraid of standing up before the electorate for election, the time for them has passed. After a time, these worthy people whom it is intended to elect, by then and later means, even if they come, will diminish. They will come under the category of people who will go before the electorate or the people whom the Government have to elect in the last interests of local administration necessary to put in. If you happen to have a few people who do not want to come in either way, it is a matter for consideration whether we may not get on without these worthy gentlemen instead of making this confusion

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar : Mr. Siva Rao :
Mr. Krishna Rao.)

[14th March 1919.]

device which seems to cut at the very root of the elective system. Instead of having direct election, this proposal is to introduce a system of indirect elections. I am by no means averse to it. I do not know if there are any members of that committee from which considered the point. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswara Rao was at that committee. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar was so that committee which considered the Local Boards Bill and I think opinion was strongly against this particular device. That was my impression. At the same time, the Honourable Member has now brought up that other matter, namely, the resolution of the Government of India. The device is considered to be that adoption, and as a Provincial Government it is our duty to give full consideration to that resolution and decide, in accordance with other principles laid down by the Government of India, to adopt such recommendations as we think best according to our discretion. We are now free to face with this matter and we must find out whether we can adopt it. I am prepared to refer this question to all district boards and taluk boards. As the Honourable Member has stated one side of the case and as I have supplemented it by stating the other side of the case, I think that, if a copy of this debate is communicated to all local bodies, the matter will not need further elucidation. After three weeks come in, the Government and Honourable Members will be in a better position to decide this question fully than they are to-day. As the Honourable Member is prepared to accept my proposal, there is no use of discussing this further, unless the Honourable Member feels that we should discuss it. This discussion will help the local boards to whom the reference is going to be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"I wish to make one remark. There seems to be one mistake on the part of the Honourable Member in charge as to what precisely the resolution before us says. He seems to think that the Honourable Member is really advocating nomination by Government or election by a limited body instead of by a larger electorate."

The Hon'ble Member Babudur P. Rameswara Acharigar :—"The resolution says 'co-optation of some members of the District Board by the Government.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—"That will arise only in places reserved for nomination. The Government of India contemplates that up to three-fourths the seats will be elected, and as regards the one-fourth reserved for nomination, the Government of India have left it as an open question whether the Government should fill up those seats or whether it should be open to the vote of the Council to fill them up."

The Hon'ble Member Babudur P. Rameswara Acharigar :—"I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao has brought out another aspect. His remarks also will go before the local bodies."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kannana Rao :—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar has suggested that the debate will be sent to the local bodies, I think it is better I state one or two points. No body suggests for a moment that the number of seats already shown open for election should be diminished. As my Honourable friend Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar suggested that this resolution should be recommended, I do not think it would be under the impression that any one is going to subscribe to that point. It is only to the extent to which seats are reserved for nomination that I would ask whether instead of relying upon the recommendation made by the Collector of the District and approved by the Governor in Council, we cannot adopt a method of co-optation by the other members of the district board. That is the standpoint from which the question is to be looked at. If it is necessary in the view of the officials to increase the strength of the district board, it will be open to the Government to do so, but so long as it is not necessary to do that, the places already reserved for nomination by the Governor in Council can be well filled up by a system of co-optation. My point is this: the members of the district board will have to consider whether they would like to take as members persons who, though not elected by taluk boards, are still nominated and appointed by the Governor in Council—whether they would prefer to have such persons or persons chosen by themselves. I only want that they should compare the relative advantages and disadvantages of a system of election by themselves, versus nomination by the Collector and appointment by the Governor in Council. That is one aspect of the question."

"Another aspect of it is this. I am as much a believer of the principle of direct election as the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar is, I would only be glad if he follows it to its logical consequences with the same consistency. My chief complaint is this: there is no scheme of direct election to the district board. If a scheme is devised, there would be time enough for the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar to consider it; if the various rate-payers choose a particular member to the district board, it would be a different thing altogether. That would have been direct election proper. But what is done is not that. There is a sort of election by various rate-payers to the taluk boards and the members of the taluk boards have to choose from among themselves to the district board. There is no direct election by the rate-payers themselves. They are not themselves sending members to the district board. And, secondly, the discretion of the members of the taluk board is restricted. If they have a wide field of choice, if they are not forced to select one among themselves, that there will be no difficulty. Although I am as strong an advocate of direct election as the Honourable Member in charge is, I would suggest that it is so far as the scheme does not now provide for direct election, in place of nomination, this scheme may be adopted. If it is possible to devise a scheme by which we can have direct election to the district boards, I would seriously welcome it in principle as it is; but it is not the scheme now actually worked. That is another aspect of the question."

"Another point is as regards the present constitution. My Honourable friend has shown me a copy from election to the Legislative Council. It is necessary for me to make up one's mind if one is prepared to go through election; but now the contrary is rather it necessary that he should work on two boards. Unless the case is a member of the taluk board, and unless

RESOLUTIONS RE CO-OPTION OF MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS; 403
CHAIRSMEN OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS TO BE CONSULTED BEFORE
APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS BY GOVERNOR IN
COUNCIL AND APPOINTMENT OF ITINERATING SUB-ASSISTANT
SURGEONS

15TH MARCH 1919.] (Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar;
 the President.)

up his mind to stand for election to the taluk board and also to the district board, the present scheme will not work. I hope that all these aspects will be considered; and so long as this suggests a new principle, it requires serious consideration. It is a question which can be argued for any length of time. We have some advocates of the principle of self-determination; and who is applying that principle, I would not suggest that we should hurry up these matters without ascertaining what the members of the district boards and the taluk boards might say. Having myself advocated the principle of direct election, I hope he will see his way to consider that aspect of the question."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Balasubrahmanya ACHARYA.—"May I in fairness to the local bodies, to whom this debate will be sent and who will have this discussion before them, mention that our policy is to reduce the volume of direct nomination in district boards to that minimum which is absolutely essential for Government purposes and for minorities and interests which fall outside representation otherwise—Mahomedans, Christians, etc? So far as the Government aspects are concerned, it is not suggested that the experts whom we want to put there to advise a local body and advise it should be elected by the members, the responsibility for them must be with us. As for the representation of minorities, it is a matter for consideration whether minority classes and minority interests would prefer to have their representatives chosen by the majority instead of by the Government. Answering in a particular place the Mahomedans are in a minority, and one or two seats are reserved for Mahomedans, the very fact that they are so reserved will be taken to indicate that Mahomedans could not come in as the usual vote. It is a matter for consideration whether the Mahomedan community would prefer to have their representative chosen by their Hindu brethren on the board in preference to being chosen by the Government. The question of direct versus indirect election has been discussed at a previous sitting and it was agreed that, so far as district boards are concerned, they must get their men from the taluk boards on the ground that their work is so closely interwoven. As the Honorable Member rightly pointed out, that does not arise here. The whole discussion will go to the district boards for minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"One word in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar."

His Excellency the President.—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"One statement regarding one phase of it."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Balasubrahmanya ACHARYA.—"Let him go on."

His Excellency the President.—"The rules have to be observed."

The Hon'ble Dharma Bahadur P. Balasubrahmanya ACHARYA.—"I shall not say a word in reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"The Honorable Member in charge referred to the question of minorities; and the only thing that I wish to point out is whether in such cases it is not possible to increase the strength of the local boards themselves to provide for this."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE CHAIRMEN OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS TO BE CONSULTED
BEFORE APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS BY GOVERNOR
IN COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"I shall not move this resolution at this session."

His Excellency the President.—"The Honorable Gentleman will have to give notice in the usual course."

The following resolution was not moved:—

"XXVIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to consult the chairmen of municipal councils in the matter of the appointment of municipal councillors by the Governor in Council."

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF ITINERATING SUB-ASSISTANT
SURGEONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"I have the honours to move—"

"XXIX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to encourage district boards to add itinerating sub-assistant surgeons to some select dispensaries within their jurisdiction by undertaking to pay the full amount required for the purpose."

"Your Excellency, this is fortunately a subject regarding which there is no difference of opinion between the Honorable Member for Government and myself. He himself has been

(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Sir Alexander Garden.)

[14th March 1919.]

trying to do something to improve the condition of medical relief in the rural areas and a Government Order was issued some time ago suggesting the desirability of the local boards providing itinerant sub-assistant surgeons on their agreeing to pay one-half the cost of additional establishment required for the purpose. That order was issued, but the district boards concerned have not been able to avail themselves of that opportunity. It would have been one hundred years ago when there was serious scarcity in various districts as a result of the prevalence of influenza and other epidemics, it was found possible for these district boards to provide for all the expenditure required for this purpose and to maintain travelling sub-assistant surgeons. Now and then, there used to be stories of persons dying in large numbers in those affected tracts, that. And it was possible for medical officers concerned to adopt relief for the purpose; but one of the chief difficulties has been the inadequacy of the staff available for the purpose; but the main difficulty has been that as these local bodies have not been in a position to budget for the additional staff. This question was raised when we met in February last to discuss the Revised Financial Statement. I need not take up the time of the Council because this question was considered on that occasion; and the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Garden was good enough to point out that he would be in a position to provide some specific sum for the purpose of aiding the local bodies in respect of this much needed reform. I asked for a large grant for that purpose. He was good enough to say that he would put in the budget a sum of Rs. 10,000 for travelling sub-assistant surgeons. He also assured us that there was no necessity to budget for larger amounts, because it would not be possible to start there is a large number of places and larger amounts, because it would not be likely to be available for this purpose; but he said that it was only 10 or 20 persons that are likely to be available for this purpose; but he said that the present district boards can avail themselves of this opportunity before relief of their present financial position. That is the only aspect of the question which I wish to place before this Council. That Government Order was issued and has been in force for some time; the district boards have been fully aware of the necessity of sending sub-assistant surgeons to some of the important districts within their jurisdiction; they know there is a cry for additional medical relief in all rural areas, but still they were forced to keep quiet because they could not find even one-half the amount required to enable them to get from the Government the other half. I only wish that the Government would with the same liberal spirit which induced them to send relief go further and give them additional relief. The Government order provided that if the district board wants a provision to make provision for four sub-assistant surgeons, Government would be able to provide for five more. My suggestion is that as far as district boards cannot provide that, it is not possible for the Government to make a full provision and start there is two places? I fully trust that the Honorable Member in charge who is anxious to do something will sympathetically consider that matter. I do not see how anything such as the general question whether the district board should be aided up to contribute will serve the purpose. I remember the grant-in-aid system. When Your Lordship is satisfied that this is a necessary thing to be done in the interests of medical relief, when Your Lordship is satisfied that the district boards themselves cannot undertake this work, it is reasonable and necessary that the Government should come in their help and provide the full amount."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sanyasirama Rao assented to the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garden :—Your Excellency, the provision of medical relief is one of the functions imposed by the existing Act upon local bodies and I do not think it will be justifiable for me to accept the resolution to initiate district boards or municipalities altogether of the change of displacing the staff. To do so would be to abandon the whole scheme of financial arrangement which would probably be shattering by the Accountants' Council as regarding the sanction of the Secretary of State. If there were have been two difficulties in the way of carrying out the scheme suggested in the Government Order of 1917. One of these difficulties was a want of the large number of sub-assistant surgeons who have been absent on military duty, which has rendered it hitherto impossible for the district boards to get the man to do this duty even if they were in a position to supply him. From the information recently received, that difficulty is likely to be greatly reduced as sub-assistant surgeons return from military duty to civil employ. Therefore, there will be the possibility of the scheme being tried.

"The other difficulty which stood in the way of the scheme is no doubt the imperative condition of the local bodies. The district boards here, in many cases, set get the money to meet their own present duties and in the course of drawing up the district board's budget, it is well known how difficult it is to put in even a small amount of money and it is with a view, to encourage them under the present conditions to give the scheme of the extension of medical relief a trial that the Government have already agreed to pay one-half of the cost. I am doubtful whether the Government ought to go further. But as a temporary measure and for a limited time, say for three years, I am prepared to agree to the Government's undertaking three-fourths of the cost of this special staff merely to give the system a trial and entirely as an experiment to see whether it works or not. It may not be a reason in which case the local boards will have to fall back upon increasing the number of dispensaries. After the experimental period, the local bodies will probably have to pay one-half or the whole of the cost. As an experiment and just to give it a start, I think it would not be financially objectionable to accept a further holding up to three-fourths of the cost. Of course, that must be subject to budget

RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF ITINERATING SUB-ASSISTANT
SURGEONS AND APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS
TO THE DISTRICT BOARDS OF VIZAGAPATAM AND GANJAM

15th March 1918.]

(*Mr Alexander Curlew; Mr Krishna Rao;
Mr Sarganarayana Rao; Mr Rajagopala Acharya.*)

promise. Some part of the work must be borne by the district boards. Otherwise, they would not be responsible in the matter, and they would get the whole burden on Provincial expenditure without any restriction. That is the utmost limit to which I feel justified in going. It is rather doubtful whether it will be a success, but I do not feel that I should go further.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA RAO:—"Mr. Leader, I am glad that the Government have been able to take a further step in the way of encouraging local bodies to start this experiment and have consented to bear three-fourths of the cost."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"For a time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA RAO:—"I quite appreciate the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Curlew that it is a temporary measure and for a temporary period; but I would suggest whether three years is not too short for an experiment. I would ask whether five years would not be a proper period. I would request him to consider whether he could not do his way to make it five years. The measure is satisfactory and I do not press the restriction to a division; but I suggest that he would make it a period of five years so as to give local boards a certainty that they can try it for a reasonable period and work properly. With these remarks, I do not press the resolution too far. I hope some local bodies will take advantage of this opportunity."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS TO
THE DISTRICT BOARDS OF VIZAGAPATAM AND GANJAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATA RAO:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus:—

"XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to appoint non-official presidents to the district boards of Vizagapatam and Ganjam."

Your Excellency, it is not a new suggestion that I am making now for the first time. Your Excellency's Government have already committed themselves to one course of conduct and actually appointed non-official presidents to the District Board of Vizagapatam. In the report of the Local and Municipal Department, the passage occurs:—"In September 1914, four non-official presidents were appointed, one non-official president to the District Board of Vizagapatam and towards the close of February 1918, South Kanara was selected." The Rajas of Bobbili in the gentleman that is referred to in the report and he was appointed president and worked for a few months and on account of his various duties as a minister is desirous to be his own master, he had to resign; but during the short time that he worked as president, he gave satisfaction and I do not think it can be said that any official or non-official cannot discharge the duties satisfactorily. But the objection comes in that as soon as he resigns, Government thought it fit to transfer the privilege to South Kanara and therefore neglected Vizagapatam. If the Honourable Member thinks that there is nobody available in Vizagapatam or if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya who is in charge of the department thinks that nobody is willing to offer his services, I see before me some persons suggesting themselves to me and I have at least half a dozen gentlemen in my mind. I need not suggest names. We have the most successful and well-known trial is made and unless we have a refusal from all these gentlemen, I think it will be due on the whole district to say that only the Rajas of Bobbili were available and no other and for want of a candidate who was willing to place his services at the disposal of the district board, the privilege had to be transferred to South Kanara. Vizagapatam and Ganjam stand on the same footing. With regard to Vizagapatam, I do not know what the District Collector has written. But I am sure that Mr. Vernon is a first-class gentleman and would never object to a non-official being the president of the district board. I think he would be very glad to give the help of a non-official president; because I knew that he was given considerable advice and considerable equipment in the administration of the district board by the Rajas of Bobbili during the short time that he was president. Therefore, as a refractor, I refuse to bring this resolution before Your Excellency on that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to consider whether it is not time enough to think of appointing a non-official president for this district board. I do not suppose that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya can say he has not phrase "not yet", because, that stage has gone and we have already appointed a non-official president. When the Government have committed themselves to a course of action, I think it is only fair that that course should be continued at least for Vizagapatam that a non-official president should be appointed for the district board. With these remarks I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Srinivasulu Ayyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Unworn Minister P. KARASAVARA ACHARYA:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member said that his object was to see the resolution as a sort of refractor to bring to my notice that there is this question of a non-official president being appointed to these two district boards. I am very glad he said so. Otherwise, if this resolution is passed, it would commit the Government to find out tomorrow a man in Ganjam and another gentleman in Vizagapatam to be the non-official presidents of these district boards. I am quite sure

RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS TO THE DISTRICT BOARDS OF VIRASAPATAM AND GANJAM AND ALL NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS TO BE ELECTED.

16th March 1912.] (Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; Mr. Sarpanayana Rao; the President.)

The Hon'ble Dykes Bahadur P. RAMANATHA ACHARYAR:—"Yes, it is five. I am familiar with the usual argument that times are moving fast and what we might have been satisfied with five years ago, we shall not be satisfied with now. Having said that, I have really nothing more to say than that those two districts have been under examination before us and will come up again, I hope, for examination. I do hope that nothing that I have said will be taken as throwing any doubts or discredit on any gentlemen who are in those two districts who consider themselves fit. I am anxious that that point should be made clear. If at any time we are in a position to put non-official presidents to those two district boards, we shall not only do so, but I shall be quite as glad as the Honorable Member would be on that day."

The Hon'ble Dykes Bahadur A. SUBBARAYA REDDY:—"Your Hon'ship, it has somehow pleased the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar to force me to speak on an item which I would not take upon myself to speak on—the two of expenditure is disputed to being a president of a district board. I can only say that so far as that item of keeping a mirror on you, it is a profitable expenditure. But when a president takes upon himself to accept the presidency of a district board, he knows perfectly well that, he will run the risk, that he will go out of his pocket and yet with eyes wide open, he takes it up. The considerations are obvious. Recently he wants to be useful to his fellowmen: As I have been forced to speak, I have spoken."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYA RAO:—"I was very much interested to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar. He has used two adjectives 'continuous' and 'anxious' in his speech. I find the same word 'continuous' used in some of the answers. I do not know when the 'continuous' or 'anxious' consideration will end. The last resignation was in February 1912. I have waited for one full year and nothing has come about and no gentleman has yet been appointed. I mean to disparement to the Hon'ble the Raj of Bobbili, he is my friend, but he has had no municipal experience, he had actually no district experience, he was never in the taluk board. He is a rich, intelligent and capable gentleman; and such a gentleman was considered fit to command the respect of the Government. I was glad that the Government appointed him and I am glad that he has discharged his duties creditably. At the same time, I would ask 'Does the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar think that he is the only gentleman in the whole district commanding a population of about 2 millions who is fit and that there is nobody else whom we can consult?' It is possible to extend it as far and think that there are no more who are prepared to make sacrifice with regard to money and with regard to time. The gentleman who accepts such a position, I may assure the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, would be prepared to make these and even greater sacrifices. There are men who are ready to make this sacrifice and greater sacrifice, men who have held high positions in life by agency, by holding estates and who have a status. With regard to the securing of confidence, the Collector will certainly be satisfied and I am sure the Collector would be able to make a nomination. I do not think therefore that his position need stand as far that he should think that he could not find a candidate if the Government are pleased to try for one. I assure the Honorable Members and I also assure the Honorable Member to charge that there are gentlemen who are prepared to make sacrifice; but if it is said that the Government are hesitating and are in consultation with the District Collector, I have no objection to withdraw the resolution. There is an emergency. I only wanted to bring it to the notice of Your Hon'ship's Government that the resignation was over a year ago and that the question should be considered again. With these words, I do not want the question before the matter will be under the consideration of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar and he will do what he can at the earliest possible moment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE ALL NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS TO BE ELECTED.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYA RAO:—"Your Excellency, regarding this resolution No. XXXI, I let it rest on the basis of an answer to question No. 4 before me. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Anjanani Chetty asked question No. 4 to Your Excellency's Government in these terms: "Will the Government be pleased to name the taluk boards in which they intend proceeding in the near future the principle of electing their presidents?" The answer is: "The Government are unable to forecast the future in this matter, even the near future. The question of substituting non-official for official presidents and elected for nominated non-official presidents is under continuous consideration." The answer is: I have, no doubt, prepared under the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar's direction. He says that the question is under continuous consideration. I find that there are 95 taluk boards and 85 have non-official presidents."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honorable Gentleman move his resolution?"

304 RESOLUTION BY ALL NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS
TO BE ELECTED.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; the Raja of Pithapuram; [16th March 1919.
Mr. Rajagopala Acharya; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SESHANATHAN RAO:—“I am moving this resolution. It runs thus:—

“XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the privilege of electing presidents be conferred upon such of the taluk boards as are provided over by non-official presidents but do not enjoy the privilege at present.”

“I have only one word to submit. There are 56 taluk boards and if the Government are contemplating the appointment of more presidents, I think we should judge of their intention by the results. I hope Your Excellency's Government would see your way to appoint some more presidents, because the work of the presidents has been appreciated on 1 notice at page 14 of the report where it says: ‘the Government note with satisfaction that the work of these non-official presidents is considered efficient.’

“When the work of these presidents is considered efficient and when the presidents are discharging their duties satisfactorily, I hope the Government will be pleased to extend that privilege to a few more places.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble the Raja of PITHAPURAM:—“I beg to oppose this resolution. In the best interests of the country, I consider it absolutely necessary that the Government should exercise greater care in nominating presidents of local bodies. I welcome the proposals adopted by the Government of nominating non-official presidents to local bodies, but I am sorry to observe that, as matters stand at present, it is not absolutely satisfactory. My submission is that for some time longer Government will be pleased to try the present experiment of nominating the presidents. I only request the Government to exercise greater care in nominating these presidents. With these few words, I beg to oppose the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—“Your Excellency, the Council has heard what the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has said and what the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram has said. Let me take the liberty of saying how glad we all are to see the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram and hear his first speech in this Council and I hope he will take an increasing part in our deliberations later on. What he has said is in accordance with what I have heard from many people. We have heard this particular statement that we have to be a little more careful in this matter. The statement has been made to me by very many other people, some of them who sit on this Council now. But that is a different matter. It is a matter on which there is always bound to be difference of opinion. So far as the Government are concerned, we are committed to the policy of substituting non-official for official presidents and gradually substituting elected for nominated non-officials. It is our policy and there is no going back upon it. I suppose we have all to recognize that. The daily question is what exactly we have done. Out of 57 taluk boards, so many as 54 have now non-official presidents. It means that only 4, decidedly less than one-half, are now run by Revenue Divisional Officers. I feel bound to say that the work of the non-official presidents has been, on the whole, good. Nobody objects to them. So far as taluk board work is concerned, I may say in fairness to the non-official presidents that what we see is that their work is not in any way inferior to that of the Revenue Divisional Officer. These people know that they are under trial and they concentrate their attention on the taluk board work, whereas the Revenue Divisional Officer does it as a portion of his general work. He knows that he is not to be judged by such work. When we have put 54 non-official presidents, some probably will be very good, some will be good, some fair, some bad and a few will probably be very bad. That is the risk that we have to accept in all these matters, and I do not think there is any use in our troubling ourselves about that. The further question of substituting elected non-officials for nominated non-officials is what the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has raised in this resolution of his. He recommends that the privilege of electing presidents be conferred upon such of the taluk boards as are provided over by non-official presidents but do not enjoy the privilege at present. Any taluk board which is now run by a nominated non-official president should be immediately given the power to elect that president. That is what is wanted by the Honorable Member. That being so, you are prepared to commit yourself to that? I do not think you are. Our policy in this matter has been to begin every taluk board with a nominated non-official president, and generally in runs it for three years, sometimes we allow him to go on for six years, and if we find on the whole that the board puts on all right and if there is sufficient volume of claims in the place, we allow the taluk board to elect its president. But we do not do it in a sort of mechanical way. There are some taluk boards which after three years' enjoyment of a non-official board have had the right of electing their presidents conferred upon them. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Bhat's three taluk boards have had the right conferred upon them. They have not begun to exercise their right, but they will begin to do so at an early opportunity.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMESHA SWAMY:—“Not yet.”

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—“We go upon the record of work and I think it is wise. There is a certain volume of risk of a break down due to the substitution of non-officials, especially in the leadership of a taluk board and the risk is greatly increased if you allow the wants to be elected at the very first start. Though election may come all right in

**RESOLUTIONS RE ALL NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS OF TALUK BOARDS 859
TO BE ELECTED AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
IN THE TELUGU DISTRICTS.**

14TH MARCH 1919.] (Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

the end, it is better in the beginning to make yourself recently one regarding the fitness of the first man who will have to run a taluk board as a non-official president. That is the reason why the present business show, but the Honorable Member may take my word for it that it is far from my intention to withhold from the taluk boards generally this privilege of election. We pass it in such a way that there will be no chance of a breakdown. Let not better that two or three taluk boards which probably may elect their presidents should not have that privilege for some years than the other thing, namely, this being pushed with undue haste and the thing breaking down? The real fact is that a single failure does a great deal more damage than any number of successes. If an elected non-official president fails, then there will be a regular setback of the whole thing. That is why the election of the non-official president is being so carefully done. I am taking great care; I would do the other thing, namely, the substitution of non-official presidents for official presidents, much more readily, but when it comes to the question of election, we make a careful inquiry as to the state of feeling, the existence of parties and factions, and wherever the people likely to do work. I want my air to breathe in those taluk boards which have the right of electing their own presidents that they have done very well indeed. I think in many cases the men elected by the taluk boards are quite as good men as those whom the Government put in. I appeal to the Honorable Member and other Honorable Members of Council not to rush this particular thing, but move slowly and have a little patience. The whole machinery will come into the hands of non-official agencies and there is really no difference of opinion between us on that point; only we are proceeding rather cautiously, and after all, it is not better in the best interests of the boards themselves that we should err on the side of excessive caution than that we should err on the side of excessive haste? I would appeal to the Honorable Member not to press this resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao :—"My Lord, I want to say one word. I am very sorry that the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram should have said that the Government should be very cautious as this matter and that the system of having these presidents appointed by Government should continue. I really do not know what his experience is. I do not know if he has any particular case before him. If he has, he will bring such a case to the notice of the Government instead of making a sweeping generalisation as regards the system of non-official presidents."

"Leaving that apart, probably election would come the direct point cut by the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram. In this case, the appointments are made by the Governor in Council and a man is appointed because his name is brought to the notice of the Government by the Collector. In the case of election, the members will know who all the candidates are and we get forward and election will run the defect. I venture to think that the privilege of electing the presidents may be given to a few more taluk boards. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar has given the assurance that the Government have got it in their view and that they will proceed calmly, I only hope that the speed may be a little quicker. With those words, I do not press the resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Eswara Sahadul F. Rajagopal Acharyar :—"The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram has not got a right of reply. I would be loath to him point out that he did not object to the experiment being tried. When we try and ascertain the pace, he says 'do not.' He says it must be done with care. He brought forward another aspect of the case and he has got the concurrence of many other people who are quite as competent to judge of local affairs as myself and the Honorable Member. What he said was with regard to the rate of the pace at which we should go. The Honorable Member says 'go fast', the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram says 'do not run fast, you will run the risk of breaking down.' We are all in a position to say that we are in the divided direction and that nothing would turn us from going forward."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN THE
TELUGU DISTRICTS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao :—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs thus :—

"XXXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an industrial school may be established at Visagapatnam or at some other convenient centre in the Telugu districts."

"For His Excellency, we badly feel the want of an industrial school in the Telugu districts. Government may say that there is already an industrial school in Visagapatnam and we might continue that, before another school is opened or is thought of. I held the first report of the administration of the Department of Industries and a pamphlet has been sent to the school at Visagapatnam. At page 22 of the report, it is said : 'The St. Alexander Industrial School at Visagapatnam is the only other school which need specially be mentioned. Besides this, the manager, is a highly skilled auto-engineer, and the school fills a useful place in the Northern Circars by serving as a repair shop for motor cars and motor buses. The school has now been

(Mr. Narayanaswami Rao; Mr. Rajagopalachari.) [14th MARCH 1919.]

recognized. It has been given land in which to expand and promised a contribution towards the cost of the new buildings, while on its part the school authorities have undertaken to take on a definite number of apprentices per annum and to give them a thoroughly practical training in mechanical and motor engineering. If your order in 1917 on the 21st of March was 18 and at the end of 1918, March, it was 15. The only training that is given is in blacksmith's work and all the 15 are put down under that head, while there are several other departments, drawing, mechanical engineering, carpentry, painting, book-binding and so on that are not at all taught. I am sorry I could not give such a glowing account in regard to the school, as I find a place in the Administration Report. I say that with some experience. I sent my nephew there for some time and he complained that no practical training was given. He was asked to do simply manual labour. He resented that and then he went and joined the Indian Defence Force and went away to Bangalore. The other reports that I received were also to the same effect that no practical education is given and it is mainly for Christian students who are Catholics; and other Indians are not taken and naturally the answer is that there are not very serious. But your answer is where they never touch on what is the use of going there? Unless the Government make an inquiry where the grievance is, as to whether training is not given or as to whether Indians are not wanted and whether it is only for the few Catholics boys who are Christians, they will not find out the real truth. Government on the last occasion, when this grievance was brought up, were pleased to say that some grant would also be made and the school would be placed on a satisfactory basis. Nothing has yet been done. Government kindly provide a site and probably they will say that they had not commenced the building and unless the building is ready, I suppose sufficient boys cannot be admitted and when the building is ready, Catholic boys would fill up the space and there would be no space for Indian boys. I do not know where the defect lies. I therefore appeal to the Government that a report should be called for from the school to state exactly the real state of things, so that Government may take some definite course of action. If the St. Aloysius' school management are not anxious or willing to take Indian boys, to whatever authority they may belong, I think it is time that the Government should take steps to open another industrial school in the Northern Circars and especially in Visagapatnam. The work which the manager does is only repairing, motor cars and other things. Individually I have the highest respect for Brother Mann; he is one of the greatest engineers but if his intelligence is confined only to himself and he does not accommodate it to others, and if it is used only for making money for himself, what is the benefit to that district or to India from his intelligence? He must teach the boys and he must give them the benefit of education to our Indian boys. Otherwise, it is a case of experts who do not want to impart their knowledge but who want to make money and set every other person who goes there to work merely as a coach. The money this grievance is committed, the money my intelligence is depleted, if I am wrong and I shall be thankful to the Government. Apart from this school, what are the other institutions that we have? It has been constantly brought to the notice of Your Excellency's Government that there is the weaving industry and that something has to be done; but nothing has been done with regard to sericulture, nothing has been done with regard to dyeing. I do not think that this Catholic school will serve all the needs of the district, I am speaking generally of the Telugu districts. My resolution covers all the Telugu districts. There are other industries and I do not see why the Government should not accept some of these institutions to take some boys as apprentices and teach them the business. It would be a huge order if I ask the Government to open an industrial school at every centre, but at the same time, something has to be done and I think the best way to do that is to ask some of these industrial institutions to take some of our boys as apprentices and to place the industrial school, the St. Aloysius' school, on a satisfactory footing and see that Indian boys are freely admitted to this institution. If these two things cannot be done, then Government may open an industrial school for the Telugu districts. With these words, I demand the resolution to the acceptance of the Council.⁶

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Member P. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—⁶ Your Excellency, the general question of industrial schools is one with which I am unable to deal satisfactorily just now, because it is not a question in which any finality can be reached in this debate. The Industrial Commission has reported on it and that report is now under consideration. They have recorded their considered opinion that the type of industrial school usually recommended is not the form part of the scheme of industrial reconstruction. What the Commission recommended is an improved system of apprenticeship in workshops alongside technical schools for teaching engineering and similar trades. Without a system of workshop training in a factory, any system is entirely unworkable. It seems, therefore, that the future policy of the Government will be to insist on the foundation of technical schools alongside public or public workshops and teach the technical training to working apprentices and trained workmen from the adjacent factories. This is the policy recommended by the Industrial Commission. Now for that policy can be adopted in local conditions is the question now under consideration. The Director of Industries will report on it and, when that report comes, this question of starting an industrial school in the Telugu districts will have to be considered and decided in the light of that report. We cannot commit ourselves to establish a school of the old type. The type itself is under discussion. Under these circumstances, I hope the Honorable Member will not press for a

RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL 661
IN THE TELUGU DISTRICT.

14th March 1919.] (Mr. Rajagopal Acharya; Sir Francis Spring;
Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

definite undertaking. So far as a school is concerned, he may rest assured that in whatever he does, the needs of the Telugu districts will be fully considered; he need have no apprehensions on that score.

"Then we come to the particular school at Vangapatam on whose methods the Honorable Member has commented. I must at once bid the Honorable Member that the report of the Department of Industries is very much in favour of that school. What Mr. Innes says so exactly as the 25th of February is: 'This man is a charge, Brother Rishi, is a highly-trained engineer and a skilled specialist in motor repair works and he turns out very good drivers whose services may be recruited. There is a mechanical engineering school teaching fitting and blacksmithy work. This school is to be recommended; additional land has been made over to the school for extension; a building grant has been promised and the Government have agreed to give an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 and a capital grant of Rs. 60 per annum. In return the school has undertaken to train six apprentices. Last year the school got Rs. 2,500, the new building has been delayed by the difficulty of getting materials and the increased cost of them.' I have read from Mr. Innes' report. The Honorable Member, however, says that the school is not satisfactory. I gladly agree to ask Mr. Innes to state what the Honorable Member has said and to require him to the working of the school and, when Mr. Innes gives them, I trust the Honorable Member will co-operate with him and will give him full facilities and place all the information he has obtained in the matter at his disposal. I say, however, by way of warning, mention to the Honorable Member one circumstance which may be of help to him. One of the charges against Brother Rishi is that he makes the boys use their hands and makes them work as coolies. You will find probably that that will count in his favour. As the Hon. Mr. Sir Francis Spring will bear me out, very great importance is to be attached to manual training and away of our high-grade boys do not realise when they go to schools like them, that they have to begin using their hands. A good deal of the preliminary work may look like drudgery. As for convincing others and convincing it is in Roman Catholicism, I really do not know how the matter stands, but surely the Honorable Member can prove his statement that the school does not give fair play to members of other communities and, when Mr. Innes' report comes up, we shall know exactly where the school stands. I trust the Honorable Member will see fit to press this resolution to a division."

The Hon. Mr. FRANCIS SPRING:—"May I say a word? I would like to discontinue shortly between using the hands as a mere workman and being taught how to use hands, and why they should be used, by people who have made manual training a study. Education in manual training is a thing which has been brought to great perfection in Europe and especially in America and its principles are thoroughly well-known to certain experts of whom we have some in India.—Mr. Christensen, I understand, is one. The thing that could be got hold of by Mr. Christensen, Mr. Innes, or whoever is Director of Industries, can be got hold of. What is wanted, in these schools which purport to be industrial schools, is not merely some work, fitter's work or blacksmith's work, all this of course should be done, but the boys should also be specially instructed in the principles underlying the practice of good turnery, good blacksmithy and so on. That has got to be put on a proper basis. The mere setting up of a number of machines and lumps and having a number of boys to work at them who are not educated to use their hands—that is not all; that is all to the good so far as it goes, but it is not enough. Mr. Innes should see something done on the lines I have indicated. In the Telugu country, something of that kind is badly wanted. Having been at the construction of the railways there, I may say that we practically failed to get skilled labour locally and we had to get it all from far distant places. There are good men enough in the Telugu country and it would be a good thing if Government would start really useful and well equipped technical schools, and get merely a workshop, even at some cost at Vangapatam."

The Hon. Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I do not press this resolution. I hope attempts will be made to open industrial schools after the report of the Industrial Commission has received attention. I am thankful to the Honorable Member's speech in charge and to Mr. Christensen's statement where the Government were pleased to make a grant to the St. Aloysius school. I think the people of the Telugu districts have got a right to expect the Government to see that Telugu have got a proper share in the teaching of the school."

The Hon. Mr. DWIGHT BECHER P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"Of course they have."

The Hon. Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"That is what I am pressing. With regard to what is actually being done and what I wish to be done, that has been so well put by the Hon. Mr. Sir Francis Spring that I have nothing more to say. It is not enough if a boy should do some coolie work from morning till evening. He must do some intelligent work. Otherwise, he would get disgusted. I hope the Government will be pleased to call for a report and see that there is a fair distribution of the students."

The Hon. Mr. DWIGHT BECHER P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—"I shall send a copy of the debate indicating the Hon. Mr. Sir Francis Spring's valuable contribution to it to the Director of Industries."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

682 RESOLUTIONS RE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN MADRAS; INTRODUCTION OF THE MUGGERI BENT ENHANCEMENT BILL AND RESSETTLEMENT IN THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

(*Mr. Rajagopal Acherigar; Mr. Yagob Hasan; [12th March 1919.
Mr. Sathiesh Bhat; Sir Alexander Curzon; the President;
Mr. Venkayya Raju; Mr. K. Ramachandra Rao.]*

RESOLUTION RE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN MADRAS.

The Hon'ble YAGOB HASAN SAHIB RAHULU:—"Your Excellency—"

The Hon'ble Dinesh Sahulur P. RAJAGOPAL ACHERIGAR:—"Before the Hon'ble Mr. Yagob Hasan proceeds to speak, he will permit me to say that we have not been able to get correct information about the state of things in Calcutta where he wants to copy in Madras. The Director of Industries has been instructed to obtain the information and so probably, instead of moving this resolution today, if the Hon'ble Member will move it on a subsequent day, I will be in a better position to deal with it, unless he considers it so urgent that it should be moved to-day."

The Hon'ble YAGOB HASAN SAHIB RAHULU:—"I will move it at the next meeting."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was not moved:—

"XXXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to establish a Commercial Museum in the City of Madras like the one in Calcutta."

RESOLUTION RE INTRODUCTION OF THE MUGGERI BENT ENHANCEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAMANATHA BHATT:—"I hope that the Government are likely to accept this resolution. It says thus:—

"XXXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Muggeri Bent Enhancement Bill be introduced for the consideration of this Council as early as possible."

"This resolution relates to the Bill which has been drafted by the Government and approved by the Government of India and which has been before the public for the last seven years."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURZON:—"Your Excellency, the Council will remember that this Bill was sent up to the Government of India, and the Government of India, prevented its being passed with in 1913, by saying that the measure was likely to be contentious and that that Government considered it desirable that it should be considered after the war, that season, after peace is declared. I do not think the Government will be able now to introduce this Bill without a reference to the Government of India saying that practically war is over, and asking whether there is any objection to our going on with the Bill. We are ready to go on but there is no chance of its introduction at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAMANATHA BHATT:—"I do not say that it should be introduced at the next meeting of the Council but only as soon as possible."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honorable gentleman may take it from what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curzon has said that when all obstacles have been removed, Government will proceed with the consideration of the Bill. There are obstacles to-day, one of which is the opinion of the Government of India, and until that is removed, we cannot give an undertaking that we will introduce the Bill. If the Honorable Member is content with that, he may bring up his resolution afterwards."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SAMANATHA BHATT:—"Does it mean that the Government will move after peace is signed?"

His Excellency the President:—"I will ask him to put a question then. I think that will be the best course."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE RESSETTLEMENT IN THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENGAYYARAJU:—"Your Excellency, in deference to the wishes of some of my friends here who have got a lot of engagements to-day, may it not be taken up at the next meeting and is the honorable order may not be issued? I shall be standing in the way of many of my honorable friends."

His Excellency the President:—"The position is really this. No undertaking can be given, full information is not before the Government which will enable them to say whether they will proceed or not. The Honorable Member may take his own course. If he wishes to move it now, he can do so. If he chooses to take the risk of delay, he may do so."

The Hon'ble DINESH SAHULUR P. RAJAGOPAL ACHERIGAR:—"May I know whether the recommendations of the Board have reached the Government on this subject?"

RESOLUTION AS SETTLEMENT IN THE VIRAGAPATAM DISTRICT. 87

14th March 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatasubbaiah Naidu; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Venkatasubbaiah Naidu :—"It may be taken up at the next meeting."

His Excellency the Governor :—"The Hon'ble gentleman will give notice in the usual way."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was not moved :—

"XXXV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased

(1) that all sources of irrigation in the Viragapatam District may be regrouped in five classes with reference to their supply and capacity instead of four;

(2) that in the Survasiddhi taluk the irrigation sources classed as 2, 3, 4 be classified as 3, 4 and 5;

(3) that the second-crop assessment be made optional instead of being made compulsory;

(4) that the percentage enhancement proposed in the scheme report be given up, having regard to the impoverished condition of the people;

(5) that the uniform percentage enhancement of 3 annas in the rupee recommended by the Settlement officer in the scheme report regarding all classes of dry lands be given up;

(6) that under the circumstances there should be any enhancement in case of pattadars paying total assessment of Rs. 30;

(7) that the assessment on dry lands close to the sea in Survasiddhi taluk admittedly high should be reduced; and

(8) that the irrigation sources of Kottam, Thalagana, Sirtam, Vengara, Maggura in Palkonda taluk be classed as 2, 3, 4 according to water-supply."

His Excellency the Governor :—"That concludes our business. The Council will now adjourn."

The Council then adjourned sine die.

H. G. STOKES,

Joint Secretary to Govt., E. & M. (Legislation) Dept.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 26.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1919.

[PART, 2 p.m.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MAY 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BANJAN.

Water-supply inefficient in parts. Small-scale 152 feet; Ponds 8-16 feet. Ploughing and transplantation of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested ragi, gingelly, cotton poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in five taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in three taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair, but dark.

TEZAPATAM.

Water-supply generally inefficient. Sowing of sugarcane, ragi, jute, a mucka and transplantation of paddy, sugarcane proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations backward when compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, cotton, jute, cotton poor. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks quite inadequate. Prospects gloomy.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply inefficient in three taluks. Golanat 8-16 feet above normal. Ploughing, sowing and preparing paddy and beds; planting of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, ragi, mucka, sugarcane, cotton, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks and one division. Fodder available except in one division and parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle inefficient. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally poor.

KIRINA.

Water-supply inefficient except in parts of one taluk. Kurna 9-20 feet below normal. Sowing of fields in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, fair; sugarcane normal; gingelly, ragi, cotton, cotton poor. Pasture generally scarce. Fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts of two taluks. Grain-stocks not quite sufficient in uplands. Prospects poor to splendid, but fair in other parts.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally inefficient. Sowing of beds and transplantation of second crop not paddy under tanks in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested all. Pasture scarce except in two taluks. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good; but black-quarter prevails in parts of one taluk and foot-and-mouth disease in parts of two taluks. Employment adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects discouraging.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally inefficient. Tapanthadri 2-10 feet below normal. Banklands almost average. Sugarcane 40 acres. Agricultural operations all. Standing crops fair. Harvested second crop, paddy, cotton, cotton fair to normal. Pasture all in five taluks and condition elsewhere. Fodder generally available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGALAPALLE.

Water-supply efficient. Agricultural operations all. Standing crops fair. Harvested all. Pasture sufficient. Fodder going scarce. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BEILAKI.

Water-supply inefficient in six taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, paddy and cotton; cotton poor to fair. Pasture and cotton, cotton available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks.

SANDUR.

Water-supply efficient. Standing crops good. Harvested all. Pasture all; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANASTAPUR.

Water-supply inefficient except in parts. Ploughing; planting of sugarcane and transplantation of ragi under tanks and beds; and sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks and one division. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and generally no second crop as wet lands and of cotton, sunbe and ragi and transplantation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi better fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts. Prospects fair.

MANNAR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy. American cotton, and generally ragi and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy withering in parts of one division. Harvested paddy, cotton, sunbe, sunbe, ragi, American and sugarcane; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalence in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TENKASELLE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. No flow over Veyankottam salt. Standing crops fair. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cotton and generally ragi and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Agricultural experience below normal in two taluks. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and cotton; cotton fair; generally poor. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalence in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing and sowing of first crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture scarce in two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevalence in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scarce in four taluks and two divisions. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

THAVANCOOR.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Harvests crop. Condition of cattle good.

CLOM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Harvests progressing; cotton not reported. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NEGHERS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, ploughing and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sun and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but widespread prevalence in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BRANON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

West coast, 15th May 1912.—Rainfall good except, central except Chittoor, Madras, Ramnad, Malabar and the Hills; and Madras and Travancore; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally but withering in small areas; Cuddapah, South Arcot, Chittoor and Ramnad. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; cottons sometimes fair, but poor in parts of thirteen districts. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding under wells and tanks to a small extent. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in Bellary, Chingleput and the Hills. Pasture sufficient except in parts of thirteen districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of eight districts. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair generally, but bad in parts of Vimpagotam, Godavari, Kanna, Gunter, Bellary, Anandapur, Chittoor, and North Arcot. Situation in Salem improved owing to recent rains. Numbers on six test works in Kallikote-Aranga in Ganjam approximately 12,000; grainhouse relief 550; exact figures promised. Numbers on four test works in Kistna 980; grainhouse relief 140; total 1,076.

Special report for Ganjam.—Relief works 22 Goomars, 9 Udayagiri in progress. Marked foreign influx in Goomars. Numbers on works 15,400; grainhouse relief 55,690; total 72,093. Other particulars not reported. Four ryots, coolies, Khonds and Baons mostly affected. People resorting freely to works. Marked foreign influx to Udayagiri also. Condition of people generally fair. Public health fair, though fever and cholera prevalent in parts of Goomars. Relief measures adequate. Distribution of cloth provided by private subscriptions. Suspensions and remissions of revenue being granted and chads loans advanced. Price of rice Goomars 4/3 sere, Udayagiri 4/4 sere.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(B.S., Secy., L. Secy. & Asst.)
MADRAS, 13th May 1912.

F. SARAYANA MENON,
Asst. Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MAY 1912.

District	Grain	Rainfall in inches.				Price of wheat per 12 square fms. 100 lbs.									
		In the week.		1 p. to last of the week from 1st April.		Min.		Max.		Avg.		Min.		Max.	
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Ghana	Ghana	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.3	4.8	4.4	12.9	8.8	8.8	..	..	..	..
	Vinagrasom	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	4.8	4.8	18.8	7.7	7.8	..	7.8	7.7	18.0
	Godanari	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.8	8.9	10.8	8.8	8.8	18.0	7.8	8.8	8.8
	Elkara	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.8	8.8	8.8	18.0	7.8	8.8	8.8
	Guana	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	10.8	8.8	8.8	18.0	7.8	8.8	8.8
Tanna	Kononi	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.8	4.7	..	7.8	18.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	Kononi	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	..	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	7.0	7.0	..
	Kononi	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	4.0	5.1	..	8.7	8.8	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	Kononi	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	..	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	8.8	8.8	..
	Kononi	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7	17.8	7.8	8.8	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
Central	Central	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.7	7.7	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	Central	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	Central	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	Central	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	Central	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
South	South	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	South	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	South	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	South	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	South	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
West Coast	West Coast	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	West Coast	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	West Coast	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	West Coast	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	West Coast	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
East	East	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	East	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	East	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	East	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..
	East	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	18.8	7.4	7.4	18.8	8.8	8.8	..

1. = Average of 12 years.

2. = Average of 12 years.

3. = Average of 12 years.

(4) Revised figures.

RAINFALL: FIGURES AND FORECAST BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, SYDNEY.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Fig. 12.9

WABR-AS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 2008.

© Pearson Education, Inc., 2004

Part B.—Notifications by Government.

REFERENCES

[illegible]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Delivered May 8, 1919.

Ss. 122.—Under articles 226, 229, 232 and 238 of the Civil Service "Regulations" Mr. G. H. Haddock, Havelock, I.C.R., conserved fisheries hatch and culture station material evidence for five months in continuation of the process of the South Malabar District Court.

No. 131.—Under articles 253, 286 and 268 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations and under letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 189/C.S.R., dated 21st February 1919, Mr. David Morrey Smith, I.C.S., remitted payrolls here and, through an medical certificate for nine months from date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Obtained: May 6, 2018.

No. 124.—Mr. Stewart William Graham Orr Maclean, I.O.S., an extensive of farleigh without actual certificate for four months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colomand, May 8, 1918.

No. 318.—Mr. Ewen Hume Brown, L.O.S., to be Under Secretary to Government, *ad hoc*, with effect from the 30th October 1918, and subsequently from the 17th January 1919.

Colomand, May 12, 1918.

No. 418.—Mr. George Friedrich Pabst, L.O.S., to be Joint Commissioner without prejudice to his other duties.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Colomand, May 10, 1918.

No. 121.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. Sydney Gordon Roberts, L.O.S., to retire from the Indian Civil Service from the 30th May 1919.

CASUALTIES.

Colomand, May 6, 1918.

No. 125.—Mr. Frank Hennessey, L.O.S., Collector and District Magistrate, died at Bombay on the 3rd April 1918.

Colomand, May 15, 1918.

No. 128.—Mr. Ratsaj Chandra Smith, L.O.S., District and Sessions Judge, died at Borthampur, Chaugan district, on the 19th April 1918.

NOTIFICATION.

Colomand, May 5, 1918.

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (1 of 1910), the Governor in Council hereby declares to be included in the category all copies in whatever language and wherever found of the letter headed S-tem L-Lab-SR-Rohman-D-D-Rohman purporting to have been written on the 24th April 1918 in the handwriting the Vizir by Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali and all copies of all other documents containing copies of or extracts from the said letter inasmuch as the letter contains words which have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt, and to excite dissensions between, the Government established by law in British India and are therefore of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Act.

H. E. MANTONIANAKIS,

Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Colomand, May 14, 1918.

No. 426.—M.R.P. Trichinopoly Kumbakonam Police Kumbakonam Pili Arangal, Registrar of Assurances, Salem District, privilege leave for six weeks from date of relief under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Colomand, May 8, 1918.

No. 425.—In modification of notification No. 200, *Chamro* (Judicial), dated the 14th March 1918, published on page 403 of Part I of the Act 25, *Chamro* (Judicial), dated the 19th March 1918, M.R.P. Sultan Nadarayan Arayar Arangal, District Magistrate, first grade, and acting Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade.

POSTINGS.

Colomand, May 7, 1918.

No. 427.—M.R.P. Sultan Kumbakonam Arayar Arangal, Registrar of Assurances, 2nd grade, is permitted to retire to duty before the expiry of his term and is posted to the Salem District.

No. 428.—Mr. Manda Arthur MacMahon, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madhavapalle subdivision, Chittoor District, in charge of Trichinopoly tank subdivision, Trichinopoly district.

No. 490.—**Sayid Abdel Qasim**, **Hassir Salih Mahmed**, acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly taluk subdivision, Trichinopoly district, in charge of Madanapalle subdivision, Chittoor district.

No. 416.—Muhammad Qasim Ali Sahib Bahadur, Elum Sahib, acting Deputy Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Viangpagan District, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Chinese District.

Coleridge, May 18, 1918.

No. 411.—M.R., Ry. J. Passenger's Private Car is sent to the Passenger Division of the Ganjam District and the Revenue Agency division of the Ganjam Agency Station.

INVESTIGATIONS OF POWERS.

Delandsharnaal, May 2, 1818.

No. 415.—Under sections 2 and 384 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council appoints Mr. Lawrence Henry Smith, B.L.S., Subdivisional First-class Magistrate, Guwahati, to be a District Additional Sessions Judge (Agency) in the Court of Sessions, and directs that he shall try such cases and appeals as may be made over him by the District Judges of the Garo (Agency) Sessions Division, provided that the Additional Sessions Judge shall not try any case which he as Subdivisional Magistrate has committed for trial.

Delaware, May 7, 2019

No. 412.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1907 (V of 1907), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest M.H.Ry. Kala Ahirwa Sami Thak, Subdary J.J. Magiswami, Gwalior, as the district officer of Gwalior, with power to try cases charged under the Act.

Revised m.s. of May 10, 1940.

36. 614.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1885, Second Lieutenant Thomas James Netherby, I.A.S.O., is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class, and under sections 2 and 5 of the Courtroom Act, 1910, he is appointed Courtroom Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount and Palladium, in the place of Lieutenant John Macgregor, First Lieutenant, who has vacated the appointment.

No. 412.—Under section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909, M.R. Dy. Karvekar Hrudanath Chhajibhai Awaraj, Subdivisional First-class Magistrate in the district of Malabar, is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates.

Optimum and May 2, 1974.

As, 438.—Under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and under section 27, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 843 :—

M.B.Sy. Hailankunda Venkata Krishna Rao, Deputy Tehsildar in the district of Guntur.
M.B.Sy. Tiruppattar Sathesaya Ramakrishna Ayyar, Deputy Tehsildar in the district of

Colonywood, May 9, 1919.

M.H. Hy. Kondalesu Venkata Subrahmanyam, Aggar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

Continued. May 10, 2010.

M. R. N. S. Jagannatha Kuvilings, Esq., Stationery Sub-Magistrate in the district of Bellary.
M. R. N. S. Jagan Narayana Rao Acharya, Sub-Magistrate in the district of Gadag.

Chrysomelids, *Wing* 19, 1953.

No. 617.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be special magistrate for the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Statute No. 665, dated the 20th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 1912 (1911), as amended by Statute No. 610, dated the 25th May 1912, and 547, dated the 7th August 1912, published at pages 695 and 725 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th June 1912 and the 11th August 1912, respectively:—

K. S. Hy, Nagar, Hindustan. Pan Arragal—See the town of Mangalore in the district of South Kanara.

Collected May 10, 1918.

M.H. Ry. Silem Rangasayakala Nayudu Garu—for the town of Mandipetam in the District of Nellore.

Delaware, May 8, 1919.

No. 418.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.S.Ry. Adiyappa Subrahmanyam Pillai, Sub-Registrar of Kuttalam, Nagercoil taluk in the district of Tanjore, for the term of his appointment as

Sub-Registrar of Kottalam, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a magnitude of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Town Nuisance Act, 1889, and section 102 (2) and (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Kottalam, Nagavara taluk in the district of Tanjore:—

I. *Ordinary powers*.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, section 5—Items 1 to 8, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. *Additional powers*.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Golconda, May 9, 1918.

No. 410.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M. K. R. Srinivasulu Venkataswamy, Sub-Registrar of Dargahalli, Tenali taluk in the district of Guntur, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Dargahalli, Tenali taluk in the district of Guntur, the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under section 102 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1864, which may be committed within the limits of the taluk of Dargahalli, Tenali taluk in the district of Guntur:—

I. *Ordinary powers*.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, section 5—Items 1 to 8, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. *Additional powers*.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

No. 411.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M. K. R. Srinivasulu Chinnabai Sastry, Sub-Registrar of Tallur, Tenali taluk in the district of Tanjore, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Tallur, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Town Nuisance Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Tallur, Tenali taluk in the district of Tanjore:—

I. *Ordinary powers*.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, section 5—Items 1 to 8, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. *Additional powers*.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

Golconda, May 12, 1918.

No. 412.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M. K. R. Srinivasulu Ayyar & Son, Sub-Registrar of Ramaswamy, Ramnad taluk in the district of Ramnad, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Ramaswamy, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Town Nuisance Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Ramaswamy, Ramnad taluk in the district of Ramnad:—

I. *Ordinary powers*.—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, section 5—Items 1 to 8, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. *Additional powers*.—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a magistrate of the third class.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Golconda, May 6, 1918.

No. 413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1), section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 1st July 1918, the Police station named in column 2 of the schedule below and to declare that with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 shall form part of the local area of the Police station specified in column 4:—

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which all powers conferred.	Police station to which all powers conferred.	Town or Village.	Circle in which powers conferred.	Police station to which powers conferred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Golconda ..	Palamattur ..	Palamattur Gundamaru Village ..	Golconda ..	Golconda ..
Do. ..	Do. ..	1. The Assembly of the District 2. Revenue Office ..	Do. ..	Do. ..

Golconda, April 27, 1918.

No. 414.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the India Registration Act, XVI of 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st June 1919, the undivided 56 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Polur and the

undermentioned 37 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Tiruvannamalai be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kalanagpalham in the registration district of North Arcot. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes.

FOUR REGISTRATION.

FOUR TABLE.

(Government).

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Total number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.
1	56	Adanaragala	79	121	Manambedi.
2	108	Agaram (Ten.)	30	65	Malavetta.
3	223	Aikkarumangalam.	31	84	Malpalar.
4	124	Annapali	32	73	Kallanagpalham.
5	114	Angalai	33	68	Nandamangalam.
6	79	Arni (M.C.)	34	150	Potagum.
7	75	Arumangamangalam	35	110	Pulankudi.
8	77	Banappattu.	36	112	Pullipatti (Ten.).
9	595	Elattur.	37	68	Puram Olappadi.
10	73	Kannamangalam	38	114	Puravadi.
11	74	Kangalamadeseri.	39	125	Pulicat.
12	116	Kangalank.	40	122	Puramangalam.
13	95	Kankarumangalam.	41	111	Pillar.
14	72	Kududi.	42	165	Puramangalam.
15	102	Kalanagpalham.	43	89	Puduppalayam.
16	113	Kalar.	44	70	Puduppalham.
17	124	Kambatti.	45	164	Puram.
18	58	Kandapattinam.	46	85	Sengupattinam.
19	98	Kangalapur.	47	89	Sirumalai.
20	97	Kappalar.	48	81	Sirumalai.
21	67	Kappapatti.	49	115	Sittampatti.
22	88	Kattappanayakpalayam.	50	107	Solvaram.
23	88	Kilpale.	51	83	Somangalam.
24	108	Kilpatturai.	52	94	Vannamangalam.
25	71	Kannanagpalham.	53	94	Vannamangalam.
26	101	Karimudi.	54	102	Vannamangalam.
27	117	Kudamudi.	55	82	Vannam.
28	79	Kudamangalam (Ten.)	56	84	Vannam.

TIRUVANNAMALAI SUB-DISTRICT.

TIRUVANNAMALAI TABLE.

(Government).

57	250	Agaram Kilpattinam.	76	143	Mattinamangalam.
58	147	Annapatti.	77	151	Mattinamangalam (M.).
59	280	Annapattinam.	78	145	Narayanangalam.
60	134	Annamangalam.	79	251	Narayanangalam.
61	291	Annamangalam.	80	150	Narayanabadi.
62	145	Annamangalam.	81	145	Nellimudi.
63	157	Annam.	82	149	Pannamangalam.
64	109	Kallanagpalham.	83	154	Pannam.
65	256	Kannanagpalham.	84	145	Pullipatti (Vada.).
66	157	Kann.	85	252	Sakthipattinam.
67	219	Kannanagpalham (Vada.).	86	142	Sankarabadi.
68	258	Kannanagpalham.	87	244	Sankarabadi.
69	171	Kannanagpalham.	88	237	Sankarabadi.
70	140	Kilpattinam.	89	239	Tannanagpalham.
71	559	Korai.	90	170	Uthirapattinam.
72	558	Kannanagpalham.	91	282	Vannamangalam.
73	172	Mattinamangalam.	92	223	Vannamangalam.
74	145	Mattinam.	93	255	Vannamangalam.
75	241	Mattinam.			

Continued, May 13, 1919.

No. 624.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section (1) of the Madras Town Municipalities Act, 1919 (III of 1919), the Government in Council extend with effect from the 31st June 1919 the provisions of sections 3 to 10 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the land area comprised within the limits of the name of Kallipatti, in the Tiruvannamalai taluk, in the district of Madras.

No. 426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Improvement Act, 1865 (III of 1865), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st June 1915 the provisions of sections 3 to 12 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the taluqa of Kanchikudi and Yellandu, in the South and Talukudi taluqa respectively, in the Arcot District.

ERRATUM.

Gazetted, May 8, 1915.

In item 3 and 4 of Notification No. 289, dated the 12th March 1915, published at page 608 and 485 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th March 1915, for "Tanjore taluk" substitute "Pudukkottai taluk".

H. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

APPOINTMENT.

Gazetted, May 15, 1915.

No. 42.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Leonard Tatham Harris, LL.B., to be President of the Board of Revenue, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. E. Buckley an Assessee.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, April 23, 1915.

No. 43.—Under the explanation to section 32 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Governor in Council hereby declares that Thursday, the 1st June 1915, shall be a public holiday on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

Gazetted, April 25, 1915.

No. 44.—It is hereby notified that the Government of Madras, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1820, do hereby order and direct that the 50 per cent War Bonds 1915 for Rs. 10,000 which is held in trust by the Assistant-Comptroller, Madras, on account of the Civil Supplies Accounts, Kilpauk, Madras, shall, as and from the date of publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras, in addition to the amounts already so vested under the House (Miscellaneous) Department notification No. 35, published on page 551 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 2nd April 1915, and so any sales which may from time to time be realised thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council upon trust that the interest accruing therefrom shall be paid into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the said Accounts' account with the said Bank of Madras.

H. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazetted, May 23, 1915.

No. 21.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Post Office.

India, the 21st April 1915.

No. 2107.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st June 1915, the following additions and alterations in the rules for the guidance of postmasters in Post Office Savings Banks published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department No. 1448-1450-25, dated the 26th March 1914, as subsequently amended:—

(a) The following shall be substituted for rule 45 (3):—

"As a matter may apply for the purchase of Government Treasury Notes under clause (4). A form of application is provided for this purpose and may be obtained at any post office."

(f) The following shall be substituted for clause (f) of rule 48:—

"(f) Investments in any Government Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent and upwards by means of Government Certificates are as far as possible, but an investor may exchange any or more existing Government Certificates bearing an aggregate nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100 by making an application in the prescribed form. The application must be accompanied by the Government Certificate to be exchanged. If the total nominal value of the Government Certificates tendered for exchange is not an exact multiple of Rs. 100, the investor may at his option submit either (a) the next higher multiple of Rs. 100, if the balance in his Savings Bank account is sufficient for the purpose, or (b) the next lower multiple of Rs. 100. In the latter case, the balance will be sold and the proceeds be credited to his Savings Bank account. The investor has also the option of having the Government paper obtained in this way made over to him or held by the Assistant-Comptroller, as provided for in rule (g) (b)."

(g) The following shall be substituted for rule 47 (3):—

"Any investor may apply for sale through the Post Office of the whole or of any portion of any Government Treasury Notes which may have been purchased for him through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Assistant-Comptroller, provided that the investor is when a Savings Bank Deposit is not in force of the Assistant-Comptroller and that, if only a portion is required for sale, the balance of securities left after the sale is of the nominal value of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100. Government Certificates tendered for sale by an investor will be sold outright unconditionally."

(f) In clause 2 (a) of rule 47 the words "the Government Treasury Notes" shall be substituted for the word "this."

(g) The following shall be added at the end of rule 48 (1):—

"A receipt from the Assistant-Comptroller in the notes will be delivered to the investor."

(f) The following shall be substituted for the last two sentences of rule 48 (2):—

"The application must be made in the form prescribed for the purpose and must be accompanied by the receipt referred to in (f), section 3 of this rule or (h) in rule 46 (4) (b). The notes will then be forwarded to the Postmaster concerned for delivery to the investor."

No. 54.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Port Office

Hydrabad, the 2nd May 1919.

No. 1212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1902 (VI of 1902) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st May 1919 the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2893-48, dated the 12th April 1918, as subsequently amended:—

In rule 1 of the said rules under the head *parcels*, for the entries:—

(a) For a parcel not exceeding twenty talas in weight	Two annas.
(b) For a parcel exceeding twenty talas, but not exceeding eight hundred talas	Four annas for every forty talas or fraction thereof.

the following shall be substituted:—

(a) <i>Parcels not exceeding 400 talas in weight:—</i>	
For a parcel not exceeding twenty talas in weight	Two annas.
For a parcel exceeding twenty talas but not exceeding forty talas in weight	Three annas.
For every additional forty talas or part of that weight	Three annas.
(b) <i>Parcels exceeding 400 talas but not exceeding 800 talas in weight:—</i>	
For a parcel exceeding 400 talas but not exceeding 600 talas in weight	Three annas.
For every additional forty talas or part of that weight	Four annas.

M. H. MANJUNATHAN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

ORDINANCE.

Colombo, May 9, 1919.

In the list of resolutions passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1919, and published on pages 347 and 348 of Part IV of the Ceylon Gazette of the 12th April 1919, and the name of the Hon'ble B. H. Jayawardene Esq. as Minister of the Interior, Ceylon, is omitted, the name of the Hon'ble B. H. Jayawardene Esq. as Minister of the Interior, Ceylon, is omitted, the name of the Hon'ble B. H. Jayawardene Esq. as Minister of the Interior, Ceylon, is omitted.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Glasgow, May 5, 1919.

No. 180.—Under article 263 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B. Ry. K. G. Sridharan Sridharan Aravali, Deputy Collector, fourth grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half from the date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Glasgow, May 5, 1919.

No. 181.—M.B. Ry. J. Narayana, Baddi Chari, deputy collector, fourth grade, is granted an extension of leave for three months from 15th April 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

Glasgow, May 5, 1919.

No. 182.—M.B. Ry. T. E. Chidambaram Appan Aravali, acting first assistant, Meteorological Office, Madras, and M.B. Ry. K. Solomon Pillai Aravali, Computer, Madras Observatory, are appointed to act as Meteorologist, Madras, and Deputy Director, Madras Observatory, respectively, with effect from the afternoon of 1st May 1919, until further orders.

POSTINGS.

Glasgow, May 7, 1919.

No. 183.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

Mr. Frank Wilfred Clarke, on order from general duty, Madras, to general duty, Kistna, and M.B. Ry. P. S. Sankarappa, from transferred to other duty. (This cancels the posting of M.B. Ry. Ananthaswami Sath Gera, to general duty, Kistna, ordered in notification dated 1st May 1919.)

Glasgow, May 7, 1919.

M.P. Ry. Suman Vithayakarnaswami Nayudu Gera, on completing training in treasury work in Guntur, to general duty, Guntur.

Glasgow, May 10, 1919.

No. 184.—The following posting in the Salt, Akbari and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. Frederick Rodding, Assistant Commissioner, third grade, B, on return to civil duty, posted to the Wellesli subdivision, covering Mr. J. K. Andrews acting as Assistant Commissioner.

GENERAL.

Glasgow, May 9, 1919.

No. 185.—It is hereby announced that M. C. Kowvella, clerk in the Audit section of the Collector's Office, Tanjore, is dismissed from service and that he is debarred from re-employment anywhere in the service of Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Glasgow, May 7, 1919.

No. 186.—Under section 1 of the Madras Castle District Act, 1886, the Government in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the village of Alwattengudi in the Tiruchendur taluk, Tanjore District, from the 15th June to the 15th July 1919.

Glasgow, May 1, 1919.

No. 187.—In the rules for the recruitment of the Salt and Akbari Department, published with the Revenue Department notification No. 445, dated the 17th July 1918, on page 845 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 24th August 1918:—

(1) Insert the following as rule 8 and renumber the existing rule 8 as rule 7:—

"Preference in the department will generally be confined to persons who are natives of the provinces or have definitely settled in it; in the case of candidates who are not natives of the province, recent residence of at least three years in the province will, as a general rule, be an essential condition of admission." and

(2) In the new rule 7, after the words "with the sanction of His Majesty or any rule or order" insert "including subject of Native Princes in alliance with His Majesty".

Port St. George, April 10, 1918.

No. 358.—The following rules shall be substituted for rules X and XI of the rules contained in notification No. 557, dated 5th December 1903, published on pages 1605-1616 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 5th December 1913:—

Rule X.—Bottles containing liquor compounded or blended in India for sale must each bear a label specifying the nature of the liquor contained therein, that is, whether it is whisky, brandy, gin, rum or wine. The country of origin of the principal constituent of such liquor, the name of the bottler, the name of the place where it is bottled and the fact that the compounding or blending was done in India should also be noted in letters equally conspicuous as to catch the eye along with the name of the liquor or trade mark. All these particulars must be contained on the same label. The addition of incorrect particulars on the same or on other labels is prohibited. Thus, Java spirit compounded in India and flavoured with essence of rose resembles whisky should be labelled as under:—

Whisky
Product of Java (or Made from Java arack)
Compounded in India and
Bottled in Madras
by
Messrs. K.Y.R.

Spirit manufactured in India and compounded with such essences should be similarly labelled.

Rule XI.—Bottles filled in India with liquor imported in bulk from foreign countries when intended for sale, must each bear a label specifying the nature of the liquor contained therein. The country of origin, the name of the bottler and the name of the place where it is bottled should also be noted in letters equally conspicuous as to catch the eye along with the name of the liquor or trade mark. All these particulars should be contained on the same label. The addition of incorrect particulars on the same or on other labels is prohibited. Thus, Java whisky bottled in Madras should be labelled as under:—

Whisky
Product of Java (or Made from Java arack)
Bottled in Madras
by
Messrs. K.Y.R.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Government, May 3, 1918.

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.04 acre, is the same or a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of battery shop No. II and arack shop of Adani; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Adani, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Adani, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Bellary district, Adani taluk, Adani villages.

Subscribed land, say, S. No. 100 A, belonging to Laker Sahib, alias Sahib and Mahomed Sahib, bounded on the north by S. No. 107, and on south by S. Nos. 100 B, and by S. Nos. 101 and 102 .. 0.04

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3.74 acre, is the same or a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of battery shop No. III and arack shop No. II of Bellary town; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 of the same Act, the District Officer is directed to take possession of the land on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice required under section 9, sub-section (1).

Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Bellary villages.

Government, say, S. No. 607 A, belonging to Khatel Khodiyah, bounded on the north by S. No. 607, and on south by S. No. 617 B, and by S. No. 618 .. 3.74

Government, May 3, 1918.

Under section 8, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3 acre, is the same or a little more or less, is needed for a

the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore District, Tanjore taluk, 1. Tagar villages.

Reg. No. 103-0, belonging to Adichalam, Thennu, and Thallathal, bounded on the north by S. No. 201;	0.06
and by S. No. 104-F, south by S. No. 102, west by S. No. 103-D.	0.01
Reg. No. 103-0, belonging to 18. Adichalam, bounded on the north by No. 101, east by No. 100-G, south by	0.07
No. 102, west by No. 103-E.	0.07
Reg. No. 104-D, belonging to 17. Thallathal Adichalam, bounded on the north by S. No. 101; east by	0.20
No. 102-F, south by No. 101; west by No. 103-E.	0.20
Reg. No. 104-D, belonging to 18. Adichalam, bounded on the north by No. 101; east by No. 100-G; south by	0.14
No. 102, west by No. 103 and 101.	0.14
Well, near No. 104-D, belonging to Adichalam, bounded on the north by No. 101; east by No. 101; south by	0.06
No. 102; west by No. 103.	0.06
Well, near No. 104-D, belonging to Thallathal, Thennu, Thallathal and Thallathal, bounded on the	0.45
north by No. 101; east by No. 103-D, south by No. 103-D and 101; west by No. 103.	0.45
Total ..	0.80

Government, May 5, 1919.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.80 of an acre, be the same a heretofore or not, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road in Thannimangalam village, Madurai taluk, Madurai district; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector of Madurai, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madurai district, Madurai taluk, Thannimangalam village.

Reg. S. P. No. 104-0 (2), belonging to A. A. A. Lakshminarayana Chari, bounded on the north by S. No. 104;	0.04
and by S. No. 107; south and west by S. No. 104-0 (2).	0.00

J. F. G. MOOREHEAD,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Government, May 4, 1919.

No. 146.—Under articles 245, 246 and 248 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. T. Chinn, Deputy Commissioner of Feroze, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for one year from or after the 1st July 1919.

No. 151.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. T. V. Ramachandran Ayyar Ayyar, Acting Government Geomorphologist, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from or after the 6th May 1919.

No. 152.—Under articles 252 (a) and 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. T. V. Ramachandran Ayyar Ayyar, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Feroze, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days from date of relief.

Government, May 7, 1919.

No. 153.—Under article 248 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. D. Ananda Rao Ayyar, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th May 1919.

Government, May 15, 1919.

No. 154.—Under articles 252, 248 and 248 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. M. Ramachandran Ayyar Ayyar, Extra Deputy Commissioner of Feroze, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days with effect from the 1st July 1919, for one year, one month and seven days in continuation thereof with effect from the 6th March 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

Government, May 6, 1919.

No. 148.—M.R. Sy. K. Ramachandran Iyer, B.A., Second Assistant in Entomology, is acting Government Entomologist during the absence of M.R. Sy. T. V. Ramachandran Ayyar Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

No. 149.—Mr. K. T. Arora, Assistant Director of Sericulture, Jaipur, is to be temporary Sericultural Expert in the Agricultural Department.

Colombo, May 7, 1919.

No. 162.—Dr. John Mathai, Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Collect, vide H.R.P. D. Assise Mac Arangel granted leave or award further orders.

Colombo, May 8, 1919.

No. 163.—M.R.P. T. A. Maheshwara Ayyar, Assistant to Chemistry of the Agricultural College, Colombo, is set in the Provincial Service, vide H.R.P. T. S. Venkataswami Arangal appointed to act as Government Segments Report in the Imperial Service.

Colombo, May 10, 1919.

No. 164.—Mr. William Fyfe, Instructor in Manual training for European schools, is appointed wholesale Inspector of Industrial Schools temporarily for the period of the war and six months thereafter or for one year whichever is less from the date on which the Director of Public Instruction orders him to be detailed in Manual training.

CASUALTY.

Colombo, May 12, 1919.

No. 270.—Captain Gerald Hastings Welbourn, I.A.R.O., Special Forest Officer, Pudukkottai Malabar, is the German doctor, died at Colombo on the 17th April 1919.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, April 28, 1919.

FOREST COMMISSION.

No. 171.—The appointment of a Chief Conservator of Forests has been mentioned for the Presidency. Mr. S. Cey, at present Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, has been selected for this post. He will take charge of his new duties on the 1st June 1919. His headquarters will be at Madras. The Chief Conservator will assume the position at present occupied by the Board of Revenue as head of the Forest Department and will exercise all its powers and duties in that respect except such as may be reserved to Government or to any other authority.

Colombo, May 7, 1919.

No. 172.—Under section 3 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1915, the Government are pleased to confer on Dr. John Mathai all the powers of a Registrar under the said Act except those referred to in sections 10 to 15 thereof.

Colombo, May 12, 1919.

No. 173.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

ATTACHMENT.

Bombay, 26th May 1919.

3rd (Madras) Group Gardens Artillery—"The Duke's Own."

No. 901.—The undersigned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

(To be Second Lieutenant.)

Nagend Oryen Ghosh. Dated 1st April 1919.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUNJAB.

Bombay, 26th May 1919.

No. 904.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

- After Rule 12-A of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—
- "12-A (1). In any case in which by notification in the Gazette of India the Governor General in Council has declared that the provisions of this rule shall apply, any officer of Government authorized in this behalf by a general or special order of the Local Government may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he is promoting or assisting to promote rebellion against the authority of the Government.
- (2) The provisions of sub-rules (3) (4) and (5) of Rule 12-A shall apply in the case of every arrest made under this rule."

APPENDIX No. 1 (page 607).
(General Licences for Reports.)

Add the following to the list:—

Leather, the following:—

East India leathers, hide or kip and calf
Horse, rough and dressed.
Horse hide leathers, all descriptions, rough,
smooth and dressed.

Hammock leathers, dressed, including bag and
case, knee, and concealed and de-patched
hides.
Sheep and lamb leathers, dressed, of all descrip-
tions.
Wanted leathers and hide leathers.

WAS THERE DISCOVERY,
18th March 1913.

TRADE BY PROVISIONS.

Scale, 1st 1913 April 1913.

No. 1010.—Whereas certain British subjects were on the 1st of August 1912 members of the following mission or religious association, namely:

The Royal Mission, Madras, Bombay and Ceylon, and whereas the said mission or religious association is a Company within the definition contained in section 2 of the Company Trading Act, 1910 (X of 1910):

Now therefore in pursuance of section 11 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property movable and immovable of the said mission or religious association.

Obtained, May 8, 1913.

No. 174.—The following sections of the Government of India are reproduced:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADE BY PROVISIONS.

Scale, 1st 1913 April 1913.

(LONDON.)

No. 1010.—Whereas by paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 10th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and by the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of October 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the said territory of Austria-Hungary or in the respective Colonies and dependencies thereof, with the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt or any territory in the possession of the British Government or in alliance), or in the territories of the King of the Belgians in the limit or in the said Proclamation referred to as "enemy country", are prohibited; and

Whereas by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by license whether such license be granted to individuals or be deemed as applying to persons; and

Whereas by paragraph 2 of Proclamation, dated the 10th October 1914, power is given to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, I, Herbert John Napier Thorneycroft, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorize all persons and bodies of persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Turkey-in-Europe, Anatolia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria;

Provided always that any license which may be necessary in respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import or the time being in force in British India in respect thereof;

Provided also that nothing in the license shall be taken as preventing the payment or delivery to persons resident or carrying on business within the said territory of the following monies and classes of property:—

- (a) any sum payable to, or paid for on account by way of dividend, interest or share of profits;
- (b) any sum which has been paid into any account with a bank or to any other person in trust for an estate;
- (c) interest on securities held by or on behalf of Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government or by or on behalf of any corporation or any authority whether within or without British India;
- (d) securities which have become payable or matured or by being drawn for payment or otherwise;
- (e) property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal) held or owned, or for or on behalf of an estate;
- (f) shares, stocks, debentures and debenture stock and other securities of a company which are held by or for the benefit of an estate;
- (g) any share of profits and interest due to companies who were partners in a company;
- (h) bank balances and deposits standing to the credit of monies and debts to monies of £10 or upwards.

The Trading License for Palestine and parts of Syria published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 1144-D, dated the 1st March 1913, is hereby revoked.

CHALMERS,
Secretary and General Manager in Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 26th April 1918.

No. 185.—Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-eight days combined with furlough for three months and two days with effect from the 26th April 1918.

Dr. G.-C. Simpson, F.R.S., Imperial Meteorologist, is appointed to officiate as Director-General of Observatories during the absence of Dr. Gilbert T. Walker in leave or until further orders.

COMMERCE—WAS.

The 26th April 1918.

No. 1206.—The following War Trade Department List, dated the 21st March 1918, as the subject of prohibition of export from the United Kingdom is published for general information:—

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,
4, CENTRAL HOUSES,
WHITEHALL, S. W. 1.
21st March 1918.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 18th May 1917, as amended by orders of Council of the 22nd June 1917, the 19th July 1917, the 19th August 1917, the 29th August 1917, the 15th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 15th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 6th February 1918, the 2nd February 1918, the 10th March 1918, the 15th April 1918, the 22nd April 1918, the 11th May 1918, the 12th June 1918, the 1st July 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 6th August 1918, the 20th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, the 20th November 1918, the 24th November 1918, the 28th November 1918, the 12th December 1918, the 20th December 1918, the 24th December 1918, the 10th January 1919, the 15th January 1919, the 21st January 1919, the 21st January 1919, the 25th January 1919, the 29th January 1919, the 31st January 1919, the 2nd February 1919, the 15th February 1919, the 15th February 1919, the 20th February 1919, the 25th February 1919, the 25th March 1919, the 11th March 1919, further amended by orders appearing in the "Board of Trade Journal," to be exported from the United Kingdom in the following destinations, viz:—

List A and B.—Goods marked (A) to All Destinations.

Goods marked (B) to All Ports and Destinations Abroad other than Ports and Destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates.

List C.—By order of Council, dated 1st October, 1918, as amended by order of Council of the 19th December, 1918, the 15th January, 1919, the 17th February, 1919, the 19th February, 1919, and the 19th February, 1919. All goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to All Destinations in European and Asiatic Russia (except Russian ports on the Black Sea) and in other Foreign Countries in Europe and in the Mediterranean, except France and French Possessions, Italy and Italian Possessions, Rumania, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Iceland and the Faeroe Islands, Spain, Monaco, Turkey, Bulgaria, Palestine and Syria as far south as a line from Alexandria to Aleppo, and as far east as the Hijaz Railway, including Czechoslovakia, Austria-Lorraine and the portions of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments, and to all Ports in any such Foreign Countries.

List D.—(see page 615).—By Order of Council, dated 21st March, 1918, all goods on List D are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, and Persia on the Black Sea.

* Orders of Council and notices issued retroactively to the date of this List are published in the "Board of Trade Journal," which may be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from the undersigned branches of H. M. Stationery Office:—

LONDON: Imperial House, Kingsway, W. C. 2;

Cardiff: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

Manchester: 51, Peter's Row;

Birmingham: 25, Park Street; or from

Messrs. E. Parnship, Ltd., 115, Oxford Street, Dublin.

List E.—(see page 615).—By Order of Council, dated 21st March 1918, all goods on List E are prohibited from export to Bulgaria.

NOTE.—Goods covered from "A" to "E" are *exclusively* from under List D, *see*, however, the following:—

Appendix No. 1 (page 615)	..	..	..	Open General Licences.
Appendix No. 2 (page 616)	..	..	..	List of Free goods.
Appendix No. 3 (page 617)	..	..	..	Samples.

Observations against re-export are not required for the following export prohibited goods.

Drugs, etc., the following:— Various sulphates. Benzoylchloride. Fats hydrogenated (other than). Oxides and the alkalis and phosphates. Dyes and dy-stuffs. Fruit, fresh, and fruit (see memorandum). Iron and steel, except high speed steel.	Iron and steel manufactures prohibited by name as List "A" or "B" (except arms and munitions, and their components and accessories). Medicines, proprietary and patent, containing quinine, strychnine, arsenic, and other all, with extract, opium or opium alkaloids. Alkalies, potash.
---	---

This list must be read in conjunction with the War Trade Department press note 21st March 1918.

- (A) Tallow, except stearine, shivers and soap;
(30-3-17) (18-1-18) (see also Appendix
No. 1).

Leaf seed, see Seeds.

- (A) Lentil flour and meal.

- (A) Limestone; (25-3-13).

Lean phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
Lime, color, and meal, see Colours and
Meals.

Lime, hard meal, see Colours and Meals.

Lime seed, see Seeds.

- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns,
and component parts thereof.

- Machine, Press, see Shipbuilding Material.

- (A) Mace; (12-12-16).

- (A) Mace gum meal, see Colours and Meals.

- (A) Mace meal and flour, see Colours and Meals.

- (A) Malt; (10-3-17).

- (A) Malt flour, malt flour, malt, sprouts or malt-
ings; (12-10-16).

- (A) Malt sugar (maltose) and articles and pre-
parations containing malt sugar; (18-5-17)
(18-6-17).

- (A) Manure, compound, containing either
sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of
lime, or potash; (2-3-17) (10-1-16).

- (A) Margarine; (16-3-17).

- Masse, see Dyeing; Mass; Colours; Lentil,
Onion, Peas; Beans; Wheat.

- (A) Meat of all kinds (except lard), potted and
cured meat; (10-1-17) (7-5-16).

- Meat meal, see Colours and Meals.

- Meals and Colours, see specific headings, *sp.*
Copper, Iron, etc.

- (A) Milk block, milk-chests, and milk splitters;
(28-8-17) (27-10-17).

- Mouldings, see Office of Customs.

- (A) Milk, condensed or prepared.

- (A) Milk powder; (12-7-18).

- (A) Milk dust and concentrates, see Office of Customs.

- (A) Millet; (12-10-16).

- (A) Mines and their component parts.
Minerals, see Fossils and Shells.

- Mustard seeds, see Seeds.

N

- (A) Nail, booting machine, latch; (22-1-18)
(18-10-17) (25-11-16).

- (A) Noodles and its compounds; (8-8-18)

- (A) Noodle bags (17-3-16).

- (A) Nuts of the Bank of France; (27-8-14).

- (A) Nuts, various kinds; (30-3-18)

- (A) Nuts used as fuel.
Nuts, see Ground nut, Oilseeds.

O

- (A) Oats.

- Oil, of iron and steel which may be
used as fuel for steam, see below:

- (A) Iron.

- (A) Nails.

- (A) Oil dust and concentrates.

- (A) Pollard.

- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

- (A) Ships.

- (A) Oil and fat, edible, including blends of two
or more edible oils or fats, except the follow-
ing (which come under L.A.P.C.):—

- Camellia seed oil;
Kajoo seed oil;
Mango seed oil;
Mustard seed oil;
Rice seed oil;
Soybean seed oil;
Tallow seed oil;
Wool seed oil.

Peanut seed oil;

Rape seed oil;

Sesame butter;

Sunflower oil.

7-5-16.

- (A) Glass, raw, broken, waste, scrap, and products
of all kinds; (10-3-17) (17-10-17).

- (A) Glass-margarine; (10-3-17).

- (A) Colours.

- Coloured, see Seeds.

- (A) Opium and its preparations.

- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and prepa-
rations.

- Opium, see Colours; Carriage.

P

- Paint, gold, see Gold.

- (A) Paint and proprietary white fluids of all
kinds.

- (A) Peas flour and meal.

- (A) Peas; (12-1-17).

- (A) Peas, see Beans.

- (A) Peas and their component parts; (12-1-
17).

- (A) Phosphate rock, mainly (superphosphate), Phos-
phate of lime and ammonia; (12-1-17).

- (A) Picked green and black; (10-3-17).

- (A) Pig iron, (12-1-17).

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

- Pig iron, see Iron.

* Entry of the Bank of France prohibited in all destinations except in destination in France.

- (a) Wood and Timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn, or split, planed or dressed, except lignum vitae, mahogany and hard woods (25-2-16) (25-2-17) (25-3-17) (25-4-17) (25-5-17) (25-6-17).
- (a) Wood pulp. (25-10-17)
- Wool and Woollen Goods:—
- Wags, see below.
- Shagwens, woolled or hairy, see Shagwens.
- Sheddy, see below.
- (a) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof, (25-2-16) (25-3-17).
- See also Appendix No. 1 for animal hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.

- (a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof (25-10-17).
- (a) Wool waste and wool waste and mixtures thereof, (25-10-17).
- (a) Woollen rags (other than pulled rags) applicable to the otherwise than as marine or as roofing felt rags; (25-10-17) (25-11-17) (25-12-17).

Y

- Yarn, see Flax; Silk; Wool.
- (a) Yarn, (25-2-16) (25-3-17) (25-4-17).
- Yellow metal, see Copper.

LIST D.

By Order of Council, dated 20th March 1918, all goods on List D* are prohibited from export to Turkey, Bulgaria, and Persia on the Black Sea (not including Bessarabia Ports).

- Aircraft of all kinds, including airplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Apparatus which can be used for the storage or preparation of compressed or liquefied gases, flares, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- Armour plates.
- Armoured motor cars.
- Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
- Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
- Camouflage equipment, articles of and their component parts.
- Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.
- Electrical appliances, adapted for use in war, and their component parts.
- Explosives specially prepared for use in war.
- Field glasses.
- Gases for war purposes.
- Guns and machine guns.
- Gun mountings.
- Ladders, military wagons of description.
- Harmon or brass equipment of a military character.
- Impediments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the construction or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or at sea.
- Mines, submarine and their component parts.
- Projectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.
- Range finders and their component parts.
- Searchlights and their component parts.
- Submarine vessel signalling apparatus.
- Telegraphs for wireless telegraphs.
- Torpedoes.
- Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a coast of war.

LIST E.

In Addition to the Goods contained in List D, the following goods are prohibited from export to Bulgaria:—

- All articles for use in transportation or handling.
- Balloons or pack animals, vehicles, motor-cars, bicycles, and their component parts.
- List "C" goods, other than those included in the foregoing List "D" and "E," may be exported without licence to Turkey, Bulgaria, and Persia on the Black Sea.

APPENDIX No. 1.

(General Licences for Exports.)

The Director of the War Trade Department announces that an open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the War Trade Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations in which goods on List "D" are prohibited from export:—

- Advertising signs made of iron or steel plates or sheets.
- Alpaca, and wool, waste and yarns thereof.
- Amrita water columns.
- Bird seed.
- Bicycle pumps.
- Blouse made of jowles.
- Boot polish.
- Brooming.
- Corded hair, and nails, waste and parts thereof.
- Cushions, and rolls, waste and yarns thereof.
- Covers for building and engineering purposes.
- Chaises.
- Corded powder.
- Egg machines.
- Edwards's motor-cars.
- Fish, smoked, other than smoked salmon.
- Fish powder other than fish powder containing sodium.
- Floor polishes, furniture polishes, and creams and similar polishes containing wax.
- Ginger beer powder.
- Grip.
- Gravel and shagwens, East Indian twined.
- Health caps.
- Hemp, wools.
- Iron and steel bridge-work, plow-work and structural material (i.e., fabricated).
- Kava kava resin.
- Lead, the following:—
- East Indian twined silk or kip and silk leather, rough and dressed.
- Hemp hide leather, all descriptions rough, struck and dressed.
- Hemp hide leather, dressed, including bag and cover hides, and seamless and pigmented hides.
- Sheep and lamb leather, dressed, of all descriptions.
- Mineral treated sole leathers.
- Lemonade powder.

* Easy goods on List "D" are ready on List "A" or "E."

Lines pale or red.	Faint, otherwise gold points.
Length thorax, tunic shining, and tunic's	Therapsid.
beak.	"Faint" equal food.
Monoc.	Phagocytosis, material, group fruit.
Medial surface of dist paper	Feeding powder.
Head polished	Secondary use.
Mittens and preparations containing not more	Soap powder.
than 10 per cent sodium chloride, not otherwise	Such insects, peroxidized.
prohibited.	From, together, for broods.
Medium, and scale, waste and yarns thereof.	Tissue culture.
Oil.	Treatment of all birds.

A further open general license has been issued for coal-to-liquids and sulphur of export. These goods now require specific license only for (a) foreign destinations to which goods on Lic. 1121 are prohibited from export, and (b) for France and French possessions.

出版单位: 中国地质出版社 地址: 北京

(15) *of Five Goals*

The War Trade Department has now issued its open General License which permits the export of the following goods to all non-enemy destinations and to those enemy destinations with which trading is permitted. It is therefore unnecessary to make application to the War Trade Department to export business in respect of these goods:—

[illegible]

<p>Leaves and pulpene, including lace curtains and curtain rib, lace nets, fancy nets, mosquito nets and beds, and all articles made wholly or mainly of lace.</p> <p>Leather machinery.</p> <p>Leathers, rawhide, small fancy goods of all light leather goods, and all (includes leather goods).</p> <p>Le-gins, loose leaf and similar electricity.</p> <p>Lighting fixtures, of all iron or steel.</p> <p>Liquors.</p> <p>Lithographic stones.</p> <p>Machinery of all kinds and parts (except textile machinery and machinery wholly or mainly made of copper or brass).</p> <p>Machin, raw and manufactured.</p> <p>Mats and matting made of grass, fibre or cane.</p> <p>Medicinal herbs, except kholas.</p> <p>Medicines, proprietary and patent, except such as contain quinine, cocaine, strychnine, and liver oil, and salicylic, opium or opium alkaloids.</p> <p>Mixed wines, unadorned.</p> <p>Miscellaneous.</p> <p>Musical instruments.</p> <p>Office furniture and stationary.</p> <p>Oils, mineral.</p> <p>Open glasses for use in theatres.</p> <p>Paintings and pictures of all kinds.</p> <p>Part of various fruits in tins.</p> <p>Pan tiles.</p> <p>Parasols, complete with tips.</p> <p>Perfumery.</p> <p>Photographs.</p> <p>Photographic records.</p> <p>Photographic goods, but not chemical products.</p> <p>Pianos.</p> <p>Prints.</p> <p>Printed sheets, red and inked.</p> <p>Printing presses.</p> <p>Pumice stones.</p> <p>Rag books.</p> <p>Ramers, safety, and blades.</p>	<p>Ribbons, silk.</p> <p>Rubber wares.</p> <p>Salt, table.</p> <p>Salt (other than table), except for Norway.</p> <p>Surgical ware, porcelain goods, if of iron or steel or earthenware, containing not more than 5 per cent of copper or brass.</p> <p>Stones and lacunas, not including weights of copper or brass.</p> <p>Stove apparatus for opium.</p> <p>Stained paper and plates.</p> <p>Staining machines for domestic use.</p> <p>Starch.</p> <p>Stilk beads.</p> <p>Stones, writing or drawing.</p> <p>Stole pencils.</p> <p>Spectacles and eyeglasses.</p> <p>Stamps, and cheques, letters and files.</p> <p>Stem plates and chip plates.</p> <p>Teach, notional.</p> <p>Theoretical properties, wigs and wigs and wigs including costumes and hair-ware.</p> <p>Tobacco pipes.</p> <p>Toilet preparations, including soap.</p> <p>Toys, dolls and games of all kinds, including rubber toys.</p> <p>Trimmings of silk.</p> <p>Trunks, boxes or packages.</p> <p>Turkey wares of wood.</p> <p>Typewriting and type-casting machinery, includ- ing type metal.</p> <p>Typewriters and spare parts.</p> <p>Umbrellas.</p> <p>Vases of silk or silk mixtures.</p> <p>Walking sticks.</p> <p>Wall papers.</p> <p>Whips.</p> <p>Wines of all kinds.</p> <p>Works of art.</p>
---	--

APPENDIX No. 1.

(Samples.)

An open General License has been issued which permits the free export of all those goods of specified goods to all non-entire destinations, and to every territory with which trade is now permitted (see page 512). Samples reported under this license may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold after they have served this purpose, except with the written sanction of the War Trade Department. Exporters will be required to certify the Customs authorities that the goods presented for export under this license are free for samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

INDIAN MONUMENTS BOARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Madras, the 17th April 1913.

No. 146 (1).—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cherrill, Deputy Controller (Madras Manufactures), Madras, are required at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1913.

No. 146 (1).—Mr. L. B. Green, Assistant Director of Industries and Assistant Controller of Manufactures, Madras, is appointed Deputy Controller (Madras Manufactures), Madras Circle, in addition to his existing duties, with effect from the 16th April 1913.

Government, May 3, 1913.

No. 176.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TRANSACTED BY FORWARDS.

Madras, the 2nd April 1913.

(Licenses.)

No. 1024.—Whereas by paragraph 5 of the Trading with Enemy Proclamations No. 3, dated the 6th day of September 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects

declared to be 'reserved forests' under section 16 of the Act in the notifications entered in column (6) of the schedule shall cease to be 'reserved forests' with effect from 10th July 1919.—

SCHEDULE.

Name of forests or portions of reserved forests.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kollegal ..	Anantapur ..	Gooty ..	Kollegal ..	100	With notification No. 20, dated 15th January 1918, published as page 1 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th January 1918.
II					
Pondli ..	Anantapur ..	Gooty ..	Pondli ..	120	With notification No. 40, dated 15th September 1917, published as page 1 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th September 1917.
III					
Uyyampalli ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Uyyampalli, Anantapur or Uyyampalli.	225	With notification No. 241, dated 25th June 1915, published as page 747 and 296 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th July 1915.
IV					
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Enthayyampattanam, Anantapur and Enthayyampattanam.	110	With notification No. 20, dated 15th January 1918, published as page 1 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th January 1918.

Chief description and reasons for classification.—This is a small isolated block and is a 100-acre reserved forest. The growth which consists of acacia and eucalyptus has been disposed of and the land is intended for assignment to Indian subjects who have been dispossessed themselves during the war.

Stamwood, May 5, 1919.

No. 178.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Commerce—Wan.

Sole No. 184, April 1919.

No. 2020.—The following extract from the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated the 6th March 1919, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE

EXPORT AND IMPORT NOTICES.

Export prohibitions.

The following general licences have been revoked:—

Brooms and brushes.

Buttons.

Leather and fabric gloves.

Gas burners.

Vegetable tins.

Cotton piece-goods, dyed, printed or stained, including tegrimas, trimmings and galloons.

Licences.

The following general licences have been issued to take effect on 10th March:—

Bacon.

Hams.

Lard.

The following general licences have been issued to take effect immediately and to remain in effect till 1st July:—

Hardwoods.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
FOURTH.

Sund., 24th April 1919.

No. 419.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Defence of India (Circular) Law Amendment Act, 1915 (LV of 1915), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following notification shall be made in the Defence of India (Circular) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For Rule 21 of the said Rules the following Rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“21. No person shall induce or attempt to induce any person in the possession of His Majesty or of any railway company to divulge or fail in his duty as such person.”

A. Y. U. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 7, 1919.

No. 38.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), as amended by Act VI of 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the port of Theethadathawam in the district of Battaram and with reference to sub-section (3) of the said section to define the limits of the said port as follows:—

North.—The south bank of the Illian river within the Salt Factory limits.

East.—The six fathom water line parallel to the beach.

South.—A point measuring 600 yards from the southern bank of the Illian river.

West.—500 yards from the high-water mark along the beach from the southern bank of the Illian river where it enters the sea to a distance of 600 yards in a south-westerly direction.

No. 37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Assistant Inspector, Theethadathawam Salt Factory, to be Conservator of the Port of Theethadathawam.

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), as amended by Act VI of 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Theethadathawam be added to the list of ports in the Battaram district specified in column 1 of Part II of the first schedule appended to the Act and that after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which this notification is first published in the Port St. George Gazette, port dues shall be levied on every sea-going vessel of 15 tons and upwards entering the said port at the rates mentioned for other minor ports in the Schedule to Marine Department Notification No. 68, dated 1st December 1916, published at page 1428 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 5th March, subject to the conditions mentioned in the third and fourth columns of the said schedule and to the explanation at the foot of the said schedule.

No. 35.—With reference to the provisions of section 34 (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), the Governor in Council appoints the Assistant Inspector of the Theethadathawam Salt Factory to be the officer who should receive the dues, fees or other charges leviable by or under the said Act.

No. 42.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 36 and 41 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), the Governor in Council directs that:—

(1) a vessel entering the port of Theethadathawam and calling and not carrying passengers shall be charged with a port due at three-fourths of the rates authorized to be levied in Notification 40 above; and

(2) that when a vessel enters the said port but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such equipment and equipment as may be necessary for purposes of repairs), she shall be charged with a port due at half the rates mentioned in Notification 40.

No. 41.—Under section 15 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1906, the Governor in Council appoints Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Magoon, C.M.S., D.S.O., to be a trustee of the Port of Madras vice Mr. R. Todd resigned.

Colombo, April 23, 1919.

No. 42.—With reference to rule 55 of the Boat rules framed under section 6, sub-section (3), clause (4) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908) applicable to minor ports other than

Consent and in pursuance of the previous notification on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rates of boat hire for the port of Mangalore. The new rates of hire will come into force with effect from the 1st June 1913.—

Schedule.

	From shore to outer anchorage.	From shore to inner anchorage.
Per ton per 1,000	Rs. 4. 0.	Rs. 4. 0.
Per bag cargo per ton	1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0
Per case cargo per ton	1. 0. 0	1. 0. 0
Per bale cargo per ton	1. 4. 0	1. 4. 0
Per all iron and hardware	1. 4. 0	1. 4. 0
Per fully boat per head	0. 8. 0	0. 8. 0
Per heavy weights of over one ton and not exceeding three tons—	Rs. 2-8-0 per ton.	
Per heavy weights of over three tons—	Special rates according to agreement between the parties.	

For a boat transhipping—Half rates.

Water tax including filling and putting on board per trip—According to agreement.

Extraordinary charges.—In case of extraordinary service such as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer or other officer in charge of the port shall estimate and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

There shall be a maximum charge of Rs. 2 per 100 gallons of water for the use of the Port tank and Rs. 4 per 100 gallons of water not used. No charge to be made when water is not used as hereinbefore provided for watering.

A. T. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Golconda, May 5, 1913.

Under articles 232, 242 and 253 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations and the provisions of the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 160, G.O. B., dated 20th February 1911, Mr. John Ellis Leaman, Superintending Engineer, II Grade, is granted, with effect from the 1st May 1913 or date of relief, combined leave for one year, viz., privilege leave for six months and furlough for the remaining period.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are ordered during Mr. Leaman's absence on leave or until further orders:—

M. K. R. Unnappitigrahanna Brahad Appa Rao Appa Brahad, B.A., B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Northern Division, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, II Grade.

Mr. Charles Robert Douglas Robertson, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer in charge of the Demangudi sub-division of the Southern Northern division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Northern Division.

Golconda, May 5, 1913.

The period of probation of Messrs S. A. Datta and M. V. Madhavan, Inspectors of Surveyors and Planners, is extended up to the end of September 1913.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Golconda, May 13, 1913.

The following extract of a notification from the *Government of India*, dated 10th April 1913, is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Golconda, 12th April 1913.

Pensions.

Indian Army Service.

No. 472.—The following pension is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

(Infantry Branch)

Intendants to be Captains.

Robert Thomas Stuart Boyd, M.C. Dated FPO March 1913.

Released May 17, 1966.

In partial modification of the information relating to the closure and re-opening of the records in the Goddard division, published on page 1206 on Jan. 2 of the *Fert. St. George News*, dated 25th November 1935, the Government direct that the records of the Goddard Central Office, which were closed on the 25th April 1934 be re-opened on the 15th May 1936.

W. J. J. BOWLEY.

Asplenium Pers. in *Dist. P. W. B.* (General and Descriptive)

Delivered May 10, 1979.

[illegible]

W. H. HUTTON

Active Joint Rev. is Govt. P. W. D. (Dy. Store and Equip.)

ADDITIONAL OF LISTS

Chelmonax and *Neve* 195, 1988.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1909, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned above and containing 17 acres, be and a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to-wit, for a field health and quarantine station, and section 5 of the Act, which authorizes the Governor in Council, in the exercise of his powers, to acquire the land, and the said Governor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Public-use under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Solicitor, Hansa Khandwala, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Odessa district, Bessarabian Governorate, Valtor villice.

[illegible]

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing 608 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Chumunguta field channel; and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Chingach, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and direct the same under the supervision of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Collector and a copy is deposited at any time during office hours.

Collegiate district, Collegiate track, Chorro-Capilla village.

[illegible]

Z. H. SATTAR ET AL.

Under Sup. to Const. 4, W.D. 1 (repealed)

Calcuttara district, Firoda taluk, Baidyanath Sone Agraharam village

With No. 27 C-1, belonging to Ali Ibrahim Sahib after Abdul Feroz, Khiss Sahib, Court street, Kuala Lumpur, bounded on the north by No. 27 C-1 and by Carey street; south by No. 121 C-1; east by No. 27 C-1	4-11
With No. 27 B-2, belonging to Ali Thangas Perumal Pillai and minor Sreedivas Pillai, by miller and grocerian (Cey), Jooval, 24, of Kowloon-gardens, bounded on the north by No. 27 C-1; south by Carey street; south by No. 121 C-1, and by No. 27 C-1	4-11
Total	8-21

Submitted: April 18, 2008

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1934, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 140 acres, to be used as a rifle range or for, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Town Police lands at Palghat, and under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Makhov District, Polshat taub. Votakhentse village

[illegible]

S. PRASAD AND K. R. S.

Under Supervision of **Dr. P. W. D. (Public Health and Health)**

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC

Harvested from 430 100g 30g jars

[illegible]

Aspergillus fumigatus.—Isolated from — :
O. B. No. 294, *Fungi*, 229 April 1919. [1 a.
O. B. No. 413 W., March 27, 1920. [3 a.

S. H. MARQUHARTER,
Atty. Gen. Secretary



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 19.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1893.

[PART, 2 ANNO.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Governor's, May 13, 1893.

No. 401.—Under clause (1) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1864, Mr. Donald Harrison has been duly appointed by the Madras Trades Association as a Commissioner of the Madras Corporation.

No. 402.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, T. K. A. Mahalingam Kuthaiah Bahadur has been duly elected as a member of the Velicherry Municipal Council.

No. 403.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 30 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M. R. R. Compagnon Sambasiva Chettiar Aravali to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 411.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by resolution of M. R. R. Kanab Chettiar Aravali as chairman of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 412.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Thomas William Henry, M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madras.

No. 413.—M. R. R. Kethabalan Ramasubrahmanyam, a councillor of the Bellary municipality, having absented himself from the meetings of the municipal council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (16) of sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 514.—Under sections 8 and 123 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1866, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Koorayampalayan including the hamlets of Kallipudi, Narayanaswamy and Narayanaswamy in the Taluk of Koorayampalayan which in the Collector's district shall be constituted into a union for the purposes of the said Act and that the Collector shall be directed that the provisions of the said Act regarding members shall come into force in the said union from the 1st June 1893, and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayat of the said union shall, for the time being, be seven.

No. 455.—Whereas M. R. Ry. Mutta K. R. V. Alagappa Chettiyar Arangal, son of the late M. R. Ry. Mutta K. R. V. Venkatasubrahman Chettiyar Arangal, has, under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1899, made an application for the vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras (1) the water-shed and rest-house constructed by him on the site attached to the Maagammal Chattram at Madras for carrying on the charity established by his father and (2) the endowment assigned by him for the maintenance of the water-shed and rest-house and for feeding Brahmins and set forth in the schedule attached hereto, the Treasurer in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 4 (1) of the Act, hereby directs that the said building and endowment shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purpose and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the Act for the administration of the endowment.

Schedule.

(1) Chirumantham village of Edappangalam in the Sivaganga Zamindari, Ramanad district, containing 9 Gura Sings Naga's Pannas, including mango, papaya, gardens, etc., half mango, papaya, etc., and all trees, water and tanks composed within the area bounded on the north by Naga's Marsh, Madai, east by Alagapalam, south by Sengapalai and west by Southern Pothalam, with all rights attached thereto;

(2) Chirumantham village of Sengapalai Aladi Thero, hamlet of the above Edappangalam, with all the mango and papaya, gardens, etc., half mango, papaya, etc., and all trees, water and tanks composed within the area bounded on the north by Chirumantham Edappangalam, east by Yagapalai and Kadumbakudi, south by Vijayaganga Kallakudi and Kilaradi paliam and west by Sathari Vallai Kattai; and

(3) Two tiled and thatched buildings standing in the above Sengapalai village between the water and Velayar habitations on the north, between the same on the east, and with a dirt running road to west on the south and water and gardens on the west.

Scheme.

Whereas M. R. Ry. Mutta K. R. V. Alagappa Chettiyar Arangal, son of the late M. R. Ry. Mutta K. R. V. Venkatasubrahman Chettiyar Arangal, of Devakottai, in the Ramanad district, has, under section 4 (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1899, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the charity established by his father on the site of the Maagammal Chattram under the control of the District Board, Madras, and the endowment of the endowment income of the villages attached thereto, namely, Edappangalam and Sengapalai Aladi Thero village of Sivaganga Zamindari, Ramanad district, to the effect of Rs. 1,500, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 (1) of the Act, doth hereby direct with the concurrence of the said Mutta K. R. V. Alagappa Chettiyar that the said property shall be administered by the said Mutta K. R. V. Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs and assigns subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The income derived from the villages not exceeding Rs. 1,500 per annum shall be utilized for feeding 12 adult Brahmins on every Dewdas day and for distributing bakke milk (*Bidjave*) and Pannamini water or in its absence other water approved by the District Board, Madras, from 5 a.m. to sunset daily to all persons without distinction of caste.

(2) The building, viz., the water-shed and rest-house which has been built by the said Mutta K. R. V. Alagappa Chettiyar shall be used exclusively for Brahmins travellers without rent, save such portions of the building as are referred to in clauses (3) and (4), subject to the control of the District Board, Madras, but without any interference in the internal arrangements except as provided in paragraph (3) hereunder.

(3) The front four rooms of the building shall be in the occupation of the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs so long as they conduct the charities; on Dewdas days, the central hall and the intermediate kitchen in the southern row shall be used for feeding and cooking purposes respectively.

(4) Neither the said Mutta K. R. V. Alagappa Chettiyar nor his heirs, executors, administrators or his assigns shall have any right in the building save as provided in clause (3) above or the site or in the income from the endowment to the extent of Rs. 1,500 per annum other than the right to conduct the charities, and to utilize the income for the purpose of the charities aforesaid.

(5) For 3 a.m. as the charities are conducted, the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs, etc., shall keep the building in thorough repair at their cost and shall incur the charges incident to the maintenance of the building subject to the approval of the District Board.

(6) The District Board may, whenever it thinks necessary, request the said Alagappa Chettiyar to make additions to the building by erecting rooms, dormitories and upstairs and so on, if in his hands of the endowment available with him sufficient to meet the same, so as within a reasonable time, the additions being used exclusively for Brahmins travellers without rent.

(7) If the said charities be not conducted to the satisfaction of the District Board without lawful cause and notwithstanding warning from the District Board by the said Alagappa Chettiyar or his heirs, etc., the District Board shall take possession of the building and the attached villages to the extent referred to above, from the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs and assigns and continue the same for ever and ever.

(8) If the income from either of the two villages amounts to at least Rs. 1,000 per annum the District Board shall not have the right to take up the management of the other village.

(9) The stable proposed to be constructed in the back of the building shall be used by the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs for keeping the carts and bullocks attached to the said water-shed charity.

(10) The bulk of travelling without rest and the general management of the rest-house and the water-shed and Dvadasi Kathalai charities shall be regulated by the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs, etc., in full conformity with the rules and orders in force in the adjoining Mangammal Chattram and Karampatti Chattram blocks under the Madras District Board in regard to endowments.

(11) The said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs, etc., so long as they carry out the water-shed and Dvadasi Kathalai charities and maintain the building shall render an account of receipts and charges of the endowment funds of Rs. 1,200 for the aforesaid charities and charges incurred for the maintenance of the building together with such other particulars as may be called for by the President of the District Board, once a year in April so that the figures may be embodied in the annual statement report of the District Board.

(12) The separate account of the receipts and disbursements of the charities shall be maintained by the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs, and the savings if any shall be deposited in the name of charity. If the savings exceed Rs. 500 at any time the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs shall utilize the same in furtherance of the object of the charity with the approval of the District Board.

(13) If the income from the endowed property in any particular year is not sufficient to meet all the expenses of the charity for that year, the deficiency shall be made up from the amount, if any, deposited in the name of the charity as provided in paragraph (12), but if there is no amount to deposit then the charity shall be conducted in proportion to the income derived from the endowed property for that year.

(14) Notwithstanding the Government, nor the District Board at Madras shall utilize the building or the endowment fund for any purpose other than the purposes enumerated above either during the management of the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs or during the management of the District Board in case of any default on the part of the said Alagappa Chettiyar and his heirs in conducting the charities.

No. 418.—Under sub-section (2) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 236 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1919, and in confirmation of the division into wards and distribution of electorates shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette of the 20th November 1919, the Governor in Council proposes to reorganize the wards in the Madras municipality and to redistribute the electorates as shown in the following schedule. Any objection or suggestion that parties interested may desire to offer in regard to this proposal should be transmitted so as to reach Government on or before the 1st July 1920. None received after that date will be considered.

SCHEMATIC.

Name of ward and boundaries.

Number of elected councillors.

I Ward.—North.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of survey No. 769 of ward No. 1 block No. 26 and running eastwards along the southern boundary of Valpal street up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 112, bounded 2046.

East.—Starting from the above point the line runs southward through the eastern boundary of the municipality up to the south-eastern corner of house survey No. 39 of block No. 1, ward No. 1, then turns west and runs along the southern boundary of T.S. Nos. 70 and 1 of block No. 1 then turns south and runs along the eastern boundary of the municipality and ends at the north-eastern boundary of T.S. No. 2501 of block No. 65, ward No. 1.

South.—From the above point, the line runs westward along the railway station road, and turns a little south, then east and northwards along the municipal line is up to north-east corner of T.S. No. 2103, then turns west and runs along the southern boundary of the above number up to a broad measuring about 500 feet in length and turns north up to south-western corner of Chidambaram T.S. No. 2436 and again turns west along the northern boundary of T.S. No. 2688 of ward No. 1 and ends at the north-western corner of the above number.

West.—Starting from the above point the line runs north-west along the Anappanadi new road 6018 under the junction of new Diamond road and Kottapalayam road and then north up to Chering Cross and turns a little east in Diamond road up to the north-eastern corner of T.S. No. 553 Panayir channel, then runs north along the eastern boundary of Panayir channel T.S. No. 761 and along the eastern boundary of T.S. No. 797 of ward No. 1, a road leading to the river and joins the starting point, the north-western corner of survey No. 769 of block No. 26 of ward No. 1.

Names of ward and boundaries.

Number of
columns
surveyed.

- II WARD.—North.—A line drawn southwards from the north-western corner of survey No. 1218 of first ward, Sengulapet road along the southern bank of Vaidi, then up to the starting point of first ward.
East.—The western boundary of first ward.
South.—A line drawn westwards from the north-western corner of first ward and along the western boundary of the Panbun Railway B class shed till it meets the junction of Chintamani and rubbish depot roads.
West.—A line drawn southwards from the above point crossing the Panbun railway line and Annapadali tank up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 2181 of first ward and then running north along the western boundary of Annapadali tank I.S. No. 217 up to the north-western corner of the tank, thence south along the western boundary of Annapadali channel crossing Koteswariyann Kanak and Marikhalu roads and turning a little east and then north along the western boundary of Sengulapet road survey No. 1218 to join the starting point.
- III WARD.—North.—A line drawn eastward from the junction of Sound Naradali and the East Veli streets at the north-eastern corner of survey No. 519/4 of first ward along the northern boundary of Sound Naradali street up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 788 of north ward.
East.—Western boundary of second ward from the junction point of wards Nos. 2, 8 and 17.
South.—A line drawn westwards from the south-western boundary of second ward up to the north-eastern corner of Chintamani rubbish depot survey No. 1 of second ward and running north along the eastern boundary of the depot and along the southern boundary of survey No. 5, Kunkhal street, up to its south-western corner.
West.—A line drawn northwards along the western boundary of said survey No. 5 of second ward crossing the Panbun railway line and running north along the western boundary of Agri channel road up to the East Veli Vidi and turning north-west and north along the western boundary of East Veli to join the starting point.
- IV WARD.—North.—A line drawn southwards from the north-eastern corner of survey No. 633 here is South Main street along the northern side of South Main and Kunkhal street up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 1285, Kunkhal road.
East.—A line drawn southwards from the above point along the western boundary of East Veli up to the south-western corner of survey No. 2913 of first ward, East Veli Vidi.
South.—A line drawn westwards from the above point along the southern boundary of survey No. 1296 of second ward Thiruvalluvar's Palace up to the south-east of the same and then turning north along the western boundary of above up to the junction of Mohal street No. 4 survey No. 1111 of second ward and then turning west along the northern side of the above survey No. 1111 and crossing Mungeshwara street and running westwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 1809 Kankhal street and 1790 Pottanallu street of third ward and meeting the north-eastern corner of Chintamani street survey No. 1747 of third ward.
West.—A line drawn northwards from the above point along the western boundary of Chintamani street survey No. 1117 of third ward and crossing South Main street to meet the starting point.
- V WARD.—North.—Southern boundary of fourth ward.
East.—A line drawn southwards from the north-eastern boundary of fourth ward along the western side of East Veli Vidi up to the third ward junction and thence south-west along the same road up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 633 in East Veli Vidi, second ward, then turning a little east up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 512 of same ward and then south-west along the western side of East Veli up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 526 of second ward in the same street.
South.—A line drawn westwards from the above point along the northern side of East Veli Vidi survey No. 525 of second ward and No. 2240 of third ward and up to the south-western corner of survey No. 2241 of third ward Chintamani street.
West.—A line drawn northwards from the above point along the western side of survey Nos. 2461, 1672 and 1747, Chintamani street to join the starting point at the north-eastern corner of survey No. 1747, Chintamani street.
- VI WARD.—North.—A line drawn eastwards from the junction of Tallora street and South Veli at the north-western corner of survey No. 128 of fourth ward along the northern side of South Veli survey No. 2743 of third ward running the north-western corner of 5th ward, thence east along the same direction in

Notes of ward and boundaries

Boundary of
municipality

- South Vell up to the south-eastern corner of 5th ward and turning north-east along the western side of the East Vell up to the junction point of third and 5th wards.
- East.—A line drawn northwards from the junction of third and 5th wards along the western and southern boundary of third ward up to the junction of second and third wards and turning south along the southern municipal limits (Christian road and Hobbs Depot road).
- South.—A line drawn northwards from the above point along the southern boundary of municipality in Shalagapur, Villiputtur and Madakulam villages up to the south-eastern corner of Tirupattakuram rubbish depot survey No. 1949 of fourth ward.
- West.—A line drawn northwards from the above point along the eastern boundary of the rubbish depot fourth ward crossing the Pambur railway line and along the eastern and southern boundary of rubbish depot road survey No. 1923 of fourth ward and crossing Grithamul river and running north along the western side of Gudimathu Mantri house survey Nos. 19 and 1492 of fourth ward and crossing South Vell to meet the starting point.
- VII WARD.—North.—A line drawn eastwards from the north-eastern corner of survey No. 596 of fourth ward in North Kiam street, along the northern side of South Mad survey Nos. 696 of fourth ward and 2239, 2259 and 879 of third ward up to the north-western corner of fourth ward.
- East.—The western boundary of fourth and 6th wards.
- South.—A line drawn westwards from the south-western corner of 5th ward along the northern side of South Vell Villu survey Nos. 2387, 2349 of third ward and survey No. 102 of fourth ward to meet the north-western corner of sixth ward.
- West.—A line drawn northwards from the above point along the western side of Talim's street survey Nos. 1326, 1204 and the northern portion of survey No. 1814 of fourth ward to meet the starting point.
- VIII WARD.—North.—A line drawn eastwards from the north-eastern corner of survey No. 992-1 of fourth ward Madigal road along the northern side up to the north-eastern corner of same road survey No. 496-1 of third ward and thence eastwards along the northern side of South Chithirai street, leaving survey Nos. 425 and 309 of third ward up to the eastern end of the same street.
- East.—A line drawn from the above point eastwards along the western side of Balakrishna street the northern half of survey No. 966 of eighth ward crossing South Arani and thence south along the western side of Jalamankal street survey No. 1922-1 of second ward up to its north-western corner.
- South.—A line drawn from the above point westwards along the northern side of North Mad street survey No. 1597-1 of second ward, Nos. 79, 155, 828, 1878 of third ward up to the north-western corner of seventh ward.
- West.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of seventh ward northwards along the eastern side of West Mad street survey Nos. 777 and 828 of fourth ward to join the starting point.
- IX WARD.—North.—A line drawn from the north-western corner of survey No. 20 of 5th ward West Vell Villu eastwards along the northern side of Madigal road to join the north-western corner of eighth ward.
- East.—The western boundary of ward Nos. 6, 7 and 8.
- South.—The southern boundary of the municipality up to the Tirupattakuram road village.
- West.—A line drawn from the above point eastwards along the north-western side of Tirupattakuram road and a little north up to Pambur railway crossing and thence north along the same road and joining west along the western side of West Vell to join the starting point.
- X WARD.—North.—A line drawn eastwards from the north-western corner of survey No. 1543 of 5th ward along the southern bank of Vayal river up to north-east corner of railway bridge, i.e., the north-eastern corner of survey No. 1905, South Indian Railway road of 5th ward.
- East.—A line drawn from the above point southwards along the eastern boundary of survey No. 1245 of 5th ward crossing Pattinaga road and along the eastern boundary of municipal road survey No. 896-1 of 5th Ward road crossing the New Jail road, leaving a little east and running along the western boundary of West Vell up to the north-western corner of sixth ward and thence south along the western boundary of the same ward and ending there.
- South.—A line drawn from the Tirupattakuram village, the north-western corner of sixth ward northwards along the South Indian Railway line up to the Grithamul River and running west along the southern boundary of Orisapatti extension (link up to the north-west corner of above).
- West.—A line drawn from the south-west corner of Orisapatti extension northwards along the western boundary of the municipality to join the starting point, the south-western corner of survey No. 1543 of 5th ward.

Boundaries of wards and boundaries.

Number of
electoral
divisions.

- XI Ward.—North.**—A line drawn eastwards from the south-western corner of survey No. 696 of fifth ward North Vell along the southern side up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 737 of fifth ward North Vell Vidi.
- East.**—A line drawn from the above point southwards along the western side of Krishna Rao Tappalathu road survey No. 87 of sixth ward up to the junction of wards Nos. 11, 15 and 19 and thence south along the western side of West Main street survey No. 640, 644 of fifth ward and 621, 625 of sixth ward and 377 of fifth ward to join the junction point of eighth and ninth wards.
- South.**—The northern boundary of sixth ward.
- West.**—The western boundary of fourth ward from the north-western corner of the eighth ward to the north till it meets the starting point.
- XII Ward.—North.**—A line drawn eastwards from the junction point of ward Nos. 11, 13 and 15 along the northern side of North Main street up to the north-eastern corner of North Main street survey No. 228 of sixth ward.
- East.**—A line drawn southwards from the above point along the east and west of Aridhadesai street survey No. 538 of sixth ward and then along the eastern side of Valankam Pulla street survey No. 577 up to the north-west corner No. 576 Pulla street, seventh ward and turning east along the north side of Pulla street up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 554 of sixth ward and turning south along the eastern side of above survey number crossing North Averi and along the eastern side of Daigal lane No. 1 survey No. 985 of sixth ward, crossing North Chithalai and running along the eastern side of West Chithalai street up to the junction of wards Nos. 2, 12 and 18 at the south-eastern corner of West Chithalai street survey No. 1161 of sixth ward.
- South.**—A line drawn from the above point westwards along the northern boundary of eighth ward up to its north-western corner.
- West.**—The western boundary of ward No. 11 up to the starting point of ward No. 12.
- XIII Ward.—North.**—A line drawn eastwards from the north-eastern corner of ward No. 12 along the northern side of North Main up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 555 of eighth ward, North Main street.
- East.**—A line drawn from the above point southwards along the western side of East Main street up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 557 of eighth ward, Rengaswami street.
- South.**—A line drawn eastwards along the northern side of Rengaswami street, survey No. 627 of eighth ward up to the north-western corner of the same street and crossing East Averi street and running westwards along the southern boundary of survey No. 956/3, 2 and 4 Pothanatham up to its north-western corner in East Chithalai street and turning south along the eastern side of East Chithalai street survey No. 899 of eighth ward crossing the same street to join the north-eastern corner of eighth ward, i.e., the north-western corner of the temple and runs westwards along the northern boundary of eighth ward in South Chithalai up to the junction point of wards Nos. 9, 12 and 18.
- West.**—The eastern boundary of ward No. 12.
- XIV Ward.—North.**—Southern boundary of ward No. 13 from the north-west corner of 956/3 of eighth ward up to the south-eastern corner of ward No. 13 and then running east up to the north-western corner of ward No. 9.
- East.**—Western boundary of ward No. 3 up to the junction point of wards Nos. 9, 4 and 14.
- South.**—Northern boundary of fourth ward up to the junction point of wards Nos. 9, 4 and 11.
- West.**—The eastern boundary of eighth ward and southern boundary of ward No. 13 from the north-eastern corner of eighth ward up to the south-western corner of survey No. 956/3 of eighth ward, Pothanatham, the starting point.
- XV Ward.—North.**—A line drawn eastwards from the junction point of wards Nos. 10, 15 and 18 in New Jail road near South Indian Railway crossing along the northern side of New Jail road up to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 1161 of seventh ward and turning north along the eastern boundary of same ward and crossing Patta tape road up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 1150 Patta tape road and running east along the northern side of North Vell Vidi up to the junction of North Vell, Vazhalai and East Main streets, i.e., junction point of wards Nos. 13, 16 and 17.
- East.**—A line drawn from the above point southwards up to the north-eastern corner of ward, No. 13.
- South.**—The northern boundary of wards Nos. 13, 16 and 11.
- West.**—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of ward No. 11 along the eastern side of West Vell to join the starting point.
- XVI Ward.—North.**—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of ward No. 13 eastwards along the southern bank of Valgal river up to the north-west corner of survey No. 12 of eighth ward Vazhalai road.

State of ward and boundaries.

Number of
voters
in each ward.

- East*.—A line drawn southwards up to the north-eastern corner of ward No. 15.
South.—The northern boundary of ward No. 15.
West.—The eastern boundary of ward No. 10 from the north-west corner of Survey No. 10 northwards to join the starting point.
- XVII Ward.—North**.—A line drawn from the north-eastern corner of ward No. 10
southwards up to the north-west corner of ward No. 10.
East.—A line drawn from the above point up to the junction of wards Nos. 2, 3
and 17.
South.—The northern boundary of ward No. 3 and the northern boundary of
ward No. 14 up to the north-eastern corner of Royagopuram street survey
No. 5-7 of eighth ward.
West.—The western boundary of wards Nos. 13, 16 and 16.
- XVIII Ward.—North**.—Northern boundary of the municipality.
East.—Eastern boundary of the municipality.
South.—The northern boundaries of wards Nos. 10, 15, 17, 3 and 1.
West.—The northern boundary of the municipality.

Total .. 19

No. 317.—Under section 48 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from payment of tolls at the local fund toll-gates in the following the persons (including women-men, girls and infants) conveying the following classes of Hyderabad, Mysore, Beavara, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai, the members of their families and their personal effects.

No. 423.—Under sub-section (5) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that the following alterations be made in the various schedules I to the rules for the election of members of taluk boards published under notification No. 1271 on pages 202-203 of Part I.A. of the *First Order*, dated 26th November 1915:—

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

Taluk				Taluk			
Taluk		Taluk		Taluk		Taluk	
Number of electoral circles with specification of area included in each.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Number of electoral circles with specification of area included in each.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Number of electoral circles with specification of area included in each.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Number of electoral circles with specification of area included in each.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.
Anantapur Taluk Board.				Anantapur Taluk Board.			
1. Anantapur Circle ..	1	1	1	1. Anantapur Circle ..	1	1	1
2. Rayachoti Circle ..	1	1	1	2. Rayachoti Circle ..	1	1	1
3. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1	3. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1
4. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1	4. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1
5. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1	5. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1
6. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1	6. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1
7. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1	7. Kallur Circle ..	1	1	1
Channarayana Taluk Board.				Channarayana Taluk Board.			
1. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	1. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
2. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	2. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
3. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	3. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
4. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	4. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
5. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	5. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
6. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	6. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
7. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1	7. Channarayana Circle ..	1	1	1
Duty Taluk Board.				Duty Taluk Board.			
1. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	1. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
2. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	2. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
3. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	3. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
4. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	4. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
5. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	5. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
6. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	6. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
7. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1	7. Duty Circle ..	1	1	1
Pondur Taluk Board.				Pondur Taluk Board.			
1. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	1. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1
2. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	2. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1
3. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	3. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1
4. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	4. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1
5. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	5. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1
6. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	6. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1
7. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1	7. Pondur Circle ..	1	1	1

No. 417.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 135 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council declares that the members of the members of the panchayats to be appointed for the year 1915 shall for the time being be as indicated against each:—

District.	Name of the panch.	Maximum strength.	District.	Name of the panch.	Maximum strength.
North Arcot.	Panchi Sona	11	North Arcot.	Panchi	11
	Devalam	11		Madirappan	11
	Pattabalam	11		Kirappadi	11

No. 418.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 132 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 825, published on page 131 of part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th February 1915, in far as it relates to the Panchayats, the Governor in Council declares that the members of the Union panchayats named below to be appointed for the time being be as indicated against each:—

Name of district.	Name of union panchayat.	Number of members to be appointed by election.	Name of district.	Name of union panchayat.	Number of members to be appointed by election.
North Arcot.	Talavaram	11	North Arcot.	Shervanagudi	11
	Talavaram	11		Lajapur	11
	Sakthiyapudi	11		Pattabalam	11
	Kudalur	11		Panchi	11
	Vandavasi	11		Shervanagudi	11
	Panchi Sona	11		Kirappadi	11

No. 419.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 32 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the number of members to be appointed for the time being, be as shown below:—

District.	Name of taluk board.	Number of members to be elected.
Ganges	1. Chinnai	11
	2. Barampore	11
	3. Barampore	11

No. 420.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (5) of section 144 of the Act and published under notification No. 1873 on pages 805-851 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th November 1915. Any objections or suggestions that present themselves may be made in respect of the draft alterations should reach the Government on or before the 1st June 1916:—

GANGES DISTRICT.

Number of electoral division with specification of area included in each.	Number of members to be elected by each.	Number of electoral division with specification of area included in each.	Number of members to be elected by each.
Barampore Taluk Board.		Barampore Taluk Board.	
1. Barampore	1	1. Barampore	1
2. Barampore	1	2. Barampore	1
3. Barampore	1	3. Barampore	1
4. Barampore	1	4. Barampore	1
5. Barampore	1	5. Barampore	1
6. Barampore	1	6. Barampore	1
7. Barampore	1	7. Barampore	1
8. Barampore	1	8. Barampore	1
9. Barampore	1	9. Barampore	1
10. Barampore	1	10. Barampore	1
11. Barampore	1	11. Barampore	1
12. Barampore	1	12. Barampore	1
13. Barampore	1	13. Barampore	1
14. Barampore	1	14. Barampore	1
15. Barampore	1	15. Barampore	1
16. Barampore	1	16. Barampore	1
17. Barampore	1	17. Barampore	1
18. Barampore	1	18. Barampore	1
19. Barampore	1	19. Barampore	1
20. Barampore	1	20. Barampore	1
21. Barampore	1	21. Barampore	1
22. Barampore	1	22. Barampore	1
23. Barampore	1	23. Barampore	1
24. Barampore	1	24. Barampore	1
25. Barampore	1	25. Barampore	1
26. Barampore	1	26. Barampore	1
27. Barampore	1	27. Barampore	1
28. Barampore	1	28. Barampore	1
29. Barampore	1	29. Barampore	1
30. Barampore	1	30. Barampore	1
31. Barampore	1	31. Barampore	1
32. Barampore	1	32. Barampore	1
33. Barampore	1	33. Barampore	1
34. Barampore	1	34. Barampore	1
35. Barampore	1	35. Barampore	1
36. Barampore	1	36. Barampore	1
37. Barampore	1	37. Barampore	1
38. Barampore	1	38. Barampore	1
39. Barampore	1	39. Barampore	1
40. Barampore	1	40. Barampore	1
41. Barampore	1	41. Barampore	1
42. Barampore	1	42. Barampore	1
43. Barampore	1	43. Barampore	1
44. Barampore	1	44. Barampore	1
45. Barampore	1	45. Barampore	1
46. Barampore	1	46. Barampore	1
47. Barampore	1	47. Barampore	1
48. Barampore	1	48. Barampore	1
49. Barampore	1	49. Barampore	1
50. Barampore	1	50. Barampore	1
51. Barampore	1	51. Barampore	1
52. Barampore	1	52. Barampore	1
53. Barampore	1	53. Barampore	1
54. Barampore	1	54. Barampore	1
55. Barampore	1	55. Barampore	1
56. Barampore	1	56. Barampore	1
57. Barampore	1	57. Barampore	1
58. Barampore	1	58. Barampore	1
59. Barampore	1	59. Barampore	1
60. Barampore	1	60. Barampore	1
61. Barampore	1	61. Barampore	1
62. Barampore	1	62. Barampore	1
63. Barampore	1	63. Barampore	1
64. Barampore	1	64. Barampore	1
65. Barampore	1	65. Barampore	1
66. Barampore	1	66. Barampore	1
67. Barampore	1	67. Barampore	1
68. Barampore	1	68. Barampore	1
69. Barampore	1	69. Barampore	1
70. Barampore	1	70. Barampore	1
71. Barampore	1	71. Barampore	1
72. Barampore	1	72. Barampore	1
73. Barampore	1	73. Barampore	1
74. Barampore	1	74. Barampore	1
75. Barampore	1	75. Barampore	1
76. Barampore	1	76. Barampore	1
77. Barampore	1	77. Barampore	1
78. Barampore	1	78. Barampore	1
79. Barampore	1	79. Barampore	1
80. Barampore	1	80. Barampore	1
81. Barampore	1	81. Barampore	1
82. Barampore	1	82. Barampore	1
83. Barampore	1	83. Barampore	1
84. Barampore	1	84. Barampore	1
85. Barampore	1	85. Barampore	1
86. Barampore	1	86. Barampore	1
87. Barampore	1	87. Barampore	1
88. Barampore	1	88. Barampore	1
89. Barampore	1	89. Barampore	1
90. Barampore	1	90. Barampore	1
91. Barampore	1	91. Barampore	1
92. Barampore	1	92. Barampore	1
93. Barampore	1	93. Barampore	1
94. Barampore	1	94. Barampore	1
95. Barampore	1	95. Barampore	1
96. Barampore	1	96. Barampore	1
97. Barampore	1	97. Barampore	1
98. Barampore	1	98. Barampore	1
99. Barampore	1	99. Barampore	1
100. Barampore	1	100. Barampore	1

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1914, M.R.Sy. Kankarapada Sengamatha Das Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Guder Taluk Board in the District of Coimbatore.

Collector's Office,
4th May 1919.

S. H. V. M. GOUDIAN,
Collector.

M.R.Sy. Thomas Sakka Moider Aravagal of Perumalankuppam has been elected a member of the Madurai Taluk Board in the District of Madurai.

Madurai Collector's Office,
2nd April 1919.

H. T. SMILLY,
Collector.

M.R.Sy. Arisai Gnan Muralidhar Perumawarman Kattichirpal Aravagal has been elected as a member of the Melappuram Taluk Board.

M.R.Sy. Pappayya alias Moudal Tadar Aravagal has been elected as a member of the Melappuram Taluk Board.

M.R.Sy. Kalligal Perikuma Managan Aravagal has been elected as a member of the Olanthi Taluk Board.

Madurai Collector's Office,
2nd May 1919.

J. F. HALL,
Acting Collector.

M.R.Sy. K. A. M. Sittappa Chettiar of Chennampal is hereby declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

Salem Collector's Office,
4th May 1919.

S. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, M.R.Sy. Tadasabailu Nannamala Kinnatha Aravagal has been duly elected as a member of the Gundupet Taluk Board, in the Coimbatore District.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 7th May 1919.

J. K. LAMANNHINE,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M.R.Sy. Tadarai Valliyaswami Appa Perumaladasa Appa Aravagal has been duly elected as a member of the Sengapattam Taluk Board in the District of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
29th April 1919.

J. H. HUGHINS,
Collector.

Under section 30 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1914, M.R.Sy. James Tregay Nijer Pillai Aravagal has been duly elected as a member of the Palanasseri Municipal Council.

Tamilnadu Collector's Office,
14th May 1919.

A. R. COLE,
Acting Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M.R.Sy. Kappana Aravagal Nagan Appayya Aravagal has been duly elected as a member of the Kinnasani Municipality in the Tanjore District.

Tamilnadu Collector's Office,
2nd May 1919.

G. G. AUSTIN,
Acting Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 148 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, the President, District Board, Kanyakumari, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Dorendal Vasanthan Nee Thera, B.A., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanyakumari, to be a member of the Kanyakumari Taluk Board.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, M.R.Sy. M. V. Ramanamtha Das Gura has been appointed, by election, to be the President of the Marthapur Taluk Board.

Kanyakumari District Board's Office,
2nd May 1919.

C. P. BRACKENBURY,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 148 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1914, the President, District Board, South Arcot, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Nellikaval Prameswathappa Appa Perumala Appa Aravagal to be a member of the Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
Vellore, 2nd May 1919.

MR. HANDEULLAH,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 148 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1914, the President, District Board, Salem, hereby appoints Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Schaher, Talukdar of Tiruvengottur, to be a member of the Sathan Taluk Board.

Salem District Board's Office,
4th May 1919.

E. A. DAVIS,
President.

The President, District Board, hereby accede the following appointment of member made in respect of Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board and published on page of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette next against it:—

Appointment of M.R.Ry. Pan Sahib M. Narayana Rao Arangal, appearing on page 107 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 4th April 1916.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
Oudalore, 2nd May 1916.

A. SUBBARAYALU,
President.

In pursuance of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 193 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, South Kanara, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Maheswari Narayana Rao Arangal, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Udupi Range, to be member of the Coondapur Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ry. Kattumani Rajagokunda Rao Arangal has been appointed by election as a member of the South Kanara District Board by the Mangalore Taluk Board.

South Kanara District Board's Office,
1st May 1916.

S. SUBRA EAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, IV of 1895, M.R.Ry. Ponnappai Lakshminarasimha Raja Rao has been duly elected as member of the Vinnagapattinam District Board by the Vinnagapattinam Taluk Board on M.R.Ry. A. Gopalan Peria Rao.

Vinnagapattinam District Board's Office,
5th May 1916.

H. A. S. VERNON,
President.

ERRATUM.

In notification on page 106 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette of the 5th instant, for "Under the powers delegated to him by H.O. No. 375, dated 28th March 1916, the President, District Board, Chingleput, is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. C. Mathuramkani Mudaliyar Arangal to be a member of the Tiruvallur Taluk Board", and "Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M.R.Ry. C. Mathuramkani Mudaliyar Arangal has been duly elected as member of the District Board of Chingleput by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board".

Chingleput District Board's Office,
10th May 1916.

A. M. S. C. TAMPOE,
President.